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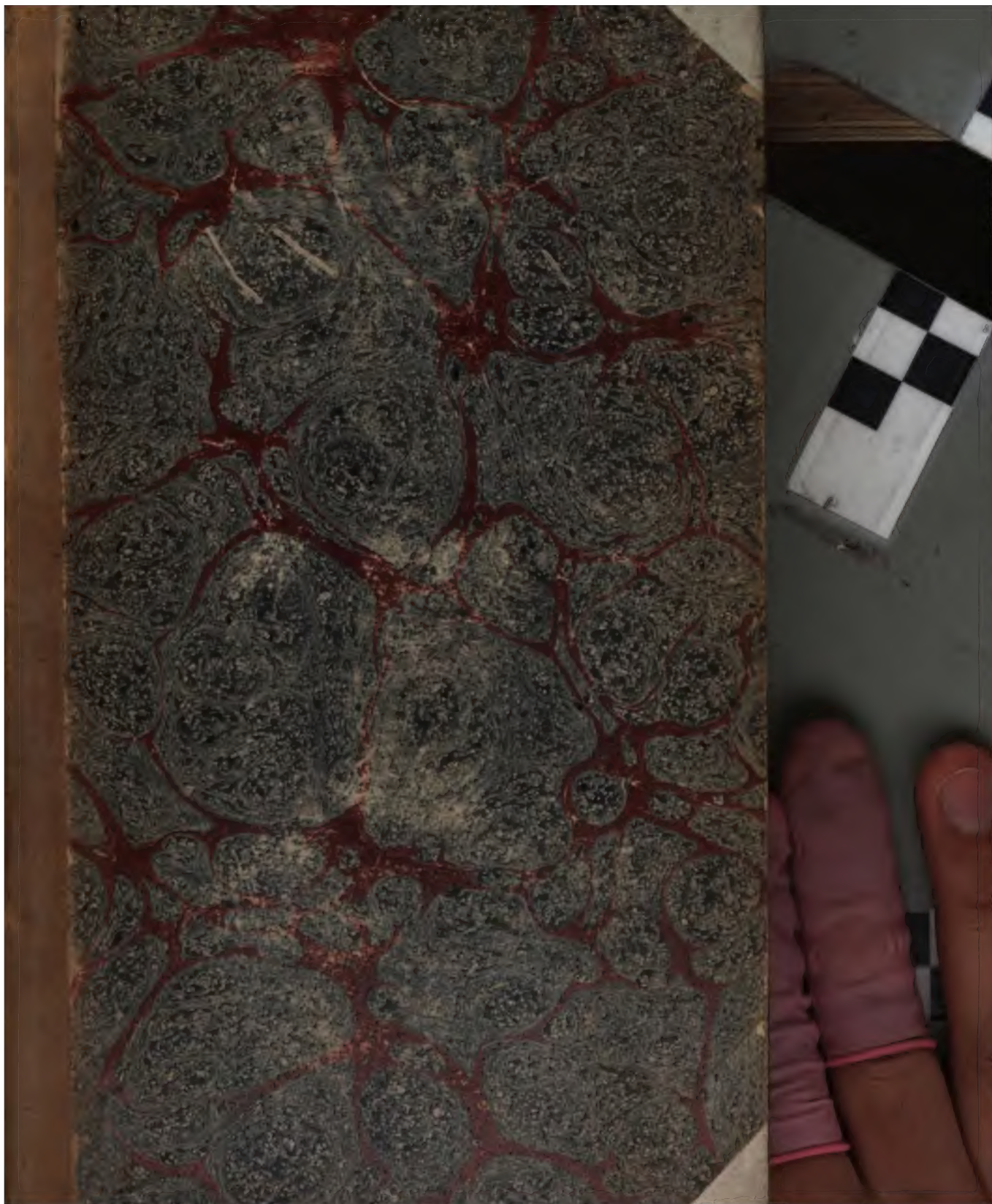
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and May 1811 July 1811



THE BLUE BOAR, LEICESTER.



Interior of the Principal Chamber.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S  
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## P R E F A C E.

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WE have, in the first place, to return our thanks to the Public for the favours with which they continue to receive our endeavours to contribute to their instruction and entertainment.—“*State super vias antiquas*”—may be said to the motto of our book; and certainly, we lose no opportunity afforded us of searching for, and bringing forward whatever memorials of antiquity may have escaped the devastations of time, which can reflect light on the history of the past, or lead to any useful comparison with the usages and institutions of the present. While some of our pages are thus devoted to subjects “*antiquos exquirere mores*,” in others, we endeavour to accompany and observe the progress and tendency of modern literature; to point out whatever is most eminent in merit, or to show where the rules of good taste have been neglected, and errors in fact or in reasoning substituted for truth. If a larger share of our pages should by some be considered to be employed in the latter division of the work, they should recollect that there is this difference between the subject-matter in which the researches of the *Antiquary* are employed, and those which occupy the attention of the *literary inquirer*—that the former are rigidly bounded by a definite quantity of materials which cannot be increased; and all that labour can effect, is to clear away the valuable substance from the soils of antiquity, repair what is imperfect, and illuminate what is obscure. But *literature* is a body possessing a perpetual vitality, an inexhaustible power of increase in itself; so that it is constantly presenting a fresh supply of intellectual food, in such abundant measure as to require a *rigid discrimination* and forbearance

in the method of making use of it. In fact, in the same proportion that one study becomes gradually exhausted or diminished, the other is acquiring fresh strength and dimensions.

In the investigation of both, we have now to return our thanks to those kind and intelligent friends who by their assistance both cheer and lighten our labours. The old Roman adage says, "One cluster of grapes ripens best beside another." So we find our labours most pleasant and successful, when they are participated by our friends. And, first, are we in all duty bound to return our thanks to the author of those most acute, learned, and valuable papers on the *Record Commission*, the reasoning and information of which we know to have made a strong impression on the public mind : and to the same person we are indebted for that Review of a Life of Coke, in which the indolence, carelessness, ignorance, and presumption of the author met a most severe and merited castigation. We have a correspondent at Cork, J. R., who will receive our acknowledgments for past favours, and our hopes of their continuation ; and, lastly, the gentleman who occasionally favours us on the subject of Old Poetry and German and Saxon Literature, will know that his communications are highly valued by us. And thus we for the present bid farewell, saying of the subject of which we treat—"Cognitio studiosis si non magnam utilitatem afferet, at certe quod petimus, *bonum voluntatem*."

SYLVANUS URBAN.

Dec. 1837.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

IN NICHOLS's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 19, is given the title of Alvarado's Spanish translation of the English Liturgy, printed by William Bowyer in 1707. J. G. N. has lately seen a copy of a second edition, not mentioned in the *Literary Anecdotes*, and bearing the following title: "La Liturgia Ynglesa, &c. Hispanizado por D. Felix de Alvarado, Ministro de la Yglesia Anglicana, con las Alteraciones hechas en el Nombre de Nuestro Muy Augusto Soverano, el Rey Don Jorge, Su Alteza Real Don Jorge, Principe de Gales, la Princesa, y su Porteridad. Edicion Segunda, corregida y aumentada. Londres: Impressor por William Bowyer, Impressor de Libros. Anno Domini mdcxcv." The copy from which this was taken was the companion of the Duke of Wellington during his campaign in Spain, and was of material assistance in teaching him that language. His Grace has since given it to a lady.

In reference to the vignettes in "La Hogue Bie de Hambie" (noticed in June, p. 626,) A. B. C. remarks that the views of the ruins of Normandy are neither more nor less than unacknowledged reductions (*improved* by the engraver's skill), from the miserable lithographs introduced in the Atlas of the "Memoires des Antiquaires de Normandie."

Notwithstanding the existence of such surnames as Farthing, Halfpenny, Penny, Twopeny, Grote, &c. H. S. is not likely to be right in placing in the same class the surnames of Shackell, Bigod and Bagot, and Skeet and Keats, as derived from the Jewish *shekel*, the Roman *bigati*, and the Saxon *sceata*; at least, the last only appears to us to have any probable connection with the coin. Bigod and Bagot are Norman local names; and every one knows what *sheekles* are, without travelling to the land of Israel. We have not room for H. S.'s letter; but should mention that he has traced the name of Skeet in Surrey from the 13th to the last century.

J. R. writes: "In your note subscribed to my letter on the timber of Westminster Hall (N. S. Vol. VII. p. 522.), you very properly require my authority for stating, 'that the original roof had been consumed by fire under Richard II.'

My chief authority was the article in Rees's *Cyclopædia*, to which I then referred; but a stricter inspection shews me that my construction of the words was not quite accurate, which are: 'Having suffered much from *accidental fire*, as well as from the lapse of time, the Hall was completely restored by Richard II. who added a new roof,' &c. The fact of general decay and re-construction is confirmed by all writers on the subject."

A correspondent who signs 'PHILO-GENEALOGIE' is answered, that the family of Langhorne of Bedfordshire, whose grant of arms 1610, he has transcribed, is not likely to be the same as that of Dr. Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch, as he was of Cumberland extraction: but we can give him no positive information. Sir William Langhorne, of the Inner Temple, created a Baronet in 1668, is the only person of the name who has borne that title.

A history of the Northern Rebellion of 1569, is now in the press, and the Editor would feel much obliged if any of your correspondents would inform him if there is any authentic portrait of the attainted Earl of Westmoreland.

Mr. J. STUART remarks:—"In answer to an inquiry of your correspondent Mr. GREGORY, relative to the place of burial of Sir John Robinson, Bart. Alderman of London, referred to in your Vol. VI. N. S. p. 226, I beg to forward you an extract from the Oxford Journal of April last: 'As some men were employed in digging a grave last week in the churchyard of Nuneham Courtney, their spades came in contact with a hard substance, which proved to be a vault. It was found to contain seven or eight coffins, the depositories of the mortal remains of the family of Sir John Robinson, Bart. who lived on the Nuneham estates in the reign of Charles II. Although diligent search has been from time to time made for their place of sepulture, it has remained a perfect mystery up to the present period.'"

Will the writer of the memoir on the Carews of Ireland permit us to transfer it to the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica"?—We shall feel obliged by the communication of his name and address.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Memoirs of Arthur Collier.* By Robert Benson, A.M. 8vo. 1837.

WHATEVER the public may think about the matter, they are very much indebted to Mr. Benson for a curious, interesting, and well-written life of a person, whose name has been at last rescued from a most undeserved oblivion. In this age, as it is called, of intelligence and illumination, probably there are not a dozen persons who ever heard of the name, nor more than half that number who have ever read the writings of the subject of this memoir: and Mr. Collier's fate may be a very authentic warning to any gentleman entering into the world, who may think to make his fortune, establish his fame, or support his family by metaphysics. So entirely had the memory of this acute and able reasoner perished, and become lost to all general curiosity, that although the lives of the Wiltshire authors, in consequence of Sir Richard Hoare's splendid and excellent history of the county, were objects of curiosity, yet when the history of Langford, Mr. A. Collier's parish, was published, neither his name nor his work was mentioned. Mr. Benson thinks that Dr. Reid first called the attention of the public to Collier, the author of the '*Clavis Universalis*.' He was the subject of a correspondence between Sir James Mackintosh, then at Bombay, and Dr. S. Parr the omnivorous. Dugald Stewart also made inquiries concerning him;\* but the results were so unsatisfactory, that in his Dissertation on the progress of Metaphysical Philosophy, Stewart says, after noticing the neglect of Norris,—“Another very acute metaphysician of the same church, Arthur Collier, has met with still greater injustice. His name is not to be found in any of our biographical dictionaries.”† After this declaration of regret of so profound and eminent a philosopher, we are sure that we need not make any apology to our readers,—or rather, we feel confident of receiving their gratitude,—if we offer our willing assistance to Mr. Benson in removing the weeds that have too long been suffered to grow over the neglected grave of this memorable person, and restore the half-obliterated letters of his forgotten name.

Mr. A. Collier was rector of Langford Magna in Wiltshire, where he died in 1732, and the rectory, once his possession, devolved by sale during his life, on Corpus Christi College, Oxford. While his mind was engaged in the abstruse speculations of his '*Clavis Universalis*'—the less dignified but more necessary '*Clavis particularis*' of his house accounts fell into a maze of entanglement, and while the superior regions of this acute personage were employed in this celestial speculation, the lower extremities became somewhat embarrassed in grosser and more earthly materials. In short, Mr. Collier died like a true metaphysician, with nothing but a sheet or two of well-written speculations in his desk; and as his purpose was to prove the non-existence of matter,—he encumbered himself with as little of it as he well could help, evidently showing in practice the firm

\* See Parr's Works, (Johnstone's edit.), vol. i. 710; vol. vii. 522.

† See Dissertation, p. 111.



reality of his belief in his own theory. These papers, his intellectual wealth, are supposed to have passed into the possession of the husband of one of his sisters; and at length, after some family transmissions, and for some time being in custody of that venerable person, Mr. Benson's great aunt, Mrs. Jenevera Sympson, and having escaped the dangers of her parsnip wine and black currant jelly, were bequeathed absolutely to his father.

As metaphysical studies are considered to be the most *lofty* and speculative on which the human understanding can be employed; so, with appropriate justice, it appears that for many years the papers of Mr. Collier were deposited in a lumber room at the *top* of the house, and were only discovered in consequence of some repairs of the roof. These MSS. Mr. Benson found to be the long-sought literary remains of Arthur Collier and his brother William; they were about enough to fill a moderately sized trunk, but *horresco referens*! the papers were so commodiously situated for domestic services, that for many years, unknown to Mrs. Jenevera Sympson, one of the faithless handmaids of the establishment had with them lighted the bedroom fires. 'The Commentary on the Septuagint Version of the Bible,' says Mr. Benson, 'appears to have been her favourite, for only a few sheets of that have been spared; copies of his correspondence formed part of the deposit, and about two hundred and fifty sermons of the two brothers. "The sermons of both, are perhaps too argumentative, (says Mr. Benson) for ordinary congregations, at least judging by the present day, when, so far from argument, *even common sense is scarcely required of a preacher*!!'"

Of the 'Clavis Universalis' only seven copies are known to exist; the public libraries of Cambridge and Oxford do not contain one. A reprint in 1836, issued from the Edinburgh press, with an introductory notice and an Appendix of letters. The copies amounted only to forty, and were intended simply for presents. As, however, this work is included in the Collection of Metaphysical Tracts, by Dr. Parr, it is now accessible to all philosophical readers.

The family to which A. Collier belonged, first settled in Wiltshire at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and came from Bristol. Joseph Collier was rector of Langford Magna in 1608, and as he owned the advowson, the benefice descended in the family, and was enjoyed by his descendants for many generations. Henry, who succeeded him, suffered severely for his attachment to the Established Church, and early in the civil wars, was forced to fly from his parish, leaving his wife and children to the tender mercies of their godly enemies. Walker, in his most valuable and interesting work on the Sufferings of the Clergy,\* has described their destitute condition, which lasted for fifteen years, till the restoration of the king. 'When Mrs. Collier and her children were harshly expelled from their home, as before stated, a small drinking glass, now in the writer's possession, was one of the few articles that she managed to bring away,' and this domestic relic, says a memorandum written by a near relative, she attached to her hat as she rode with her husband in triumph to repossess the rectory. Good soul! no wonder she loved her glass, for her husband's lucubrations were of a very dry kind indeed. The loyal writer died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son Arthur, of whom nothing is recorded;—he also left a son, synonymous with himself, and this

\* See Part 2d, p. 227.

person was the subject, or as Mr. Benson has it, the object of the present memoir.

There is nothing like correct genealogy, as is well known to Sir Harris Nicolas and the intelligent gentlemen of the Heralds' College; so we shall mention that Arthur Collier, the author of '*Clavis Universalis*,' was the third, but eldest surviving son of the preceding Arthur Collier, by Anne his wife, the daughter of Thomas and Joan Currey, of Misterton, in Somersetshire. He was born at the rectory at a quarter before five in the morning of October the 12th, 1680, from which, doubtless, had we the knowledge of Dr. Dee or Mr. Lilly, something predictive of his future fortunes might be inferred. He was educated at a grammar school at Salisbury, from whence he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, which he afterwards left for Baliol. In 1704, he was inducted to the family living of Langford, which he held till his death in 1732; performing the humble duties of a parish priest, composing numerous sermons a little too learned for country congregations, and pursuing his metaphysical inquiries.—"At the age of twenty-three," says Mr. Benson, "he came to the conclusion, which will probably startle most of my readers, that *there is no such thing as an external world*;"—and, consequently, that his church, his charming wife, the '*placens uxor*,' his family, and his one horse chaise, (including the squire of the parish himself), were only images, or rather pleasing mental impressions; this, as we before remarked, caused the good man to be rather more inattentive to his weekly bills than he would have been, could he have looked on the butcher and baker substantially as they outwardly appeared, as something more than the shadowy *idola* of the brain, and their unsatisfied claims as anything but certain startling phenomena, that it behoved him to contemplate in the calm silence of the senses and passions. Let us, however, give rather a fuller account of this matter from Mr. Benson's own statement.

"We must not omit to observe that within a few miles only of Collier's home, a neighbouring clergyman resided, whose society probably contributed not a little to form Collier's mind, and at least to nurture, if not to excite in him, a propensity to abstract inquiry. This was Norris the Platonist, rector of Bemerton. Collier speaks of Norris in one of his letters as 'his late ingenious neighbour,' but we can produce no direct evidence of their intimacy. When, however, we consider that they were both clergymen of the same Church, living within a few miles of each other, on the banks of the same stream; at a time too, when the want of trade rendered persons in the country so dependant on their neighbours; and in particular, their kindred tastes and studies—it is difficult to conceive them personally unknown to each other.\* Undeservedly as Norris's

writings have been neglected, it would be irrelevant to notice them generally in this place, but there is one work of his, often mentioned by Collier in terms of great applause, namely—'*An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World*;'—which bears considerably on the present question. The first volume of this book appeared in the year 1701, and the second in 1704, only about seven years before Norris died. By the ideal or intelligible world, he meant, as indeed Plato did before him, the mental original—of which the natural world is the image—as the plan of a house exists in the mind of the architect, before it is realised by the builder. For this ideal or intelligible world, Norris concluded that there were more and better arguments than for the material world. With Malebranche, he thought that to argue—'I have a sensation within me,

\* This might, or might not have been; for though Sir William Temple and Evelyn lived in the same county, two or three hours drive from each other, both passionately fond of the beauties of nature, and particularly of horticulture, both of the same political feelings—there is no reason to believe that they were at all acquainted.



therefore there is a world of bodies existing without me,' was inconsequential; at the same time he too feared that revealed religion would be endangered,\* if the testimony of sense were altogether unfaithful, appealed to us as it is by St. John in the very opening verse of his first epistle general. Again: That God would not give us senses to abuse and deceive us in the due and natural use of them, he deemed sufficient to satisfy all sober and reasonable understandings of the real existence of bodies; and in this he agreed with Clerke. These philosophical paradoxes seem to have deeply engaged the attention of Collier. So far, however, from rejecting the testimony of the senses, he invariably appealed to their authority. He thought that the existence of the visible or seen world was capable of the most strict demonstration; indeed, that nothing but our own existence could be supposed to be more simply evident. But then he argued, *that because a thing was seen, it did not follow that it was external to the soul or visive faculty which perceived it.* He denied that being, and being external, was the same thing; or, in other words, that a visible object which was not external, was therefore nothing at all; which he conceived to be the tendency of the foregoing arguments. Again: he guarded himself against being supposed to contend that all sensible objects were no more than *imaginary*, meaning by the word something opposed to *real*; and he

concluded generally, that while the visible world existed, *it did not exist absolutely, but only dependently, as in its proper subject, on mind, or soul.* As early as the year 1703, Collier adopted, it seems, these sentiments; and as he adhered to and maintained them with great pertinacity during the remainder of his life, we shall here dispose of this branch of the subject, although by so doing we depart from the chronological order of his writings. Among his MSS. under the date of January 1708, there remains the outline of an Essay in three chapters, on the question of the visible world being *without us or not.* In 1712 he penned two essays, still in MS. one on Substance and Accident; and the other termed '*Clavis Philosophica*;' and at length, in 1713, there issued from the press his '*Clavis Universalis*,' or a new Inquiry after Truth; being a demonstration of the non-existence or impossibility of an external world.' On this work Arthur Collier's reputation as a philosopher depends. It has been commended by Reid, Stuart, and by other high authorities; and has long been known in Germany by Professor Eschenbach's translation, which appeared as long ago as the year 1756. Here it is that he unfolds the system of philosophy (of which we have given the preceding sketch); answering the objections, whether metaphysical or theological, which may be used by his opponents, at least ingeniously, if not satisfactorily."

It so happened that Bishop Berkeley published his '*Principles of Human Knowledge*' three years, and his '*Theory of Vision*' four years before the *Clavis Universalis* appeared; yet there is no reason to believe that Collier was at all indebted to Berkeley—indeed, there is his own authority for the fact, that he had no communication with him. To be sure, the fate of the respective treatises was very dissimilar: the '*Clavis Universalis*' had nothing attractive in its title, or in the abstruse and logical deductions of which it is formed: Berkeley's became at once a popular work, as Mr. Benson justly remarks, from the grace and harmony of the style, the beauty of the illustrations, and the closeness and fine connections of the argument. However, Berkeley himself was indebted for his elevation to episcopal rank, as well as for his introduction to the best and highest society of the 'great and good,' as much to his sterling virtues, and the sweetness and amiableness of his disposition and manners, as to his metaphysical arguments. *He* who could measure his praise as well as his censure, and

\* "While Malebranche could not as a philosopher satisfy himself of the existence of matter, as a theologian he conceived the Scriptures were conclusive on the subject: inasmuch as they taught that God created a heaven and an earth—that the Word was made flesh, &c.—which established, as he conceived, the existence of a created world; and hence, he adds, faith verifies the existence of bodies, and all those appearances are actually substantiated by it, &c.—v. Life, p. 15.

made them both of worth by the justness of their application, owned that there was given

\* To Berkeley every virtue under Heaven.

Collier corresponded with Mr. Law, the author of *Mnemonics* and other works, on the subject of his Theory; and his Letters will be found in Mr. Benson's book. He also sent his work to the famous Dr. Samuel Clarke, a man of more varied as well as profound knowledge, perhaps, than any person of his age, and who could turn from the highest and most abstruse arguments on the existence of the Deity, to the finest grammatical speculations on the tenses of the Greek verb. There was indeed nothing wanting to make him a first-rate scholar, but that felicity of conjecture which his contemporary Bentley so eminently possessed, and in that only he was wanting. When the book was first presented to Clarke, he said—"Poor gentleman!—I pity him:—he would be a philosopher; but he has chosen a strange task; for he can neither prove his point himself, nor can the contrary be proved against him." Collier's letter, a very interesting one, unfolding the nature of his speculation, to which he presumed Clarke had paid little attention, is given; but the answer of Clarke, which would have been still more curious, has not been found, though Mr. Benson has searched his MS. papers with great attention.\* Collier also wrote an Answer to some Objections, which Waterland had perhaps rather loosely thrown out in a volume of his Sermons. In his theological opinions, Mr. Benson considers, that he leaned towards Arianism. In a letter to Mr. Law, he writes,—“Whereas the orthodox contend for the divinity and eternity of the Son of God, from certain texts of Scripture, which speak of his pre-existent state to his Incarnation; and the Arians, from these same texts, can conclude nothing but his pre-existent creationship:—they may both shake hands in some truth and some error, if it be true on one hand, that *he was the first creature*, and on the other, that *he was the God eternal*.” It is well known that among the writers engaged in the Arian controversy,—a controversy to which we are indebted for the invaluable treatises of Waterland,—the supremacy of the Father was asserted by a writer of monosyllabic celebrity, Mr. Chubb. Now Mr. Chubb conceived himself fitted to throw light on this abstruse subject; for he was by trade a tallow-chandler; yet he had one slight drawback to his success as a writer—Chubb had never learned to *spell*: and Collier, convinced that Chubb would be better employed in *dipping* into his own material than into this theological dispute, took the trouble to make a large collection of Chubb's letters on business, in which there was a noble contempt of the common laws of orthography, and of—

“All word-catchers who live on syllables.”

The curious part of the matter was, that it was more than hinted that Chubb's book was corrected, if not revised, by Dr. John Hoadly, who was then Rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, the very parish where Chubb resided (p. 74.):—that same Dr. Hoadly whom, Horace Walpole told Pinkerton, stood to him in place of all the Ancient Fathers of the Church. On the subject of the *Incarnation*, Collier appears to have held some

\* Mr. Benson observes, that it is curious that the MSS. of Dr. S. Clarke should happen to be in a house only a few hundred yards from the resting-place of those of Collier. They are the property of Mr. Jacob of the Close at Salisbury, who is a descendant of Dean Clarke. The MSS. refer exclusively to the *Homers* and to *the Sermons*.



heterodox opinions, corresponding with those of Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea. His heresy consisted in maintaining that as regards the sacred person of the Trinity—"the godhead was united or mingled with the body of a man, and that the *Logos*, or eternal Wisdom, supplied in the flesh the place and office of a human soul;" or in Collier's own words, "that the pre-existent Word or Son of God, was not united to a created human soul or spirit, but was himself the man called Jesus and the Christ."

From the resemblance between the opinions of Collier and Apollinaris, the former has been termed by Dr. Parr, an Apollinarian. Collier embodied these treatises in a volume called *Logology*, or a *Treatise on the Logos or Word of God*, in seven sermons, on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th verses of the first chapter of St. John,—a book, Mr. Benson says, of great rarity, and which we never saw. An analysis of its contents has been given by Dr. Parr in the *Metaphysical Tracts* (p. 129.), though at the same time, the learned Doctor shook his august wig not a little at Collier's paradoxes, and pronounced that he was neither convinced by his reasoning, nor enlightened by his opinions. We confess ourselves to be of the Doctor's side:

—— "and though we strain  
To fill the crannies of our brain  
With metaphysic truths—they fly,  
And leave us in vacuity."

But Collier descended occasionally from the metaphysical regions to the earth, and entered into the subject which, in the reign of good Queen Anne, excited so many controversial pens into action, viz. that of occasional conformity. Mr. Benson says, he has a MS. lying before him, entitled, "Moderation not a Virtue: or the Principles of all low Churchmen reduced to a System, and Confuted." His opinion was, that occasional conformists should not be admitted to the sacrament until they had renounced their schism, or, in other words, their dissent from the Church of England; but as he was more acute and intelligent, so he was more liberal and charitable than most of his Tory brethren;—of course he could not overlook the Sacheverell controversy. Mr. Benson sums up his opinions on this subject by saying, "It was his opinion that, on Christian principles, all men are obliged to submit to the higher powers for the time being; and who those higher powers were, was a mere question of fact: and that Christians had nothing whatever to do with the title of the gubernant authority. This opinion he collected from the New Testament, and more particularly from the often-cited 1st verse of the 13th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans: "Let all men," &c.—a text on which he published a sermon, hitherto sought for in vain." Like a sturdy logician, he placed the whole dispute in the strong cage of a syllogism; and thus satisfied the scruples of his conscience.

1. God wills that I should be subject to the regnant power.

2. This or that person is the regnant power.

*Ergo*, God wills that I should be subject to this or that power.

In the Bangorian Controversy, which followed next, Collier's active mind and acute intellect were not idle, and he acted as a kind of moderator between the dissentients. He considered that Hoadly had misinterpreted the passage which formed the text of his famous sermon, in which remark we are inclined to agree, and he also drew a distinction between what he called the primary and secondary laws of Christ. The *primary* he considered to be expressly determined by Christ, and that our obedience was pre-engaged; by the *secondary* laws he understood those in them-

selves indifferent, but rendered of consequence from being enjoined by a competent ecclesiastical authority; and he instanced regulations for the greater order and decency of God's worship, and the better edification of the worshippers. Having proceeded thus far, he argued that there is nothing in its nature so indifferent, but what may become matter of conscience; adding, in opposition to Hoadly, "we ought to be very cautious how we so far limit the authority of the Christian governor, as to say that he can make no law in what pertains to conscience and eternal salvation."

We next find Collier addressing a letter to Dr. Samuel Clarke on the subject of a well-known scripture miracle:—

" 'Tis (he says) an usual objection against the Copernican system of the heavens, that it is contrary to the words of Scripture, particularly to Joshua x. 12, 13. 'Sun, stand thou still, and the sun stood still,' &c. But now, besides the usual answers that have been made to this argument, this, methinks, has something in it,—that it is said in the same place, that the moon also stayed her course. Now here I suppose, or beg, that the motion of the moon may be the natural or immediate effect of the motion of the earth, *supposing that the earth does move*; and, consequently, that the cessation of the moon's motion is the natural effect or consequence of the cessation of the earth's: but, I think, I need not beg this, on the other hand, but the motion of the

sun, supposing that it does move, cannot be any natural cause of the motion of the moon; and therefore that the cessation of the moon's motion cannot be the effect or consequence of the cessation of the sun's. Now, *light*, we all know, and nothing else, was that which Joshua wanted. But I do not see *how it contributed at all to this end for the moon to stand still together with the sun*. If not, yet we know for certain that the moon did stand still, or stay its course at this time, and therefore we must either say, that this phenomena was either the effect of the earth's motion,—which is thus the whole question gained on the side of the Copernicans,—or that God in this did something unnecessary or to no purpose, which is the greatest absurdity," &c.

Thus ends our brief narrative of Mr. Collier's literary occupations; for the history of his private life but few are the materials which are left. He lived in constant interchange of kindness with his brother William, who was rector of a neighbouring parish, and whose studies were similar to his own. Abstruse as was the nature of their respective mental occupations, for they were both hard-headed metaphysicians, yet they did not disdain to mix, like kind, simple-hearted men, in the cheerful amusements of their neighbours; and this unexpected trait in their characters gives an opportunity to Mr. Benson to express his own opinion on a subject which divides much the sentiments of the Christian world, and which will put a bar to his rising in the law, if ever Sir Andrew Agnew should become Lord Chancellor.

"They were quite free (he says) from any of those small superstitions by which, in modern times, persons with a tenth part of their acquirements can cheaply earn a reputation for sanctity. They seem to have often shared, and in a manner *hallowed* the diversions of the people. The Diary proves that they attended the races of the villages around, sometimes joined in the dance, played occasionally

at cards (*what would be said of this at the palaces of Farnham and Fulham?*) and in their own houses enjoyed the performance of music. But these *matters* (could not Mr. Benson have found a better word than *matters?*) were not peculiar to them. The clergy of the period appear to have entertained, in many respects, *far loftier*\* notions of the great Being who presides over the universe, than some of

\* 'Loftier' does not seem to convey to us the appropriate meaning of this passage. We ourselves certainly do not lean at all to *puritanical* doctrines; and in the country we partake, though we do not presume to *hallow*, certain popular diversions—but we have nothing to say against the opinions of those who think that human life is too serious a thing to be played with, and too short to allow any of its inestimable moments to run to waste. 'Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling,' is a declaration that seems incompatible with any great portion of time passed in



their successors of the present day. The grovelling spirit of Puritanism had not debased their hearts, and fooled their understandings into the idea, that a petty warfare against the amusements of social life could be acceptable to the Almighty. Their writings, abounding in piety and learning, prove how often and how deeply they must have reflected on the Divine Attributes; while their lives for the most

part displayed a pattern of unostentatious obedience to the precepts of the Gospel; thus affording examples worthy of imitation by those of the present day, who first humanizing God, and then deifying themselves, strike at the root of all that is ennobling in religion, and, what is worse, minister to superstition on the one hand, and to intolerance on the other."

Collier married Margaret Johnson, a niece of Sir Stephen Fox; and whose father was his clerk, while the former was paymaster of the army. Mr. Johnson died in 1682, and left Sir Stephen Fox guardian of his children, executor, and trustee. Sir S. Fox, it appears, was loth to part with the fortunes of his wards, and they brought an action against him for the recovery of it. This gives rise to a letter from Collier, which Mr. Benson says, "combines the utmost acuteness of perception and mastery of reasoning, with a tone of severe yet respectful reproof, hardly to be matched in the whole range of English literature." However that may be, it occupies about ten pages, and in it the writer very justly observes, 'that all is not justice in the sight of God, that may be done in a course of law.' The matter, we believe, was compromised. But this did not end the worldly distractions of this primitive psychologist. His lady was more expensive than became a country parson's wife; who, if she be neat, cleanly, and wholesome in her person, should strive for nothing more. Under this pecuniary pressure, Collier could think of no other remedy than quitting his manse and taking lodgings at Salisbury, "where (he says) we eat once a day with our landlady, and in all other things find ourselves." This, however, would not do. We suppose Mrs. Collier was pertinacious in furbelows and falbalas; for her husband, as a last resource, was forced to sell the reversion of Langford rectory to Corpus Christi College, for the sum of 1,600*l.*, after it had been nearly a century and a quarter in the family. All troubles, whether derived from wives, mistresses, or publishers, will have an end; and poor Collier was fortunately released from his in 1732; when he escaped the future disputes of mantua-makers, metaphysicians, and minute philosophers; and shuffling off his mortal coil, woke in company with Wolff, Leibnitz, and Samuel Clarke. Mr. Benson thinks he died suddenly, for he was meditating a new course of syllogisms, and his *Logology* had just appeared. His eldest son is described, in Coote's

amusement; and we must recollect that but a small part of time is occupied in acts of gaiety and pleasure, compared to the space they usurp on the mind before and after. Nevertheless, we eschew all persecution; and detest the plan of driving men to devotion, as we drive bullocks to Smithfield. We prefer more attention to personal duties, and personal and private devotion, and less engagement in Societies and Public Meetings, and forms of Centralization. The attempt, to make a wealthy, populous, luxurious metropolis, like London (in which the higher classes set the example of turning night into day, and thus themselves loosing one link of social order, viz. regularity and orderly habits), as sober, strict, and religious as such a city as Geneva, where the Burghers and Syndics are all in bed by ten, is preposterous and impracticable. If you *will* have wealth, you must have luxury, and with luxury, over-abundance and want, and vice in all its forms. But the cupidity of the rich is even more deplorable and more mischievous than the profligacy of the poor. Hundreds of poor people staggering under two pots of porter in their brain instead of one, will not injure the social frame, the moral community, like the fearful bankruptcy of the avaricious and desperate *millionaires*. The poor must be profligate in a metropolis where the rich set them the example.

Lives of the Civilians, as an ingenious but eccentric person. One of his daughters (Jane), was the author (Mr. Benson saith authoress—as he perhaps would have called Mrs. Glasse Carveress, or Mrs. Leadbeater Plumberess and Glazieress) of “the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting;” and the other, Mary, accompanied the celebrated Fielding in his voyage to Lisbon. No descendants of Arthur Collier are supposed to be now alive.

Having now conducted the biography of this ingenious person to its final exit, we must thank the learned biographer for having thus piously rescued his memory from future neglect, and placed it permanently among his brother worthies in the Temple of Fame. But least the singularities of the subject of the memoir should act injuriously on the conduct, or make impressions fatal to the prosperous course of all young and unfledged metaphysicians, Mr. Benson has prudently terminated his volume by a solemn warning to persons of either sex, that they do not permit their mental occupations to interfere with their necessary domestic arrangements; not to put on their wigs or caps awry; not like a late famous mathematician, burn their shoes off their feet while solving a problem of Archimedes; or, like the late Mr. W. Windham, walk down Pall Mall with the kitchen poker for a cane; and take another lady home to dinner by mistake for Mrs. Windham. If a man of genius will live in an air balloon, instead of walking the earth, let him be *calibate*: let him keep aloof from the bewitching daughters of Eve; and not beget little, wild, speculative, metaphysical children, dancing in the upper regions of the earth, like so many air bubbles, as beautiful as they are evanescent and eccentric.

“It is painful (says Mr. Benson of Collier) to dwell on the absence of worldly prudence which seems to have marked his character. His favourite speculations were fitted rather for the seclusion of a cloister, than for the practical business of human life; and although bodily sensuality is doubtless one of the chief sources of man’s degradation, still intellectual indulgence may also be pursued to excess, and induce a neglect of domestic affairs, as fatal to his comfort as the former. This seems to have been fully exemplified in the character of Arthur Collier. He knew, indeed, as an old writer expresses it, ‘how to spell heaven out of earth, to knit his observations together, and make a ladder of them all to climb to God;’\*

but at the same time forgot, that while the earth is our temporary resting place, our social duties demand that by spiritualizing† we become not unfit to discharge them. Thus he who was the greatest ornament of his family, in one respect became their greatest misfortune. The advowson of Langford Magna, which for three generations had been the means of supporting a clergyman’s family at least in respectability, was in his hands sacrificed, not indeed to habits of debasing immorality, but to their very antagonists; to habits of abstruse speculation, which seem to have unfitted him for all considerations of worldly prudence, and to have displayed in his fate a fresh proof of the propinquity of extremes.”

#### DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. VII. p. 358.)

Jan. 31.—Read D. Stewart’s account of the Life and Writings of Reid, containing a most masterly exposition and defence of his system of philosophising. He here inculcates the propriety of attending—even objectively as subjects of speculative inquiry—to *all* the powers, intellectual and moral, with which the mind is endowed, from a sense of the mischief which arises from cultivating some of these powers at the expense of the rest.

\* Bishop Earle’s *Microcosmography*, edit. Bliss, p. 94.

† This sentence is not expressed with Mr. Benson’s usual clearness and grace.



Feb. 17.—Read George Stevenson's Advertisement prefixed to his *Shakpeare*, 1793; pregnant with wit and sense most happily combined. His intellects appear to have emerged quite unimpaired from these editorial drudgeries which seem to have obtunded in a great degree those of his colleagues. Perused *Ritchie's Life of Hume*.—"I am not quite pleased with *Robertson* for indulging the thought of writing the History of England after Hume; of whose incomparable literary frankness, candour, and good temper—so far removed from all jealousy and envy—he had received such striking proofs. The idea which Hume suggests to him of writing a series of lives, something after the manner of Plutarch, seems a very happy one, and ought not to be lost.

Feb. 18.—Perused *Ritchie's Hume*.—Rousseau's transaction with him here, proves the former incontestably insane. Walpole's affected aristocratic contempt,—affected, because he can evidently be in a great passion on the subject himself—is above measure disgusting, and is most properly rebuked by Hume, though hardly with sufficient severity. Hume, I think, no where appears to greater advantage than in this business; the mock indictment against him, most humorously and happily closes the affair.—I was not aware that Hume, in 1767, succeeded Burke, as Under Secretary to the Secretary of State, General Conway.—I should not have expected that Hume would have purchased his burial ground in Calton Churchyard, nor that he should have ordered to have inscribed on the tomb, what I have seen, merely his name and the date of his birth and death, "leaving it to posterity to add the rest."

Feb. 22.—Read *Twining's* preface to his *Translation of Aristotle*—admirably written. He remarks that, though Aristotle has not expressed his taste in the *Poetics*,† he has discovered it and never loses sight, as many

\* The defects of Hume's History are—1. Political prejudice.—2. Want of research in original documents, manuscript or printed.—3. Deficiency of knowledge in constitutional law. His merits it would be useless to enumerate, for he who has not discovered them, and felt them, himself, will not profit by their being pointed out to him. They are such as have thrown all other historians (whatever their merits may be,) into the shade.—EDIT.

† We know not any prose translation of any classic worthy to be compared with *Twining's Poetics*, for elegance, correctness, and pure Anglicism. The notes are a treasure of classical information, and the two preliminary dissertations are among the earliest specimens of philosophical criticism. *Twining* understood his author well, and has shown clearly, how grossly, if not wilfully, the French interpreters have misunderstood him. It is to be regretted that he is not as bold in advancing his own clear view of Aristotle's purport, as in demolishing the flimsy comments on Bossu and Dacier. It was much that he dared keep his common sense and common eyes; but he might have discovered much more had he used the discourse of an imaginative philosophy: not that he wanted imagination or philosophy either, but he was afraid to trust them together, &c.—*Coleridge's Biographia Borealis*, p. 416 —On *Twining*, see *Miss Burney's Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 312.—"The notes of *Twining*," says Dr. Parr, "are very learned, and considered as a Translator of a Greek original, his work is not, I believe, surpassed by any translation in the English language."—The following MS. lines are written under a print of him, by a friend, and now, for the first time, printed:—

With Attic wit combining humour's play,  
Charming the ear, the Orpheus of his day;  
With all that social virtue could bestow,  
A hand for want, a feeling heart for woe;  
With learning, taste refined, his mind was fraught,  
His life the model of the peace he taught.

—The second line alludes to his musical skill and ear. He played on the violin.—EDIT.

rationalists among modern critics have done, of the principle—"that the end of poetry is pleasure, and that from this principle alone all the laws of its regulation must be deduced." Of *Lessing*, he observes, that he seems to possess that combination of taste and philosophy—of strength of feeling and strength of thought, on which all good and original criticism depends.

Feb. 24.—Finished *Farmer's Essay on Shakspeare*, which I consider, with *Johnson*, is absolutely conclusive on Shakspeare's ignorance of Greek and Latin; the proofs are infinitely stronger and more decisive than we should expect to see adduced on the subject. His always following translations, even in their errors, and showing no acquaintance with the originals but where translations existed, is definitive.

Feb. 25.—Finished *Blackwell's Life of Homer*, in which he points out happily enough, but with too great an ostentation of learning, the fortunate incidents in Homer's life which concurred to favour his poetical genius. The happiest climate,—the most natural manners,—the boldest language,—the most expressive religion, and the richest theme. Virgil's disadvantage in these respects, considering the people for whom and among whom he wrote, is very strikingly represented in the last section.\*

March 15.—Attended church in the afternoon; charity sermon for the National Education Society. Which Mr. Edge opposed to the Lancastrian as under the government of Dissenters, urging that the Church should not be behind them in zeal. Though a clergyman cannot be answered in his place, yet he is surely amenable to the public for the folly and bigotry which he propagates.† Looked into the fourth number of the *British Review*. In the eleventh article they endeavoured to raise Mr. Percival on the ruins of Mr. Pitt. This is the first attempt of the kind I have met with, and marks their politics very decidedly. In the eleventh they state it as a remark of Bishop Berkeley, that it is not the English constitution which has formed English mind and manners, but English mind and manners which have formed the English constitution.

March 20.—Began the fifth number of the *British Review*. In the first article on Parliamentary Reform, they borrow the only new idea that is in it: of the House of Commons having become the prominent power of the state, and the consequent necessity that the Crown and the Lords should be efficiently represented there, from the *Edinburgh Review*, and then endeavour to vilify that work on this very subject.

March 22.—In consequence of reading of poor H. Tooke's death at twelve last night on the 18th inst.; read over again his conflict with Junius. Tooke has manifestly the best of the argument; but such is the prodigious superiority of his antagonist in power and dexterity of mind, that he has much the worst of the battle. H. Tooke evinces here the same hostility to *faction*, as he has ever since professed. But *party*

\* This work of Blackwell's has been attributed to Thomas Gordon:—however Bishop Berkeley is supposed to have assisted him in it.—See Warton on Pope, ii. 224. The same writer also (vol. i. p. 135.) asserts that Blackwell has taken many observations from the valuable book of Gravena de Poesi, particularly in the twelfth section.—See Irvine's *Lives of the Scotch Poets*, p. 170. "Blackwell's unfortunate admiration of the style and manner of Lord Shaftsbury has betrayed him into perpetual affectation."—See also D'Israeli's *Miscellanies*, p. 91, on the style of Blackwell; and Warton's *Pope*, vol. iv. p. 379. This work was translated into French by Mr. Q. de Roissy, Paris, An 7, 8vo. See Fournier, *Dict. Bibliog.*

† There is surely not much bigotry or folly in this declaration, stated simply as it is.—Ed.



(which is what he means) seems in the very essence of our constitution of government, and happily supplies that want of principle, upon which, in such a condition of society as that we live in, it betrays a miserable want of judgment permanently to rely.—Looked over Johnson's Tracts, collected by Gleig. Under the review of Evans's America, he considers the apprehension that the North American Colonies will break off their dependance on England, as chimerical and vain, and he prophesies that if they do, they will fall into the hands of France. He has borrowed in his Life of Pope several thoughts from his review of Warton's Essay on Pope. In this piece he has a critique which we should little expect, on Handel's setting of Dryden's Ode, to which he objects that a stress is laid on 'Timotheus cries,' which ought to have been regarded as merely parenthetical. Johnson's power of mind is on all occasions manifest.

March 23.—Went and saw the murderers executed;\* the expectation and preparation dreadful, but the mind instantly relieved by the drop, to a degree that satisfies one that frequent executions would soon render us insensible to their horror. Threwer, an old man, lame and meagre, and with a wizened countenance, apparently quite cool, and the woman stood firm. The effect on the multitude of spectators by no means striking.

March 28.—Looked into a supplementary volume of *Johnson's Works* by Stockdale. His vindication of the licensers is a fine and masterly piece of irony, and shows that he could breathe the sentiments of liberty for the purpose of faction, with all the fervour of a Whig patriot. Many of his proposed emendations on Macbeth strike me as very *stupendous*! He has put more self-abasement into Dr. Dodd's mouth, than I suppose he could well bear.

#### GOLDSMITH'S INTERCOURSE WITH VOLTAIRE.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, June 18.*  
I wish that your Correspondent A. B., whose letter appeared in your number for this month (p. 584), had more satisfactorily explained the anachronisms, &c. pointed out by me in a preceding number regarding Goldsmith's presence at the dispute between Fontenelle, Diderot, and Voltaire, in Paris, as related by Goldsmith in his Life or Memoir of Voltaire. That Mr. Prior's narrative unequivocally expressed the fact of Goldsmith's presence on that occasion, and that he drew the conclusion from Goldsmith's own words, is pretty evident. Every review of the biography that I have seen, construed these words in the same sense. The Edinburgh, No. 131, p. 224, distinctly says, that, "by some accident or other Goldsmith, while in Paris, got into the company of Voltaire." And the Quarterly, No. 114, p. 290, clearly includes Voltaire in the "distinguished society to which Goldsmith represented himself as having

found access at Paris;" for one of the proofs adduced by the reviewer is founded on Goldsmith's account of the above-mentioned dispute, and the belief of his having assisted at what he had so graphically described. The reviewer it would, however, seem, mistook Monrion, near Lausanne, where Voltaire resided in 1755, and where Goldsmith did, in fact, see him, for a part of Paris, where it is impossible, as I have shewn, that these two distinguished men could ever have met.

Your Correspondent, conscious of this truth, endeavours to palliate the departure from it, by stating, that Goldsmith's Memoirs was a hasty production, which I would accept as an excuse for any inadvertency not dependant on Goldsmith's own knowledge or personal act; but it utterly fails as an extenuation, when he represents himself as eye and ear-witness of what he could never have seen or heard. Again, A. B. would have us believe that the statement was not

\* A man named Smith, hanged for conspiring with his wife in the destruction of her own child, his daughter-in-law. Threwer for a murder at Crutfield; I believe singularly discovered, after a long interval.—ED.

Goldsmith's, who was rather the translator of than actor in the occurrence; but the final paragraph refutes this apologetic attempt, for the author thus emphatically concludes—"I must confess that, whether from national partiality, or from the elegant sensibility of his manner (Voltaire), I never was so much charmed; nor did I ever remember so absolute a victory as he gained in the dispute."—(Miscell. Works, vol. III. p. 224.) Can this expressed feeling of national partiality apply to a foreigner, whom we must suppose the author to be, if Goldsmith was only a translator, or does it not clearly denote Goldsmith himself? And yet, Voltaire was neither at the time, nor on the spot, when and where he is made so eminently triumphant!

If all this should bear so directly, as your Correspondent apprehends, "on poor Goldsmith's character for veracity and integrity," he must certainly discover some more tenable grounds of vindication. He must prove, either that Voltaire was in Paris when Goldsmith was in that capital in 1755, or that the latter did not intend to convey to his readers, that the person who relates the anecdote was himself. But that Voltaire continued absent from Paris during the long interval of 1750 to 1778, is demonstrable from his correspondence, and the uniform testimony of his biographers; and that Goldsmith meant no other than himself, as the witness and narrator of the conversation, is clear from the unvarying construction of his text by every reviewer, as well as by Mr. Prior himself.

But a deduction of dates will not only disprove Goldsmith's participation in the dramatic scene, but compel us to pronounce the whole a creation of his fancy—

"And dates are chiefs that winna ding,  
And downa be refuted."

for it will be found that Diderot and Fontenelle, the other persons of the drama, never met until two or three years before the decease of the latter, who was then ninety-seven or ninety-eight years old, when Voltaire, the protagonist of the fiction, was in Switzerland, and when the real conversation was foreign, indeed, from that which the pen of Goldsmith has in-

vested with so much interest. On this point, I adduce an irrefragable authority—that of *Grimm*, or possibly that of *Diderot* himself; for their special articles are not always distinguished in the joint work—"Les Mémoires Historiques, Littéraires, &c. par le Baron de Grimm et M. Diderot." In volume i. page 339, (Lond. 1814) on reviewing the life and character of Fontenelle, immediately after his death, which occurred the 9th of January 1757, it is added, "M. Diderot l'ayant vu, il y a deux ou trois ans, pour la première fois de sa vie, ne put s'empêcher de verser quelques larmes . . . M. de Fontenelle . . . lui demanda compte de ces pleurs. J'éprouve, lui répondit M. Diderot, un sentiment singulier. Au mot de sentiment, M. de Fontenelle l'arrêta et lui dit en souvant: Monsieur, il y a quatre-vingts ans que j'ai relégué le sentiment dans l'élogue."

The entire fabric of the story, is thus overthrown; for it will not surely be pretended, that Diderot, who was nearly sixty years younger than Fontenelle, and who, in this first interview, was so deeply affected at the sight of expiring genius, could have entered into the lists of dispute with the dying centenarian, who only heard through an ear-trumpet, and who most certainly was not then to be found "in a select company of wits of both sexes—reviling, with a spirit truly vulgar, English taste and learning, till about twelve o'clock," as Goldsmith depicts him on the occasion; and where he remained until *three in the morning* hearkening to his relentless victor—Voltaire!!! The circumstance in itself is doubtless of little moment, and can only derive interest in association with great names. Goldsmith, however, we know was not renowned for that stern regard for truth which so eminently marked his less amiable friend, Johnson; nor will his fame much suffer from this particular deviation from it. Yet he, "who could adorn every thing" by his magic touch and the enchantment of his language, might well have dispensed with such aberrations—

. . . δε τις καὶ τα καλά ψευδῆ λέγων  
Οὐ τοῖσδε χρῆται ταῖς καλοῖσαι ἀληθείαις.  
(Eurip. Incest. Trag. 71.)

But, as he says of himself, under the



character of George Primrose in the Vicar of Wakefield, "he wrote for bread," and calculated on the effects of a striking anecdote. It is, however, beyond doubt, that the prominent personages of this *trilogie* (see Schiller's *Wallenstein*) never did meet together in Paris; for Fontenelle and Diderot never saw each other until 1754 or 1755, as we have either Diderot's own testimony, or the equivalent one of his literary partner, for asserting; and Voltaire had left that capital in June 1750, not to return until February 1778, twenty-one years after the death of Fontenelle.

Goldsmith must, indeed, have greatly reckoned on the ignorance of his readers, when he thus produced three interlocutors of the highest eminence, to whom he assigned parts in signal variance with the ascertained position, character, and feelings of each of them. Voltaire, it was well known, was not in Paris; Fontenelle was not unfavourable to English taste or learning; and we have seen how little disposed Diderot could have been to engage in controversy with the Nestor of French literature: yet, the last was only two years consigned to his grave, and the others were resplendent in European celebrity, when thus exhibited to the English in 1759! Fontenelle's avoidance of contest, at any sacrifice, was notorious; Truth itself was secondary to it. "Si j'avais la main pleine de vérités je n'oserais l'ouvrir," was his emphatic declaration, lest dispute should arise—pusillanimous, no doubt, but significative of the man. And, for his sentiments in regard to Englishmen, it is sufficient to refer to his magnificent *Eloge de Newton*, (*sic*) *Œuvres de Fontenelle*, tome vi. p. 327. Paris, 1752, in 12mo,\*—where, though him-

self, from aversion to novelty, an adherent of the elder school of *Descartes*, as may be inferred from his *Pluralité des Mondes*, he not only pays ample homage to English genius, but, what continental jealousy then anxiously controverted, he unhesitatingly adjudged the discovery of the *fluxional calculus* to our illustrious countryman, preferably to Leibnitz. His words deserve transcription: M. Neuton est constamment le premier, et, de plusieurs années, le premier. M. Leibnitz, de son côté, est le premier qui ait publié ce calcul; et s'il l'avait pris de M. Neuton, il ressemblerait au Prométhée de la fable, qui déroba le feu aux dieux, pour en faire part aux hommes." (p. 332.) With respect to Voltaire's defence of *English learning and taste*, he was liberal, indeed, in conceding the former; but, *taste* he utterly and invariably denied us; and how often, in illustration, has he perverted the sense of Shakspeare and Milton, as Mrs. Montague and others have shown? His ridiculous version (*traduttore e traditore*, as the Italians say, would here well apply) of the first scenes of Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar*, is sufficient evidence of his disingenuousness. (See his *Commentaires sur Corneille*.) His own *Mort de Cæsar*, far inferior, indeed, to Shakspeare's, is singular for the absence of female characters;—an experiment that did not succeed; for it is never exhibited. What would the French stage do without love-scenes?

Readers are not often disposed to scrutinize the grounds and sources of pleasurable communications; "se non e vero," &c.; and no one knew better than Goldsmith the influence of an interesting episode or lively interlude, or, indeed, appears to have been less scrupulous in resorting to any instrument of effect. What, to the timorous conscience of your correspondent, assumes a character of gravity, was to him a light and venial exercise of ingenuity, as a means of liveliness. Mr. Prior, on the testimony of Dr. Percy, describes him as laughing at the success of the claptrap title of his book, "Letters on English History from a

I think, be framed on the subject. The Aldi, Stephani, and Elzeviri have bad, and deserved to have, special biographers.

\* These volumes were printed by Bruet, an ancestor of the compiler of the *Manuel du Libraire*. Several of the existing French printers can trace a filiation of nearly two centuries—the De Bures, Didots, and others. The learned family of the Estienne, or Stephens, lived in the Rue St. Jacques till the close of the last century, having continued in the possession for above 250 years. Our own Longmans, Payson, Baldwins, &c. are also entitled to claim a remote professional ancestry. I could name others in Italy, Belgium, &c. and a curious article might,

Nobleman to his Son," which was long ascribed to, and never disavowed by Lord Lyttleton, but which Mr. Prior evidently shows was Goldsmith's. I am far from being the advocate of any artifice, as *this* letter sufficiently testifies; and I regret that an author who has ever been the object of my admiration, should have laid himself open to any moral censure; but, in disclosing a truth, in defiance of Fontenelle's maxim, I think that I perform a duty, and do an useful act, "τούτων ἡγὼ ἥδιον μὲν ἂν εἶχαν ὑμῖν ἕτερα ἐπιστελλεῖν, οὐ μόντοι χρησιμώτερα γε. (Thucyd. Z. ið.). It is, however, I must say, a matter of surprise to me, that a statement, so incompatible with known facts and dates, should have escaped the vigilance of Mr. Prior, or the penetration of the reviewers, "Non erat tanti, perhaps they thought;" but A. B. has viewed the circumstance more seriously.

It may not be unacceptable to your readers to learn, that, though Voltaire was born at Châtenay, a village five miles from Paris (20 February 1694), his father and family's residence at the time was at No. 26, *Rue des Marmousets*, back of the *Marché aux Fleurs*, and near le Palais de Justice. Diderot, born at Langres, in 1713, editor, with D'Alembert, of the *Encyclopédie*, &c. lived at the corner of *Rue St. Benoît* (St. Germain). In powers of conversation, he was exceeded by no man in Paris, certainly not by Fontenelle, nor even by Voltaire. He might, in that respect, however, rather be compared to Coleridge than to Johnson; but his writings betray a lamentable perversion of talents, like those of Voltaire. To say something striking, and to appear brilliant, every feeling of moral duty or social decency was set at naught:

—"tanto vi trasporta  
L'amor de l'apparenza, e'l su pensiero."  
*Dante Parad. xxix. 86.*

Fontenelle inhabited, I have been informed, la Rue St. Anne. At his death he wanted only a few days of a full century (11th February 1657 to 9th January 1757), and had been above eighty years an author;—circumstances, I venture to assert, unexampled in the records of literary life. Hippocrates, it is said, attained the age

of 104; but we can have no certainty of the fact. A. B.'s letter suggests a few other corrections which I submit to his notice: He states, that Goldsmith's Memoir "brings down the life of Voltaire only to the period of his departure from the court of Berlin in 1750;" but that year was the period of his departure *for*, not from the court of Berlin, where he arrived in July (Correspondence Générale, Lettre à M. D'Argental, 24 Juillet 1750), and remained until March 1753 (Lettre à M. D'Argens).\* He had previously, in 1741 and 1743, paid two short visits to Frederic.

Monrion, where Goldsmith appears actually to have seen Voltaire, was a country retreat, which the latter inhabited for the first time in December 1755. On the 10th December of that year he writes to his friend D'Argental, "Je vais d'Alpe en Alpe passer une partie de l'hiver dans un petit ermitage, appelé Monrion, au pied de Lausanne, à l'abri du cruel vent du nord;" and he dates his next letter, the 16th, from that place. By a previous letter at the end of October, about six weeks before, he states, that he was preparing to remove thither, when stopped by the death of the person, a favourite porter, who had provided the house for him. "J'allais," he says, "à cette maison, où j'avais fait porter mes livres . . . Mon Suisse est mort . . . J'ai été très affligé, très dérangé." The date of his first possession of the house, is thus fixed between the 10th and 16th December 1755; and, as Goldsmith is represented as having landed at Dover the 1st of February 1756, their interview, at Monrion, must have occurred in that interval—probably, either at the end of December 1755, or early in January 1756, and not in May 1755, as your correspondent would give us to understand. Voltaire resided alternately at Les Delices in summer, and at Monrion in winter, until 1759, when he became proprietor of Ferney.

\* This same error has, I find, crept into my Letter, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for April; but *there* the context shows that it is one of the *press*, or an inadvertence of the pen. If the passage in A. B.'s letter authorize the same inference, I grant him most willingly the full benefit of it.



"Lausanne and Ferney, ye have been the  
 abodes [name ;  
 Of names which unto you bequeath'd a  
 Mortals, who sought and found, by dan-  
 gerous roads,  
 A path to perpetuity of fame."

*Byron, Childs Har. Canto 111. cv.*

In citing the observation of Voltaire on the battle of Dettingen at Monrion, where Goldsmith's interview with him admits of no doubt, A. B. adds, that Goldsmith arrived from Italy, in

Switzerland, in the May of the very year of that battle. Now this arrival and interview must necessarily be referred to 1755, and the battle, the last in which a British monarch has ever appeared, occurred in 1743, the 26th of June, nearly twelve years precedently.

If I have trespassed too much on this occasion, the cause of truth, and the celebrated names in connection with the subject, will, I trust, plead my excuse.

Yours, &c. J. R.

### THE BLUE BOAR INN, LEICESTER.

(With exterior and interior Views.)

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, May 19.*

THE house, of which I forward you a drawing, has been recently taken down, and was the one generally supposed to have been occupied by Richard the Third and his suite, a few nights previous to the Battle of Bosworth. I send also a representation of the apartment in which the King is said to have slept; both drawings are from the able and accurate pencil of Mr. Flower, an artist resident in this place. The building, from its antiquity and associations connected with it, was an object of great local interest, and its demolition is much regretted; as remembrances of it, portions of its timber-work and ornaments, have been eagerly sought after by the inhabitants. A range of eligible tenements have been erected upon its site, by some individuals who purchased the property about two years since.

The dilapidated state of the Castle of Leicester at the period of the battle of Bosworth, did not allow Richard to be accommodated there; the house abovementioned was then the principal inn in Leicester, and was known by the sign of the White Boar; it fronted the then principal street, and was in the direct line of the march from Nottingham, through Leicester, to Bosworth.

Richard arrived in Leicester from Nottingham on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th of August, 1485; he appears to have travelled in great pomp—the crown on his head—and his army so disposed, as to show his power to the greatest advantage. Hut-

ton\* conjectures, that the forces were arranged in so diffuse a manner, as to have covered the road for about three miles, and to have been at least an hour in entering the town. The King slept at Leicester, and with his troops proceeded next morning to the village of Elmsthorpe, about ten miles distant; here Richard and his army remained for the night, and then marched to Stapleton, (a place in the immediate vicinity of Bosworth Field,) where they must have tarried several days, as a camp was pitched in the lordship, and a considerable earth-work cast up. No better situation for observation could possibly have been selected, as no enemy could approach unseen.†

Richmond slept at Atherstone on the night of Saturday, the 20th of August, in a house yet remaining, then and still called the "Three Tuns;" and in the immediate vicinity of this house, the conference which proved fatal to the cause of Richard, is generally supposed to have been held between the Earl and the Stanleys.‡ Henry's forces advanced from Atherstone to Bosworth Field, and on Monday the 22nd was fought the battle—the last of the thirteen conflicts

\* History of Bosworth Field.

† See Hutton's "Bosworth Field,"—pp. 46—50.

‡ It is conjectured, that a piece of ground which for centuries has been called "Consultation Close," and is situate at a short distance from the "Three Tuns," is the site whereon the abovementioned memorable conference was held.

between the Houses of York and Lancaster—a battle, which deprived Richard of his life and ill-acquired sovereignty, and led to the union of the Red and the White Roses.

The body of Richard was brought to Leicester, and buried in the Chapel of the Grey Friars; this was situate nearly in the centre of the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the parish church of St. Martin. No traces of the chapel exist, and the only parts of the monastic establishment remaining, are slight and dispersed portions of the boundary walls; the chambers of a few houses, in what is still called the "Friar Lane," now rest upon some of these.

It has been said, that the remains of Richard were, on their arrival at Leicester, exposed to public view in the Town-Hall; but in the Harl. MSS. 542, fol. 34, it is stated, that they were exhibited to the populace in the Newark of Leicester. § However this might be, it is certain they were interred in the Grey Friars Chapel, and that King Henry the VIIIth caused an alabaster monument to be erected near them; this monument was destroyed at the dissolution of religious houses. The coffin, which contained the remains of the king, was dug up, and it has been conjectured, was used for a long interval as a drinking trough for cattle, at an inn in the town.

On the fall of Richard, the *Blue Boar* was almost universally substituted for his cognizance—the *White*—and there can be no doubt the house in which he slept at Leicester, underwent this change in appellation, as the side street, or rather lane, in which it partially stood, is still called "Blue Boar Lane." When the house ceased to be an inn, is not precisely known.

Some circumstances connected with the bedstead appertaining to the bed on which Richard slept, are interesting. According to Throsby (a Leicester historian) the inn was kept in the reign of Elizabeth by a person named Clarke, whose wife hastily making the bed, and disturbing the bedstead, a piece of gold dropt from the latter; this led to the discovery of a considerable quantity of coin,

which had been concealed in an inclosure formed in the bedstead. Clarke suddenly grew rich, and became Mayor of the town; his wife survived him, and fell a victim, in the year 1613, to a conspiracy formed amongst her servants, who robbed and murdered the defenceless woman. The miscreants underwent the punishment due to their crimes, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The bedstead was afterwards repeatedly sold, but does not appear to have been removed from Leicester until about the year 1797, when it was presented, as an object of great curiosity, to Thomas Babington, Esq. of Rothley Temple in this county, by his relative, the Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, whose property it became on the death of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Alderman Drake of this place; it is scarcely necessary to add, that the bedstead still remains at Rothley Temple.

For centuries, the name of Richard the Third was never associated except with acts of a dark and vile description—no redeeming feature was allowed him—while the traditions as to his person, as well as the catalogue of his crimes, partook of an exclusively horrid and unnatural character. Well might our great dramatic poet describe him—

———"Seal'd in his nativity,  
The slave of Nature, and the son of Hell!"

No doubt can exist as to his having been an unprincipled and a cruel man: but a doubt may very fairly exist, whether the sentence to which his memory has been subject, considering the semi-barbarous age in which he lived, has not been one of too unqualified a description. It should be recollected that Richard fell when it was the interest of the reigning family to treat his name with every species of contumely, and to brand him with the commission of every description of crime—that he fell too, at a period, when the art of printing, although in its infancy, had yet become sufficiently prevalent to induce great neglect among chroniclers in recording passing events. It may be fairly doubted, whether he had any concern with some of the heinous crimes laid to his charge; enough, however, attaches to him, to load his memory with no ordinary de-



gree of infamy; but it must be confessed, that few have been weighed in such strict scales as he has been. Had he succeeded at Bosworth, (and but for the most insidious treachery, he would have succeeded,) his character would, in all probability, have been conveyed to us, as that of one of our greatest heroes and ablest sovereigns—his crimes would have been in a great measure lost in the splendour of his glories—and his admitted sound policy and good government with relation to matters of a civil and of a municipal description, would have been held up as bright patterns for example. He lived, as I before observed, in a semi-barbarous age—was surrounded by enemies who were no strangers to violence, and having grasped a sceptre to which he had no just right, he had to encounter, what had uniformly fallen to the lot of an usurper—the deadly hostility of

those, whose unprincipled and selfish exertions had assisted him in attaining a "bad eminence." I trust, however, I shall not be misunderstood; I should regret being considered the apologist of a heartless Prince, who allowed nothing to impede the progress of his wicked ambition; the sacred cause of truth and of justice however requires, (and for some years it has been in process of accomplishment,) that more should not be laid to his charge than is strictly due, and that the atrocities perpetrated by those, whose names have descended to posterity almost bereft of censure, and with the bright concomitants of heroes and of statesmen, should be placed by the impartial historian, in the odious light they unquestionably deserve.

Yours, &c.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

*On the early Constitution of the Cinque Ports. By Charles T. Beke, Esq.  
F. S. A.*

Mr. URBAN, *Leipsig, Mar. 12.*

IN the third year of the reign of King John (A.D. 1202) William de Aldinges and Avicia his wife claimed against William de Becco, certain lands in Livingbourn (since Bekesbourn), in the county of Kent, which were held in grand serjeanty, by the service of finding one ship for the King. The plaintiffs say, "t'ra illa est Serjantia D'ni R's scil't inveniendi *dim' navem* in s'vicio D'ni R's;" (*Abbrev. Placit.* p. 34) but this was because they claimed *one-half* of the property only as co-heirs, contending that the entire service was divided.

This claim was in the following year renewed, when the defence made by William de Becco, upon which his right to the whole was allowed, is thus stated: "Et Willus dicit q'd t'ra illa est de serjeantia D'ni Regis et non debet partiri, et p'fert cartam D'ni Regis H. patris, in qua continetur q'd ipse concessit et dedit Hugoni de Becco *ministerium de Esnetka sua de Hasting*, quem Rog' de Burnes frater Illarie uxoris Hugonis de Becco habuit et antecessor' sui ante eum," &c. (*Abbrev. Placit.* p. 39.)

In the *Testa de Nevill*, we meet with the following entries:

"De Serjantijs arentatis in com' Kentie p' Rob'm Passalewe temp'e H. Reg' fil' Reg' I.

"Serjantia Ric'i de Bet [Bec] in Burn [*i. e. Livingbourn*] p' qua invenire debuit d'no Regi unā navē in quolibet passag' suo alienata est in p'te." (p. 216 b.)

"Item de Serjantijs arentatis per eundem R. in eodem comitatu.

"Serjantia Ric'i de Bek in Burne pro qua debuit invenire d'no Regi unā navē in quolibet passag' suo alienata est per partic'las." (*ibid.*)

"De Testa de Nevill.

"Will's de Beche [Beche] tenet Burnes in s'jantia et valet x<sup>li</sup> et deb' invenire d'no R. j navē ad s'vic' suū et offerre d'no R. iij m'." (p. 219.)

"Stacekinus de Burnes qui est infra etatē et in custodia R. de T'neh'm tenet Burnes in s'jant' et valet x<sup>li</sup> in man' Rob'ti de T'neh'm p' d'n'm R." (*ibid.*)

Further, Livingbourn or Bekesbourn is known to have been (as it still is) a member of the Cinque-port, Hasting, its contingent to the navy of that port having been ONE SHIP.

The facts thus stated, give rise to the following question?—What was the original constitution of the Cinque Ports, and who were the so-called Barons?

That the service of Bekebourne, as a member of Hastings, was altogether of a *feudal and personal*, and not of a corporate character, is evident from the fact, that its contingent to the navy of that port consisted simply of the service of the individuals by whom it was held in capite, namely, one ship. If then we may be allowed to argue by analogy from this particular instance, we may probably be justified in coming to the following conclusions upon the subject generally: viz.—That the contingents of the other members of the Cinque Ports consisted originally of the *personal services of the different tenants in capite*, who held their possessions by the tenure of furnishing the King with the vessels which collectively formed the English navy; that the corporations of the ports themselves consisted in the first instance of nothing more than the union, under certain regulations, and with certain privileges, of these tenants in capite, or barons, whose individual rights, however, were distinct and personal, and descended to their heirs; and that that which was at first merely personal, acquired by degrees a corporate character, which it has since retained.

The charters in favour of the Cinque Ports evidently point to something of this kind. The earliest are made to the barons "and their heirs;" a form of expression so totally inapplicable to corporations of any sort, that Jenkes, in his "Charters of the Cinque Ports," feels himself called upon to explain it, in a note, as meaning in fact "their successors." In subsequent charters, however, we find the expression, "their heirs and successors;" and in yet later ones "their successors" alone, as in the present day.

Being at the present moment without the means of general reference, I can only express the hope that some of your readers may be able and willing to throw further light upon the subject, and this through the channel of your valuable Journal. They may also, perhaps, have it in their power to explain the meaning of the expressions, "*Ministerium de Eanetka sua de Hastings*," and "*Stacekinus de Barnes*."

Yours, &c.

CHARLES T. BEKE.

Mr. URBAN, Ufford, March 18.

SIR Harris Nicolas, in his publication of the "*Siege of Caerlaverock*," after giving some account of William le Mareschal, one of the barons there present, regrets that so few materials exist for compiling a more enlarged memoir of him. Having met with a few additional memoranda relative to this nobleman, I am induced to send them to you, in the hope that, if you should think them worthy of notice, you may afford them a place in your Magazine.

In Michaelmas Term, 26 E. 1, 1298, he proved his age, in doing which it was stated that he was baptized at Denham. In what county this place is situated does not appear. There are two parishes of this name in Suffolk, and it being pretty certain that he held property in that county, it may have been one of these; but it is also possible, that for Denham we ought to read Hengham, which is in Norfolk, now Hingham, which was the head of his barony, by descent from the Ric's. Of this church he was patron, for in 1307, the Lady Hawise le Mareschal, probably his mother, presented to this church, as assignee of William le Mareschal, Knt. and William le Mareschal himself, there styled Marshal of Ireland, presented to the same in 1313. (See Plac. Term. Mich. 26 E. 1, apud Ebor. Suff. 36.)

In the 3 E. 2, 1310, (Claus. 3 E. 2, m. 2. d.) he was summoned to attend with horses and arms, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the Monday in the feast of St. Michael then next coming, in order to proceed from thence with the army in an expedition against the Scots. (Rymer, vol. 3, p. 148.)

In the 5 E. 2, 1312, (Orig. A. 5 E. 2, rot. 21, Northt.) he obtained a licence from the king, upon the payment of a fine of 10*l.* to enfeoff John the son of William le Mareschal and Ela, his wife, in the manor of Norton, and other lands in Northamptonshire. Blomefield says that this John le Mareschal was the son and heir of William, and that after the death of John in 1316, Ela, his widow, married to her second husband, Robert Fitz Pain; but if this was the fact, they, both the father and son, must have married



very young, for in 1312 William could not have been more than thirty-five years of age.

In the 7 E. 2, 1314, (Claus. 7 E. 2, m. 14. dors.) he was summoned to be at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the Monday next before the feast of St. Barnabas then ensuing, with arms and horses, to proceed from thence to serve with the army in the war of Scotland. It was in this campaign that the battle of Bannockburn, so disastrous to the English, was fought; there it was that this baron, with many other noblemen and knights, was slain; for Sir Harris Nicolas tells us that he died in 1314; and in a list of the killed at that fatal fight, extracted from the continuator of Trivet's Annals, which is printed in a note to the 6th Canto of Sir Walter's Scott's "*Lord of the Isles*," edit. 1815, p. 441, there appears among the barons and knights bannerets, the name of William le Mareschal, who therefore was doubtless the same baron who had been present at the siege of Caerlaverock.

Let me add a few words respecting a near relative of this distinguished nobleman.

In the above mentioned list, which shows the extent of the national calamity suffered by the battle of Bannockburn, among the knights taken prisoners, appears the name of Sir Anselm le Mareschal. He was the uncle of the baron there slain. He had the manor of Barnham in Norfolk, of the gift of his nephew, William Lord Mareschal. Of this he was Lord in 1332 and 1345. In the 18 E. 2, 1324 (Pat. 18 E. 2, p. 1, m. 6.), he was, with Sir George Thorpe, commissioned to make an array in that county, for an expedition into Gascony; and in the same year (ib. m. 27,) he had letters of protection to pass into France, in the King's company. After this, however, I have not met with any mention of him. He seems to have died without issue; for after his death the manor of Barnham became the estate of Robert de Morley, Marshal of Ireland, in right of his wife Hawise, sister and at length sole heir of John le Mareschal, son and heir of William, who died without issue.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

#### JOURNAL OF ROBERT BARGRAVE, IN TURKEY.

(Continued from April, p. 364.)

SIXTHLY, let me recollect my peculiar story, during my residence in Turkey, commixt of crosses and delights, running thro' the dangers of divers dreadful fires, of w<sup>ch</sup> that of Galata Tower was not y<sup>e</sup> least, w<sup>ch</sup> destroy'd with itself diverse neighbouring streets, and shrewdly threatned those which escaped, when I was forc'd to venture y<sup>e</sup> convoy of o' goods thro' the mad multitude, (more destroying than the fire itself, killing many men, and robbing their monies,) to prevent their being burnt. Once especially, as I was conducting o' merchandise to secure it in a vault, I was assaulted by some desperate villains, and almost miraculously rescued by one of them, who perchance had known me, even while they were offering to knock me at head. 2<sup>dly</sup>. The terror of horrid plagues, when the streets were fill'd with infected bodies, as well alive as dead; y<sup>e</sup> living seeking remedies, either from the physicians or at the baths, the dead lying in open biers, or else quite naked at their doors, to be wash'd before y<sup>e</sup> burials; nor was ever the country free from some or other remarkable diseases, especially y<sup>e</sup> village of Belgrade, whose pleasant situation invited the English to make it their country retire, where the mortality was

attended with prodigious apparitions, and chiefly on their burying place, so as the inhabitants (Greeks) were possess with a belief y<sup>e</sup> devil had entred into some of the dead corps, and that the mortality would not cease till they had let him out; to effect which they opened y<sup>e</sup> graves, took up the bodies, stabbing and mangling them in a fearfull manner. Some y<sup>e</sup> had long been buried, were not yet consum'd, and such they cut all to pieces, and of this were some of o' nation present witnesses.

3<sup>dly</sup>. The horror of several earthquakes, such as made men fall as they walk't on y<sup>e</sup> ground; toss'd o' dishes on o' tables; made the tops of tall cypress trees, from a fair distance, almost kiss each other; made y<sup>e</sup> ships dance on the sea, and o' houses over o' heads. Lastly, the daily hazzards of being stab'd by the drunken sottish Turks, who supposing all to be Venetians that wore our western habit (as if the world were divided between Venetians and Turks), and they having lost in the war perhaps some near relations, were always apt to mischief us, unless we could defend o'selves, or were relieved by some accidentall passengers more civiliz'd.

Nor was I wholly free from some foul attempts against me by those whose enmity I had incur'd in defence of my master's cause; neither was I free from several tedious and dangerous sickness's, such as made my recovery more admired than expected; nor from perpetual domestick discontents through the unreasonable Turks imposed upon me, by an unsatisfied master, who because I was willing to do the utmost y<sup>t</sup> I could, expected yet more from me, not considering y<sup>t</sup> when a vessell is full, one drop will make it run over, not affording me such moderate recreations as sufficed to refresh my mind, or to keep my body healthful, but taunting always at me for w<sup>t</sup> I had left undone, whiles I had even torn the skin off from my fingers and elbows with incessant writing; and using a tyranny over my mind worse than y<sup>t</sup> over my body, in y<sup>t</sup> he debarr'd me the society of those men whom I knew the most ingenious of o<sup>r</sup> nation; and if sometimes I did perhaps overcome my business, and was employing my spare time in study or in musick, to find me so seem'd very displeasing to him. In some such discouragem<sup>ts</sup> and discontents he fed me with and all cover'd with feign'd professions of affection, as no reward should prevail on me to endure again; yet, I thank God, I waded thro' all with a continued faithfulness to him, as in the important actings of his merchants' employments, so in his intended marriage with my L<sup>d</sup> Ambass<sup>r</sup>'s daughter, gaining his ladies averse affections firmly towards him, and bringing all matters to an agreement between, as will partly appear by an epithalamium intended them, and in other dialogues, songs, masques, and anticks w<sup>ch</sup> I compos'd to celebrate y<sup>e</sup> nuptials y<sup>e</sup> more cheerfully.

<sup>21</sup> An Epithalamium to Mr. James Modyford and Mrs. Abigail Bendish, on their appointed wedd<sup>d</sup> day.

[This, together with a dialogue, o<sup>r</sup> sayne, musick, and a conclusion of the intended match being broken off, are omitted.]

Thus, when all was ripe, his rotten love fell fairly off, and defeated his lady's belief and his own, with my endev<sup>r</sup>. But to allay my griefs, let me now acquaint you with the enjoym<sup>ts</sup> I had in counter balance. First, that wee spent much of o<sup>r</sup> time in a fair country palace, about 6 miles distant from the city, where wee had many pleasing divertisements, and sandy priviledges granted us by o<sup>r</sup> noble patron Mamoud Effendee, Cadiliskier (chief judge) first of Anatoli (Asia), then of Romeli (Europe). The palace wee commanded as o<sup>r</sup> own, with a dairy of buffaloes, cows, and goats, as also of gardens,

such as the country yields, serving y<sup>e</sup> mouth more than the eye. The house was scituate on the side of a little hill, over a pleasant narrow dale, which was embraced by a rivulet in two branches, and fenc'd with woods almost round it, such as afforded a various and a pleasant chase of wild boars, of wolves, of chackalls, and of wild deers, so y<sup>t</sup> wee seldom wanted venison of sundry sorts, besides pheasant, partridge, and wild fowle in cheap plenty. Hither the great number of nightingales invite in the spring many great persons to their melody, and oftentimes their great families of concubines came to recreate themselves, attended only w<sup>th</sup> their eunuchs, not contented unless they saw the Franks' chambers (by w<sup>ch</sup> name they call all western Christians), and there entertaining themselves and us, with dancing, leaping, and roaring like wild persons let out of a prison. But, above all, I was in love with y<sup>e</sup> solitude of y<sup>e</sup> place, y<sup>e</sup> fountains, shades, y<sup>e</sup> rivulets, and private walks conferring much to y<sup>e</sup> stolen contemplation I delighted in. Sometimes also we met (as wee rid abroad) y<sup>e</sup> Grand Seign<sup>r</sup>'s falconers, or huntsmen, both which recreations they follow with great numbers in the field. The masters of the game are clad in red velvet, wearing fantastick fool's caps, cut with 5 lolling ears; they fly 2 or 3 cast of hawks at the same covey, and kill with their dogs and horses what the hawks do not catch. They carry the hawks always unhooded, making them thus so well acquainted with each other, y<sup>t</sup>, being all off at once, they do not (like o<sup>r</sup> hawks) fly one at another. The Grand Seign<sup>r</sup>'s hunting is diverse,—sometimes all sorts of game are caught alive and brought into some spacious plain, where a vast circle being made by the multitude of his followers, y<sup>e</sup> wild beasts are let loose, and according to their species combated w<sup>th</sup> dogs or weapons, as suits each proper chase, whiles the Grand Seign<sup>r</sup> looks upon them from a high seat, amidst an armed guard.

But the more noble chase, as when multitudes of men are put into some great woods, with numerous trumpets, drums, and loud brass instruments, which, together with y<sup>e</sup> people's shouting, make a dreadfull confused noise, which affrights all the beasts y<sup>e</sup> woods contain, and drives them out into some capacious plain, in fair view of the Grand Seign<sup>r</sup> and his retinue, who stand all in array fitted to encounter them, be they of what species soever; some with spears, with javelins, darts, and swords, others with dogs y<sup>t</sup> are kept on purpose in dark houses and in chains, to heighten their fierceness, but yet comb<sup>d</sup>, washt, and clothed, to make them handsome and agile.



And now let me briefly recount some accidental passages w<sup>ch</sup> somewhat disorderly thrust into my memory. First, the execution of sundry robbers: some thrown down a deep wall, in which are fixed iron hooks and gaunches, so y<sup>t</sup> of necessity they fall upon them, and wherever they are caught, either by arms, leggs, thyghs, or body, in the same posture they must hang till they dye; others by cutting off their hands and feet, and setting them in some public place, across legg'd, till they bleed to death. Some by staking: when, the delinquents, bound and laid upon their bellies, a long stake, sharpen'd at one end and oil'd all over, is drove with beetles into their fundament, till it appear out of some part of their bodies, and then the great end of the stake is fastned in the ground, with the offender on it, till either he bleed or starve to death. Others being at once accused, convine'd, and condemned, are forthwith hurried into the streets, where the Turks, seizing on the next Jew or Christian, force them to truck up the delinquent at the most convenient beam. And all these kinds of executions were practic'd during my being in these parts, but I had confident informaçon of a g<sup>t</sup> manner of cruelty for very heinous offenders:—with an iron engine, they contract the man's body above his hipps, to the slenderness of his chine bone, with y<sup>e</sup> little flesh and skin about it, forcing his bowells upwards, till his body and head be ready to burst in sunder; being drawn into this narrow compass, they divide his upper part from his lower, and with y<sup>e</sup> same motion slide his body on a flaming

brass or iron frame, which, as they pretend, sears up all the conveyance of y<sup>e</sup> vitals, so y<sup>e</sup> body still remains alive, and thus they are to stand (like Roman staturs) until they starve to death.

*Quadr.* Let me recollect (so far as I was a witness, or concern'd therein, and was inform'd from those I strongly credit) y<sup>e</sup> story of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide, who was afterwards put to death in London. Through his friends assistance, and his own well fram'd pretences, hee procured a letter from his Maj<sup>y</sup> Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> to my L<sup>d</sup> Ambassad<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bendish, obligingly desiring S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> to restore S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide to his former possessions in the Morea, and to make him once more Consul for o<sup>r</sup> nation there; but not mentioning in the least any further com'ands or intent y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide should be Ambassad<sup>r</sup> in S<sup>r</sup> Thomas's place, nay, acknowledging S<sup>r</sup> Thomas in his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s superscription to be Ambassad<sup>r</sup>, and confirming it by his com'ands to him, that he should make S<sup>r</sup> Hen. Hide Consul of the Morea, alias deputy there under him. This letter being delivered to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas, all ready courses were taken for the fulfilling his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s com'ands, but about the time appointed for audience hereabout with the vizier, his lds<sup>hp</sup> was advertized y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide had intent to betray him in making farther pretences to y<sup>e</sup> embassy, saying, that he had a letter from his Maj<sup>y</sup> to the same purpose, and having acknowledged his letter to make him Consul, he must of consequence submit to y<sup>e</sup> same authority.

(To be continued.)

#### ROME, AND HER HISTORIANS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

ALL researches into the origin of nations, where the inquirer has to feel his way through the mist of fables and fictions, can lead to uncertain results alone. Conjecture and hypothesis are all the fruit we can expect to find; and the historian who has to exhibit the progress of a nation as seen in the march of events, deserts his real character when he would amuse the reader with the narrative of what has passed in periods of ignorance and barbarism; for he then gives the history not of men, but children, in whose actions not the slightest trace of national impulse is visible. This is especially true of the Romans, the youngest of all nations of antiquity. The consistency of their character, and their steady modes of thinking to the very last, stand out in relief so clearly through an uninter-

rupted series of political events, from the very dawn of their history down to the extinction of their empire, that it is a matter of indifference to any but a speculative historian to inquire who were the first settlers of Rome; whether Greeks or natives of Latium first planted a colony with the view to cover the banks of the Tiber against the inroads of the neighbouring tribes. No sooner, however, do the first gleams of something like genuine history appear amongst the Romans, than we see them armed cap-a-pee, and acting up to an already established system of policy, of which aggrandizement forms the leading feature. What the Spartan became through education, the Roman was by nature, although the character of both was modelled by peculiar circumstances. The latter, fol-

lowing the dictates of natural selfishness, advanced in power and civilization; the former, who obeyed only the law of custom, was unwilling to overstep the boundaries prescribed by it. The Roman was the full-grown man, who realised the idea of heroism; the Spartan remained ever the youth who, with the down on his chin, delights in the name of man, but wants the energy to give full scope to the practical development of designs that require as less the vigour of youth than the gravity of age.

The arts and sciences, and even religion itself, were all subservient at Rome to patriotism. Rome was the absorbing feeling in all the proceedings of the state, and any study, history especially, unless connected with Rome, was a matter of secondary importance, and unworthy of the occupation of a Roman citizen; and even the Republic of a Cicerone was modelled rather by the institutions of Rome, than intended (like that of Plato) to serve as a model for improvement in legislation.

The diction, form, and matter of Roman history betray by themselves already, a late origin, and show us clearly that the foundation of the Roman state falls in a period when history had already assumed its proper sphere, and when a strong line of demarcation was already drawn between fiction and fact. It is true, that all the events that precede and follow by nearly a century the banishment of the last of the Tarpeias, are of a rather doubtful, and, may be, of a contradictory nature; that we miss in them the precision which distinguishes the subsequent periods of Roman history; yet the cause of the difference does not lie in the poetical character of Rome's early history, as Niebuhr would have us believe, but in external circumstances, and especially in the destruction of the state-papers and similar documents, under Brennus king of the Gauls. The Romans were a matter-of-fact people; but few events in their early history carried of fiction, and even in those few we can easily detect intentional fraud to serve some political purpose. Hence, their accumulation of facts, from the partial way of treating them, renders their history of little interest to the inquisitive reader. From *Romulus* to *Michael*  
*Gen. Mag. Vol. VIII.*

*Palæstræ*, we read but of eternal struggle and civil wars, and the attention is the original constitution resulting from both. The old towns with the neighbouring nations seem rather to cluster than to be amalgamated; and until the first Punic War her history offers nothing to engage our feelings beyond our admiration of her tenacity and perseverance at a line of politics which often brought her to the verge of ruin.

With the Punic War, the history of Rome begins to shed light over almost all the nations of the ancient world; but like a planet that gives light only to other worlds, how minute never are the accounts of the Roman historians with regard to the life and manners, politics and morals, the arts and sciences of other nations, the account of themselves is confined to foreign and domestic feuds—the only comparison of a true Roman. The cultivation of the arts of peace was deemed useless, and even dangerous; hence, the banishment of the few Greek literati who attempted to amuse in collateral lore, work which the Romans would have been unacquainted but for the introduction of Asiatic luxury, the fruit of their extended conquests in the East, and which particularly led to that of the arts, that were cultivated from the time of *Macedon* with some success, and even more less than could be expected from men accustomed rather to handle the sword than the pencil.

With Augustus, the second half of the History of Rome may be said to begin. The machine had become so large and unwieldy, that it threatened falling to pieces by its own weight, and though still rolling up on the original principle, and by the impulse it had acquired, the motion was rapidly diminished, and patriotism became more a Roman law than a Roman feeling. History affords many instances of the singular struggle made by the Romans at that time between their veneration for things which time had made holy, and the cold calculating spirit of an age apparently civilized, though in reality debauched. Religion was fast declining, both morally and politically, and when in Greece it degenerated into *Atheism*, it presented in Rome the opposite extreme of bigotry, and as the  
E.



arts and sciences were merely exotic in Italy, they naturally shared in the general degeneracy which spread like a political state-cholera over the whole of the then known world.

The predominant element in the Roman history is *Politics*, and was the touchstone by which even morals and Religion were tried and regulated. The history of Rome is therefore simple, and strongly marked by a uniform spirit, and is complete in itself; while that of Greece, embracing, as it did without distinction, all the branches of human life, is, on the one hand, more rich in general matter, but, on the other, fragmentary and incomplete.

Thus the very origin of the Roman history was a political institution of the state. It was Government that brought it to life by a state law; it was Government that ordered the *Pontifex Maximus* to record in an *album* the transactions of every year for public information—a regulation nearly as old as the foundation of the city itself.\* With such authentic public records before them, to which were still added the censorial scrolls, the consular *fasti* and family diaries or annals, in imitation of those of the state,† it was easy for writers to compose an authentic narrative of facts, by merely arranging all such documents, public and private, in a chronological order, and composing annals—a term that seems to have been, with at least some of the early writers, synonymous with history.‡

The origin of the Roman History is thus historically established.

From History, emanated all the other branches of literature among the Romans. The most ancient monument of their national oratory was, according to Cicero, a speech of *Appius Claudius*

*Cæcus*, and his collection of moral maxims. Of their poets, the oldest was *Nævius*, who described the first Punic War, in which he had fought himself; his immediate successor *Ennius* wrote, beside his poetical Annals, the life of his friend *Scipio Africanus* in verse. *Fossius* numbers them both amongst historians; and not without reason, since they strictly adhered to historical truth with regard to the facts, and only clothed their diction in the poetical form; and to this circumstance is probably to be attributed the poetical colouring in the narration of Livy, who drew some of his facts from authors of acknowledged veracity. Cicero § says explicitly of *Ennius*, “*Quem vero exstat, et de quo sit memoriæ proditum, eloquentem fuisse, et ita esse habitum, primus est. M. Cn. Cethegus, cujus eloquentiæ est auctor et idoneus quidem, mea sententia, Q. Ennius, præsertim cum et ipse cum audiverit et scribat de mortuo; ex quo nulla suspicio est amicitiae causa esse mentitum.*”

Nor did it ever occur to him to doubt the assertions, because as a poet, since he calls him generally *auctor idoneus*—an expression only used when speaking of creditable and authentic historians; || and though there is no similar testimony given directly as to the historical truth of the *Epos* of *Nævius*, yet we may infer as much from the language of Cicero, who says, ¶ “*that Ennius omitted in his Annals the first Punic War, because he has been anticipated in the task by another (Nævius).*” Now, if one historian omits an account, because it is already given by another, it is evident that the one who preceded has treated it as historically as his successor would have done it himself. Moreover, the subject is so decidedly prosaic, and so inappropriate to a Poetical *Epos*, that *Nævius*, who wrote it for his contemporaries, the sober and crafty Romans, whose aim in that war was solely to suppress the political career of the Carthaginians, their powerful rivals, could hardly have meant it as a poem, where the embellishments of fiction would have excited the disgust of the

\* F. Vossius (vita Tac. imperat.) ascribes it to Numa.

† Cic. de Orat. ii. 12. Niebuhr, ii. p. 4.

‡ Thus *Corn. Nepos* (vita Cat. c. 3.) calls the *Origines* of Cato, histories, while the epitomatiser of Livy (ep. lib. xlix.) calls them *Annals*. Livy himself styles his own history *Annals* (xliii. 13), while Pliny (Præf. Hist. Nat.) entitles them *histories*. The very *Epos* of *Ennius*, containing the description of the second Punic War, bore the title of *Annals* (Suet. de Illust. Gram. c. 2).

§ Brut. c. 15.

|| Pro Arch. Poët. c. 9. Propert. iii. Eleg. 2.

¶ Ib. c. 19.

matter-of-fact Roman.\* Nervius himself introduces his *Epos* with the words—

"Qui terat Latini taserant homines  
Velras trudesque Phœnicis fabre."

The strict adherence to historical truth in the narration of actual events, so manifest in the poets of early Rome, may with much more reason be supposed to have been adopted by her early historians, who were bound to truth by virtue of their office. And yet, strange to say, Niebuhr sees in the early historians nothing but prose-poets, in other words, historians who have converted into prose the fables and fictions of the poets. Strange, that the poets should have been historians, and the historians poets!!! But before we enter into a closer examination of Niebuhr's views about the history of Rome, it will be necessary to state his opinion respecting the origin of Rome itself. He endeavours (vol. i. p. 184) to shew that the Romans were actually descended from *Æneas*, or at least from Trojan blood, by asserting that the Trojan mythology was not of Greek invention but of Italian origin, since it was current among the Italic tribes long before they came in contact with the Greeks; "for," says he, "The belief in their descent from *Æneas* was universal among the Romans, which could scarcely have existed had there been no foundation for it, still less had it been of foreign origin. . . . Above all, it is improbable that a belief of this kind should be of foreign growth, when it is recognised by the state, and one so proud and so contemptuous towards every thing foreign as Rome was. Of its having been so recognised, we find remarkable proofs—proofs drawn from times when Greek literature had certainly not found admission except with a few individuals. . . . Thus, *Timæus*, who, at all events, was writing for Sicilian readers, could scarcely have invented fables on matters . . . states, about the year 400 U. C., that he had been told by certain inhabitants of *Leontium*, that there were Trojan images of clay preserved in their temple."

Let us now examine in detail every one of his arguments, and see on how slight a basis they all rest. Of the

\* In truth, so well pleased were the Romans with an Annual Register turned into verse, that they bore patiently the *Panathæa* of *Silius Italicus* and the *Pharsalia* of *Lucan*: nor did they miss, what

reasons alleged, the first hangs only on a belief, supported by a tradition which none can prove to be true, and all will doubt, who, with Bryant, disbelieve the very existence of *Troy*. Such a belief shares the fate of all traditional reports, of which no one can tell whether they are genuine and pure, or intermixed with poetical embellishments.

The second reason, however, is founded partly on historical facts:

"The first transaction," says Niebuhr, "between the Romans and the state of Greece that we have any account of, is the application of the Senate to the *Athenians* for the freedom of the *Ambraciots*, grounded on the plea that the Romans were bound to protect those whose ancestors since of all the Greeks had taken no share in that war against their propagators the *Trigæans*."

We will for a moment suppose, with Niebuhr, that this occurrence, related by *Justin* alone, did actually take place about 509 U. C.

"It was about the same time," he proceeds, "that the Senate wrote a letter to *King Seleucus*, as the condition of entering into a treaty of friendship and alliance with him, that the *Illyrians*, the *kinemen* of the Roman people, should be exempted from tribute. The *Illyrians* were also included by the Romans in their first treaty of peace with *Macedonia* in the year 449: fifteen years after, when the *Scipios* crossed the *Hellepont*, the *Illyrians* boasted of their affinity with the Roman people, calling them their colony; the Romans were delighted to see their mother-country, and the consul went up to the citadel to offer a sacrifice to *Athena*."

These facts bear, indeed, strong evidence in favour of Niebuhr's opinion; but their validity depends entirely on that of the assertions of our author, "that at that time Greek literature had certainly as yet not found admission except with a few individuals." This last assertion the author not only leaves unsupported by any argument or authority, but places in direct contradiction with another of his assertions (l. p. 237), where he says:

"The middle of the fifth century U. C. the golden age of Roman art, may perhaps

we so much desiderate, the want of every thing like the thoughts that breathe and words that burn, in a genuine *epic*, like the *Iliad*.



also have been that of Roman poetry. . . . The story of the symbolical manner in which the last King instructed his son to get rid of the principal men of Galeii, comes from a Greek tale from Herodotus: so likewise we find the stratagem of Zophirus related of Sextus: we must therefore suppose that there was knowledge of Greek legends, and why not of Herodotus himself!\*

Now, if Greek fables and the tales of Herodotus were at that time so current among the Romans as to find their way even into their popular songs and poetry, why should they have been unknown to the Senate fifty years later? Does not Niebuhr himself further state (ib. 494.) "that the artists who built and embellished the Capitol were sent for out of Etruria, and that the severity of the ancient principle, which would not tolerate any corporeal representations of the Deity, had already been overpowered by the influence of Greece." The building of the capitol, Niebuhr ascribes to the last of the Tarquins; so that already in the third century the Greek influence was so strong at Rome as to conquer even religious scruples; and, strange to say, 300 years after that period, our author asserts the Romans to have been still unacquainted with the Greek language and literature!!!

About forty years after the above-mentioned first transaction between the Romans and the states of Greece, L. Cincius Alimentus wrote the war with Hannibal in the Greek language,\* and his predecessor, Fabius Pictor, the great Roman historian, composed the same history both in the Roman and Greek tongues, probably for the edification of the lovers of the more polished Hellenic tongue. These writings were probably composed immediately after the conclusion of the Punic war, and consequently prior to the political and sentimental farce which the Ilians played at the arrival of the Romans in Asia-Minor; in return for which the Senate perhaps displayed corresponding sentiments of family attachment towards the Ilians in their letter to Seleucus, with their usual hypocrisy, and with the view of making as many allies as possible, well foreseeing the danger of their position, should the still

powerful Carthage contrive (what really happened) to league itself with Macedonia and Greece against Rome. To neutralize the effect of such an alliance, the arch politicians of Rome declared their relationship with the Ilians, and thus created a breach between the Macedonians and the other states of Greece, who, it is known, highly prided themselves on their blood and descent. It was, indeed, not the first nor the last time that the crafty Romans set to work such means to crush at once foe and friend.

The argument of Niebuhr, founded on the account of Timæus about the Trojan images at Lavinium, is of a par with the rest. Timæus wrote about 400 U. C.; and in the middle of the fifth century (as Niebuhr himself asserts) many of the Greek fables were already in the mouths of the Romans—even Herodotus not unknown; and the ascendancy of Greek literature and philosophy had influenced religion itself. Why then exclude Lavinium from a similar acquaintance with the facts or fictions of Grecian story? Was there any embargo laid upon a single town, from which other towns of Italy were free?

To the hearsay of Timæus, a Greek for Greeks, may, moreover, be opposed that of Plutarch, a Greek by birth, but writing for the well-educated Romans. That author says, explicitly,† that Fabius Pictor, the father of the Roman historians, had borrowed his account about the Trojan extraction of the Romans from Dicles, a Greek historian who made it first known among the Greeks. It is true neither the period when he flourished, nor even of himself, is much known; still we are not justified in doubting that he was really the first who made that story known, or that Fabius Pictor chose to follow him in that particular, merely because Dionysius of Halicarnassus has neglected to mention his name, or because it was improbable that a Roman Senator should have transcribed the story of a Greek author (Niebuhr, i. 209). And singular as it may appear, Niebuhr himself admits (i. 336.) that, "Thus down comes the whole story (about the birth of the first Tarquinus) which was fabricated out of this coincidence

\* Dion. Hall. An. Rom. i. 6.

† Romulus, c. 3, 2.

by some Greek learned in Chronology. Such inventions may have travelled to Rome as early as in the time of Fabius, since the father of the Roman history did not write till after the death of Eratosthenes.\* Since then Niebuhr admits that Greek inventions had crept into the history of Fabius, why must we then exclude the story of Diocles from that category? Why does not Niebuhr give a test to ascertain what story is of Roman and what of Greek invention? Again, Niebuhr (p. 184) acknowledges, that "in the age of Augustus, some learned Romans had made use of the Greek poetry to show that the tradition was early known to the Greeks, and thereby to establish the truth." The reason was simply this: that these learned Romans considered the ancient Greek poets as the true and genuine source of that tradition, and they tried therefore to establish its historical evidence by the remoteness of its origin. Now, as mention is no where made of the coincidence of the old Italic tales with those of Greece—a circumstance which would have been the best proof for the authenticity of that tradition, what is more natural than to suppose that either such a coincidence was no where found, or that the old Italic tales were either unknown or not distinguished from the Greek? It is at least inconceivable how a fact of Roman origin should be looked for by the learned Romans in the poets of Greece!† But such contradictions we meet in almost every page of Niebuhr, and especially in his views of the epic character of the early Roman history, which stand in close connection with his notions respecting the origin of the Trojan tradition. He asserts (i. 252.) that the popular poetry of the Romans was in full vigour as low down as the middle of the fifth century, and that the Epic lays about the deeds of the Kings and the early heroes of the Republic, had their origin in that period; that these lays had crept imperceptibly into the history of Rome, so as materially to disfigure, and fill its early periods with uncertainties and contradictions. But no ancient author speaks of such a Saturnian age of Roman popular poetry. Niebuhr thinks to support his views by a few passages in *Diogenes, Cicero*, and the *later gram-*

*marians*, such as *Nasos* and *Atticus*. Let us then see what these wandering witnesses do really say. *Diogenes* quotes (7 *Ant. Rom.* c. 19) a passage from *Fabius Pictor*, and says, "After *Romulus* and *Ramus* had grown to boyhood, the dignity of their appearance and sentiments was not at all in conformity with their low station, and it was clear to every one who beheld them, that they were descended from royal blood, and even from the gods themselves, as is still sung by the Romans in their ancient and sacred hymns." Niebuhr (i. 219) refers the last remark of *Fabius*, "as is still sung," &c. to the whole of the Trojan tale, and will prove by it the Roman origin; but as the passage begins with the history of the twins, without mentioning prior events, the remark can naturally refer only to the last sentence to which it is immediately added, but not to those by which it is surrounded. Before, however, we can arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon this point, we must first ascertain the meaning of the word *hymns*. Are the *hymns* to be ranged among the popular songs, or do they not rather form a particular class by themselves, of religious songs, composed by the priests in honour of the gods, and such as would be sung in honour of *Romulus* as soon as he was acknowledged for a deity." The two other passages quoted from *Cicero* (*Tus. Quæst.* iv. 2, and *Brut.* c. 18, 19) carry with them a much greater weight. In both, that learned antiquary informs us, that *Cato* had mentioned, in his *Origines*, a custom of the ancient Romans to sing by turns, at banquets, the praises and exploits of the great men, which songs they accompanied with the flute. The same custom is also mentioned by *Nimæus*,‡ with the difference, however, that it was modest boys, not the guests themselves who sang them. The custom of having vocal and instrumental music at banquets is entirely Greek,‡ and is found

\* *Dion. Ant. Rom.* i. c. 31. ii. 33. iii. 32; *Liv.* comment. i. p. 19. *Ant. Viti. de Orig.* 4 R. c. 34. Of these hymns we have some in the fragments of *Callimachus*.

† *II.* 70.

‡ *Comp. Quint. Inst. Orat.* i. c. 10, § 19, 20.



among many of the ancient nations, the ancient Germans even not excepted.\* They probably celebrated in these songs the gods, the first heroes and progenitors of their nation. But we discover no indication in those songs to lead us to believe that there existed actually, in those ignorant ages, a well-cultivated and polished popular poetry, capable of producing a long and finished *epos*. These songs were probably very short, describing some single adventure, easy to be remembered, and produced when the occasion called for them. Cicero, the very authority quoted by Niebuhr, characterises distinctly that sort of song, in a passage (Tus. Qu. i. 2), where he says, "*Qua minor igitur honoris fuit poesis, eo minora studia fuerunt.*" Such kind of songs, like all kinds of poetry, did in no ways stand in honour with the ancient Romans. It is at all events next to an impossibility, that long, minute, and complicated histories, such as those of *Tarquinius Priscus* and of *Servius Tullus*, should have been composed and delivered in verse by the guests indiscriminately at banquets. Nevertheless, Niebuhr transforms the history of the Tarquinian race into an *Epos*, and heads even a particular chapter in his work, "*The lay of Tarq. Priscus and Serv. Tullus.*"

Wherever popular poetry has attained that high degree of culture and refinement, which Niebuhr assigns to the Roman of that period, it is no longer confined to table and banquet songs, but claims at once the esteem and emulation of the nation. It then takes hold of the spirit of the people at large, and produces lyric and epic poets. But, strange to say, not a single poet is mentioned as existing in that would-be flourishing period of popular poetry! The Roman muse began to vibrate the strains of her lyre only amidst the storms of the Punic war, and as if checked by the all-engrossing politics of the day, she chose an historical and the only taking subject. Had *Nævius* and *Ennius* really possessed an abundant store of popular poetry, how could they have chosen such a dry prosaic subject for their so-called *Epos*, without compromising their poetical talents and reputation?

Where are, then, the other epic poets of that flourishing period? Since no one will or can deny, that before these two poets, there was not a single writer among the Romans who had ever attempted to collect and arrange the popular songs;† nay, even these two poets were, like *Livius Andronicus*, half Greeks: *Nævius* from Campania, *Livius* a Greek slave, and *Ennius* a native of *Rudiae* in Calabria.

But it will be asked, in what other way are we then to account for the many contradictory reports with which the early history of Rome is filled? In a way, we reply, the most natural and simple, and without recurring to a popular poetry, of which no traces have descended to us. We all know that many public and private documents were lost when the Gauls, under *Brennus*, invaded Rome. To supply the chasms thus arising from the loss of authentic documents, in their early history, recourse was had to oral traditions,‡ or to the private archives of the old nobility. But in an age when criticism was in its cradle, and when truth would be sacrificed to mistaken notions of national and individual vanity, we need not wonder that the family records were not the most faithful of their kind; and that, as Rome had her *Robin Hoods* and *Guys of Warwick*, prose annalists of Italy were led, like the poetical bards of the North, to make every head of a house an *eponymus hero*, and to resort to exaggerations such as are found in the modern histories of the East, and which were so far from giving offence to the taste of even succeeding ages, that *Dionysius* actually reproaches *Thucydides* for his want of patriotism in sticking too close to the truth, when

† Cic. Tus. Quæst. i. 1. *serius poeticam nos accepimus; annis enim fere D. X. p. R. e. Livius fabulam dedit C. Claudio Cæci filio, M. Tuditano consulibus. . . .* and c. 2. *Sero igitur a nostra poetæ vel cogniti vel recepti.*

‡ Thus future historians will probably recur to *Scull's* novels when they are detailing the history of the Pretender, and this with the greater confidence, as the novelist has distinctly told us that he got some of his facts from the oral traditions of individuals whose relations had taken a part in the events of that period.

\* Tac. An. ii. 88. Do. Ger. c. 2, 3.

he is developing the causes that led to the Peloponnesian war.

We must also bear in mind, that the first historians of Rome were greatly influenced by the spirit and writings of the Greeks. Niebuhr himself admits that Rome was in a close intercourse with Greece from her earliest period; Greek influence and ascendancy may have been strongest just at the period in which Niebuhr places the flower of the Roman national poetry, since it is just about that period that the Greek historians first began to make mention of Rome and her history,\* and their views could not have failed to influence the pen of their pupils, the Roman historians, after the example of their earliest epic poets, Nævius and Ennius, who it is known were the first who attempted to introduce into the Roman verse the Greek hexameter, and generally endeavoured to infuse among the Romans a taste for Greek literature. Both of them are also known to have touched in their episodes upon the early events of Rome, and to have moreover stood in high esteem, and enjoyed historical authority among the Romans, and as they were both by birth and education more Greek than Romans, their historical views must necessarily have been tainted with poetical fictions and mythological fables, in the true spirit of the early Greek historians, and in which they could easily indulge, as there was no authentic document extant to contradict them. To extol the origin of the Romans was moreover an excellent means for foreigners to court their good graces. It is thus more than probable that the first Roman historians, *Fabius* and *Cincius*, who were certainly not critics in the modern acceptance of the word, have transcribed the facts respecting the early history of Rome from *Ennius* and *Nævius*, for want of better sources. The very circumstance that these two historians composed their works in the Greek tongue ought to have led Niebuhr to a contrary view.

Even the style of the Roman histo-

\* *Plin. N. H.* lib. 2; *Dion. Ant. Rom.* l. 6, observes, that *Hier. Cardinus* and *Tamius* were the first who wrote upon the Roman antiquities; both of them flourished, according to *Yoss*, at the beginning of the third century A.C.

rians is so antipoetical, never assuming a loftier character beyond that of oratory, though treating of a poetical subject (as must be clear to all who read *Livy* with attention), that this circumstance alone might suffice to induce us to believe, that national poetry had never flourished at Rome, were there even no positive arguments to the contrary.

That fiction was not at all congenial with the national spirit of the Romans, will moreover be evident from the following facts:—

*Eloquence, History, and Jurisprudence*, were of all the arts of peace not only most esteemed and cultivated, but also those that alone bore the stamp of originality among the Romans. These three arts stood in close connection both with themselves and the state in general. The Forum, and the tribunes of the Pretors, were the stages of oratory and eloquence among the Romans. The statesman could as little dispense with the study of oratory and jurisprudence† as with that of the history of his own country, as he was always under the necessity of referring to past events and opinions in support of his own arguments. History was the source of their political principles, as the Twelve Tables were the basis of their common and civil law. Those consummate politicians knew how to derive profit even from the prejudice of the ancients to consider every thing sacred that bore the stamp of antiquity; and the Romans endeavoured to act up on all occasions to the principles and political plan suggested by their ancestors, so that the very deviations they were sometimes compelled to make, they always tried to conciliate in some measure with the spirit of ancient legislation, a task not easily accomplished without a profound study of history and law. It was therefore at Rome only that a profound historian could aspire to public offices; and even so late as *Ælius Lampridius*, we read (in Severo imp. c. 14) “*Maxime Lacerus ad consulendum adhibuit eos, qui historiam norant, requirens, quid in talibus causis, quales in disceptatione versabantur, veteres imperatores vel Romani vel aliarum gentium fecissent.*”

† *De Orat. Dial.* c. 37 (in *Tacit.*); l. 24; l. 60; ll. 9.



He had thus formed a sort of privy council, composed of the best historians, which proves how highly appreciated the study of History was at Rome, even in her most corrupted periods. History was at Rome, not as with us an ornamental accomplishment, but an actual, practical, and indispensable study, the text-book of political science, and the pages to which the statesman continually referred, and from which he drew his political principles and rules of conducting and managing the state affairs. It will now be clear, why the task of composing history, among the Romans, devolved, until the time of the great Pompeius, chiefly upon the most distinguished statesmen,\* and further why, even in the latest periods, the emperors, those proud rulers of the globe, did not disdain to write the history of their own times.†

All these circumstances, together with its origin from the state papers, conspired to give to Roman history a distinct and peculiar character. It was through and through a state history, free of incongruous matter, and confining its pages to mere politics. Even Tacitus, whose diction no one can deny is poetical, is nevertheless in spirit and substance a true Roman statesman, who laid down in his work rules and principles for politics with the same precision, strictness, and distinctness with which he put them himself in practice as a consul and senator. Until *Quintilian*, not one of the Roman writers and critics was ever struck, or did ever single out the beauty of the poetical spirit of the Greek historians. All that Cicero (*de Pr.* ii, 13) praises even in Herodotus, is his eloquence; but he never draws our attention, nor does he ever take the slightest notice of the poetical spirit and diction of any of the Greek historians. The applause and censure of the Roman historians is confined to the degree of the eloquence of their style, the true weapon of the statesman and politician in general.

\* Suet. *de cal. Rhet.* c. 3.

† Voss (*de His. Lat.*) Caesar, Augustus, Claudius, Trajan, Adrian, M. Aurelius, and Sept. Severus, all left behind historical writings. Most of the historians, in the better times of the republic, were the *consuls and senators*.

In casting a somewhat scrutinizing look into the few fragments of the oldest Roman historians, from Fabius Pictor, Cincius Alimentus, and M. Portius, down to Nigidius Figulus, Aelius Tubero, and many others, we cannot fail in discovering a striking resemblance to the original annals of the Roman history. The scanty, dry, and rhapsodical style is more the effect of the deficiency and ignorance in phraseology, than of an energetic and laconic conciseness; we clearly see in their style the first attempts of a young, ignorant, and unaccustomed writer; on the one hand ignorant of all the requisite beauties of poetry, and on the other confining the narration to real facts, and manifesting evidently a disgust to the fables and fictions of by-gone times. This is clearly seen in the *Origines* of Cato, in Fabius Pictor, and Cincius, who rather chose to write the history of their own times, than to waste time in recapitulating the fables of former times. Not a trace of national poetry is visible in those writers of the same period, which Niebuhr designates as the golden age of Roman popular poetry!!

The uncertainty of many facts in the early history of Rome, may in some measure also be ascribed to the want of historical inquisitiveness, and still more of criticism, so evident in the writers before Nepos, Varro, and Atticus. The pages of their histories are crowded with matter and facts, without in the least trying to connect them by a philosophical common thread. Moreover, no Roman, before Trogius Pompeius, had, to our knowledge, ever taken the trouble to write a careful history of foreign nations; nor did any Roman before the emperors ever employ his time in reading for information or amusement.‡ The life of the original Roman was truly dramatic. None but the Roman knew and perceived the close connexion that exists between the state and the individual, and the benefit that is to be derived from their mutual co-operation. From this point of view he also looked upon history. Cause, action, and effect were all he searched in it; little caring about the form and language. His first question

‡ Barnhard. *Grundriss, d. Röm. Litter.*

was—to what use and purpose? And having received a satisfactory answer, he further inquired after the *cause*. Any fact or event that did not lead to some political point, he despised and neglected. He was like the book-keeper in a mercantile establishment, who extracts from a lengthy correspondence only the amount of the Dr. and Cr. resulting from it, and omits noticing the other news contained in them, though aware of their importance for the concern in general. History, from the pen of a Roman, is little more than a register of the fortunate and unfortunate events of the republic, and treated in the same way as their jurisprudence, the leading features of which were the welfare of majestic Rome, and the political principles of her early settlers. To this skeleton in history and law were adjusted and adapted all the passing events, with a tact and order that distinguish their jurisprudence as a masterpiece of practical science, and their history as a work free of all theoretical and abstract speculations.

This character is evident in the very language of the old historical frag-

ments. Their language is more pragmatic, precise, and distinct in conveying single and detached notions, than that of the Greek historians, because the Roman weighed and examined with more perseverance and *sang froid* single facts and notions, than the lively and volatile Greek. The Roman, as if conscious that the events related in his history had no philosophical thread to unite them, called the works of the historians *libri historiarum* (books of stories), not *history*! Still more is that spirit visible in the definition the Romans themselves gave of *history*, and the remarks they made on it. Thus they distinguished *annals* from *diaries* (*acta diurna*), by assigning to the former great and important events, and to the latter indifferent ones.\* We easily see that they meant, by their *great and important* events, those concerning the Romans. The arts, sciences, and vicissitudes of other nations were considered a matter of indifference, and were consequently excluded from the sphere of history.

\* Sempron. Asel. ap. Gell. v. c. 18; Cic. de Orat. II. 15; Tac. An. XIII. c. 31.

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

### *Old French and Anglo-Norman Literature, No. V.—Miracle Plays of the Fifteenth Century.*†

WE have, of late, had our attention frequently called to editions of the *Mysteries* and *Miracle-plays* of the Middle Ages, both in English and French. They form, certainly, an extremely interesting and amusing class of our early literature, both inasmuch as they are striking illustrations of popular manners and sentiments, and as they exhibit to us, in a very singular manner, the workings of the imagination while in a rude state of cultivation. In former notices we have had occasion to allude more or less to the general subject of these early stage representations, and we therefore think it necessary in our present article to confine ourselves to the work by M. Jubinal, whose title is given at the foot of the page.

M. Jubinal's two volumes, of which the first only is yet published, consist of *Miracle-plays* (not, as he has entitled the work, *Mysteries*) taken from a volume that formerly belonged to the Monastery of St. Genevieve at Paris. In this first volume are contained, the play of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, those of the Conversion of St. Paul and the Conversion of St. Denis, the Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul, that of St. Denis and his companions, a number of dramatic pieces whose subjects are taken from the *Miracles* of St. Genevieve, and, lastly, the play of the life of St. Fiacre. Among so many pieces, there is

† *Mystères inédits du quinzième siècle, publiés pour la première fois, avec l'autorisation de M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, par Achille Jubinal, d'après le MS. unique de la Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève. Tome premier, 8vo. Paris, Techener. London, Pickering. 1837.*



naturally much variety, and while some are full of action and even of farce, others can only be considered as a popular form of theological discourses. The mixture of tragedy and comedy in some of them is extremely curious. As in most other similar productions, the devils are in general comic characters, and, whether in plotting among themselves, or in showing fight against the saints and their spiritual protectors, we always find them passing broad jests and "talking Billingsgate" to great perfection. Sometimes, however, the comic part of the performance is sustained by countrymen, labourers, old women, or inn-keepers, and we will quote a passage from one of the Miracles of St. Genevieve, which will not only be an illustration of what we are saying, but which will, we have no doubt, interest our architectural antiquaries. We think that the allusion to the carving of burlesque figures is extremely curious. The masons are at work on a monastery for St. Genevieve—

OGIER, *le maçon.*

—Huet, pren celle pierre bise,  
Sy l'esboche à ton grant martel.

HUET, *maçon.*

Maistre Ogier, jo say un art tel  
Que sans touchier et sans faillir  
Là vous ferai en hault saillir,  
Mex qu'el ote le coq chanter.

OGIER.

Or du baver, or du venter ;  
Parle mains et fay bien besoigne.

HUET.

Par la grant dame de Bouloigne,  
Je vueil faire une orde prestresse  
Qui chevauchera une asnesse,  
En ceste pierre de quarrel.

LE CHARPENTIER, *en tennant .l. baston.*  
Et je vueil cy faire .l. barrel  
Pour une fenestrele englesche.

OGIER.

Va tendre ta ligne, sy pesche.  
Ahay ! es-tu jà au fenestres ?  
Huet !

HUET.

Maistre ?

OGIER.

Visons nos estres.

HUET.

Maistre, visez.

OGIER.

Nos .ii. pignons,  
Avecques leur .iiii. quignons,  
Seront bien l'un cy, l'autres çà.

HUET.

Maistre, j'ay grant suet de pieçà.

OGIER.

Tez-toy.

HUET.

Or sus.

OGIER.

A mon aviz

Bien sera cy la tour à viz,  
A archères et à degrés,  
De pierre de taille ou de grez ;  
Et bon est que l'Eglise toute  
Soit à bon pilliers et à voute.  
Le cuer sera vers orient,  
Et la nef devers occident.  
Le maçonement fait entier,

OGIER, *the mason.*

—Huet, take this grey stone,  
And rough-hew it with thy great hammer.

HUET, *the mason.*

Master Ogier, I know such an art [ing  
That without touching (?) and without fail-  
There I will make you jump on high,—  
But let her go hear the cock crow !

OGIER.

Come now, give over your nonsense and  
boasting ;

Talk less, and do well your business.

HUET.

By the great lady of Boulogne,  
I will make a filthy priestessa  
Who shall ride upon an ass,  
On this quarried stone.

THE CARPENTER, *holding a staff.*  
And I will make here a barrel  
For a little English window.

OGIER.

Go stretch thy line, and then fish.  
Hallo ! art thou already at the windows ?  
Huet !

HUET.

Master ?

OGIER.

Let us view our dispositions.

HUET.

Master, view them.

OGIER.

Our two gables,  
With their four wedges, (?)  
Will be well one here, the other there.

HUET.

Master, I am very thirsty here.

OGIER.

Hold thy tongue.

HUET.

Go on.

OGIER.

In my opinion

The tower will be well here in front,  
With arches and steps,  
Of hewn stone or of free-stone ;  
And it is right that the whole church  
Be supported on good pillars and vaulted.  
The choir shall be towards the east,  
And the nave towards the west.  
The mason-work being finished,



Leur mete aus le charpentier,  
Sy vault enz très et ses chevrons.

HUET.

Beau sire Diex, et quant bevrans ?  
Il fait trop grant harle en cest estre.  
A boire, à boire, sire prestre ;  
J'ay la gorgeron cacorchicé.

LE CHARPENTIER.

Et mon gosier est sy torchié  
Qu'il est sec comme dent de chien.

OGIER.

Foy que doy vous, sy est le mien !  
A boire, prestre, ou nous mourrons.

DAN GENÈSE.

Vous en avez quant nous pourrons.

Lors die à Sainte Geneviève ;

Dame, les ouvriers n'ont que boire ;  
Sermonnez leur d'aucune hystoire.

Tandis que j'iray à Paris

Faire emplir .i. or .ii. baris,

Un poules faites déporter.—(p. 265—267.)

Then set on the carpenter,  
And he will have his traces and his rafters.

HUET.

Fair Sir God, and when shall we drink ?  
It is too hot in this place.  
Drink ! drink ! Sir Priest ;  
My throat is parched up.

THE CARPENTER.

And my wind-pipe is as clean wiped,  
That it is as dry as a dog's tooth.

OGIER.

By the faith I owe ye, so is mine !  
Some drink, priest, or we shall die.

DAN GENÈSE.

You shall have some as soon as we can.

Then he says to St. Genevieve ;

Lady, the workmen have nothing to drink ;  
Hold them in discourse with some story,  
The while I go to Paris

To fill one or two barrels,

Keep them a little in patience.

So Dan Genèse sets out on his journey, and soon returns with a vessel of wine, which is not only of a good quality, but (the greatest miracle of all) the vessel itself has the quality of being never the less empty the more one drinks out of it. Then follows a regular drinking scene, and Master Huët, in the rapture of his joy, instead of carving an "orde prestrease" on an ass, vows to turn out the very best specimen of his workmanship.

On the whole, this is a very curious volume, and we can recommend its contents to our antiquarian readers. In the Notes at the end are printed many shorter miscellaneous pieces, before unnoticed, among which we may point out the poem of "La Chinchefache," a monster that was said, in the fable, to eat all good women, and leave the bad ones, and which belongs to the same legend with a little poem by Lidgate, that was the subject of some dispute among our earlier writers on the Old English Stage.\* Chaucer also alludes to this story—

"O noble wives, ful of high prudence,  
Let non humilité your tonges wellet;  
Ne let no clerk have cause of diligence  
To write of yow a storie of eniche merveille,  
As of Grisildis patient and kinde,  
Lest Chichevache yow swalwe in hire entraille."

While on this subject, we will call the attention of our readers to a choice collection of the best works in the French language, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, advertised for publication in 6 vols. large 8vo, double columns, by Victor Lecoeq, of Paris (whose list contains some other interesting articles), to be edited by MM. Monmerqué and Francisque Michel, and of which the first volume is already in the press. The first two volumes will contain the most remarkable miracle-plays, jeux, mysteries, moralities, farces, sottises, &c. from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. The third volume will contain a selection of the metrical romances and the Chansons de Geste, such as the *Roman de l'Escheffe*, *Guillaume de Palerne*, *les Aventures de Fergas*, &c. The fourth volume will contain the prose Romances, as *Tristan de Leonois*, *Gérard de Nevers*, *Jehan de Saintré*, &c. The fifth and sixth will be devoted to a collection of French poetry, from the time of Clement Marot and Melin de Saint-Gallais to Regnier and Malherbe. Such a collection, brought thus into small compass, and executed by editors in whose learning and accuracy we can place entire dependence, cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to every lover of the older literature.

\* See on this subject our number for July, 1835, p. 81.

## POEMS, BY MARGARET DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

MARGARET Duchess of Newcastle was distinguished for her writings, in an age when ladies were not authors. A whole folio volume was printed in her praise. The Rector of the University of Leyden wrote to her, that when Minerva beheld her,—‘*seipsam, velut in speculo, intueri videtur.*’ The University of Cambridge compared her to Aspasia, Tenchia, Polla, and Rustitiana; and informed her that she understood ‘*quicquid risit Democritus, aut flevit Heraclitus, aut deliravit Epicurus, aut intellexit Aristoteles, aut ignoravit Arcesilas, aut tacuit Pythagoras.*’ Oxford, not to be outdone, tells her ‘We have a MS. author in Bodlie’s Library, who endeavours to shew that *women excel men.* Your excellency has proved what he proposed, has done what he endeavoured, and given a *demonstrative argument to convince the otherwise unbelieving world.*’ The Duchess of Newcastle was the only lady admitted to the meetings of the Royal Society!! Some of her works are translated into Latin, and she is painted as sitting in a chair crowned with laurel. We should be sorry to break the charm of this intellectual female sovereignty, but happening to have an original letter of *Minerva’s* by us, we shall give a sample of her eloquence:—

“As for my writen, or rather scriblen, j contuny that vain solely, and spoyl, j cannot tell which, most paper or white pettecots, as j did, when j had the honor to see you at Anwarp.”

We also extract a part of a letter from a very accomplished young lady, a contemporary of the Duchess, Mrs. Dorothy Osborne, of Chicksands, Bedfordshire—

“Let me ask you, [she writes to her lover, Mr. Temple,] if you have seen a book of poems, lately come out, by the Lady Newcastle. For God’s sake, if you meet with it, send it to me. They say it is ten times more extravagant than her dress. Sure the poor woman is a little distracted. She could never be so ridiculous as to *venture on writing books else, and in verse too!* . . . . You need not send me Lady Newcastle’s book, I have seen it, and am satisfied; there are many soberer people in Bedlam,” &c.

It is from this book of poems above mentioned, called “Poems, or several Fancies in Verse, with the Animal Parliament in Prose,” folio, 1653, that we have made the following extracts. Of her plays, we have in vain endeavoured to find anything which would come within the limit of a moderate extract. Mr. Walpole says, there is one written against *Camden’s Britannia*; but her ladyship could be sometimes as pithy as she was prosaic at others. As, for instance, in the ‘Convent of Pleasure,’ the following forms a whole scene.

## SCENE III.

*Enter a lady and her maid.*

*Lady.* Oh! I am sick!

*Maid.* You are breeding a child, Madam.

*Lady.* I have not a moment’s time of health.

(*Exeunt.*)

## SCENE V.

*Enter a lady as almost distracted, running about the stage, and her maid follows her.*

*Lady.* Oh! my child is dead, my child is dead; what shall I do, what shall I do?

*Maid.* You must have patience, Madam.

*Lady.* Who can have patience to lose their child? who can?

(*Her.*)

Oh! I shall run mad, for I have no patience. (*Runs off the stage. Exit maid after*

## SCENE VII.

*Enter a lady big with child, groaning as in labour, and a company of women with her.*

*Lady.* Oh! my back! my back will break. Oh! oh! oh! oh!

*1st Woman.* Is the midwife sent for?

*2nd Woman.* Yes, but she is with another lady.

*Lady.* Oh! my back! oh! oh! oh! Juno, give me some ease.

(*Exeunt.*)

We must preface our specimens of her Grace’s productions, with the commendatory verses of her admiring husband the Duke.



I saw your Poems, and then wish'd them mine,  
 Reading the richer dressings of each line ;  
 Your new-born, sublime fancies, and such store  
 May make our poets blush and write no more.  
 Nay *Spenser's* ghost will haunt you in the night,  
 And *Jonson* rise, full fraught with venom's spight.  
*Fletcher* and *Beaumont* troubled in their graves,  
 Look out some deeper and forgotten caves.  
 And gentle *Shakespear* weeping, since he must,  
 At best, be buried now in *Chaucer's* dust.  
 Thus dark oblivion covers their each name,  
 Since you have robb'd them of their glorious fame,  
 Such metaphors, such allegories fit,  
 Your judgment weighing out your fresher wit.  
 By simlizing to the life so like,  
 Your fauncy's Pencil's far beyond *Vandike*, &c.

## THE REASON WHY THOUGHTS ARE ONLY IN THE HEAD.

Each sinew is a small and slender string,  
 Which to the body all the senses bring.  
 And they, like pipes or gutters, hollow be,  
 Where animal spirits run continually.  
 Tho' small, yet they such matter do contain,  
 As in the skull doth lie, which we call brain :  
 That makes, if any one doth strike the heel,  
 The thought of that, sence in the brain doth feel.  
 It is not sympathy, but all one thing  
 That causes us to think, and pain doth bring.  
 For had the *Heel* such quantity of brain,  
 As doth the head and skull therein contain,  
 Then would such thoughts as in the brain dwell high,  
 Descend into our *heels*, and there would lye.  
 In sinews small, brain scattered lies about,  
 It wants both room and quantity, no doubt ;  
 For if a sinew so much brain could hold,  
 Or had so large a skin it to enfold,  
 As hath the skull—then might the toe or knee,  
 Had they an optick nerve, both hear and see.  
 Had sinews room, fancy therein to breed,  
*Copies of verses might from the heel proceed.*

## NATURE'S COOK.

Death is the *Cook* of Nature—and we find  
 Creatures dressed several ways to please her mind.  
 Some—death doth *roast* with fever burning hot,  
 And some he *boils* with dropsies in a pot.  
 Some are consumed for *jelly* by degrees,  
 And some with ulcers, *gravy* out to squeeze.  
 Some, as with *herbs*, he stuffs with gouts and pains,  
 Others, for *tender meat*, he hangs in chains.  
 Some in the sea, he *pickles* up to keep,  
 Others, he, as sous'd brawn, in wine doth steep, &c. &c.

The remainder is still more gross, and in the worst possible taste.

## A POSSET FOR NATURE'S BREAKFAST.

Life scums the *cream* of beauty with Time's spoon,  
 And draws the claret-wine of blushes soon.  
 Then boils it in a *skillet* clean of youth,  
 And thicks it well with crumbled *bread* of Truth.  
 Sets it upon the fire of Life, which does  
 Burn clearer much, when health her *bellows* blows.



Then takes the *eggs* of fire, and bashful eyes,  
 And puts them in a countenance that's wise.  
 Cuts in a *lemon* of the sharpest wit,  
 Discretion, as a *knife*, is us'd for it.  
 A handful of chaste thoughts, double refin'd,  
 Six spoonfuls of a noble and gentle mind;  
 A grain of *mirth* to give't a little taste,  
 Then takes it off, for fear the substance waste,  
 And puts it in a *basin* of good health,  
 And with this *meat*, doth Nature please herself.

## A HEART DRESSED.

Life takes a *heart*, and passions puts therein,  
 And covers it with a dissembling skin.  
 Takes anger, which like *pepper* keen doth bite,  
 And *vinegar*, that's sharp, and made of spight;  
*Ginger* of revenge, grated in, is flung,  
 To which she adds a lying, cloven *tongue*.  
 A lazy flake of *mace*, which lies down flat,  
 Some *salt* of slander, she doth put to that;  
 Then serves it up with sauce of jealousy  
 In dishes of most careful industry.

## A TART.

Life took some flour of white *complexions* made,  
*Churn'd* nourishment, as *butter* she did add,  
 And knead it well—then on a board it plac'd,  
 And roll'd it off,—until a pie was rais'd.  
 Then she did take some lips, like *cherries* red,  
 And the black eyes from a fair virgin's head;  
 And *strawberry* teats from the bank of each white breast,  
 And fingers-ends, like juice from *raspes*, prest:  
 These she put in the pie, and did it bake,  
 Within a *heart*, which she straight hot did make,  
 Then drew it out with *reason's peel*, to send  
 It up—this meat did Nature much commend.

## THE HUNTING OF THE HARE.

Betwixt two ridges of plow'd land sat *Wal*,  
 Whose body, press'd to the earth, lay close and squat.  
 His nose upon his two fore feet do lie,  
 With his gray eyes he glances obliquely,  
 His head he always set against the wind;  
 His tail, when turned, his hair blew up behind,  
 And *made him to get cold*, but he being wise,  
 Doth keep his coat still down, so warm he lies.  
 Thus rests he all the day, till th' sun hath set,  
 Then up he riseth, his relief to get.  
 And walks about until the sun doth rise,  
 Then coming back in 's former posture lies.  
 At last poor *Wal* was found, as he then lay,  
 By huntsmen, which came with their dogs that way;  
 Whom seeing, he got up and fast did run,  
 Hoping, some way, the cruel dogs to shun.  
 But they, by nature, had so quick a scent,  
 That by the nose they trac'd what way he went,  
 And with their deep wide mouths set forth a bay,  
 Which answer'd was, by echo, in the sky.  
 Then *Wal* was struck with terror and with fear,  
 Seeing each shadow, thought the dogs were there,  
 And turning out some distance from their cry  
 To hide himself, his thoughts he did employ.  
 Under a clod of earth, in sand-pit wide,  
 Poor *Wal* sat close, hoping himself to hide.

There long he had not been, but straight in 's ears,  
 The winding horns and crying dogs he hears.  
 Then starting up with fear he leapt, and such  
 Swift speed he made, the grounds he scarce did touch.  
 Into a great thick wood straightway he gat,  
 And underneath a broken bough he sate.  
 When every leaf that with the wind did shake,  
 Brought him such terror, that his heart did ache.  
 That place he left, to champagne plains he went,  
 Winding about, for to deceive their scent.  
 And while they snuffling were to find his track,  
 Poor *Wat* being weary his swift pace did slack.  
 On his two hinder legs for ease he sat,  
 His forefeet rubb'd his face from dust and sweat ;  
 Licking his feet, he wip'd his ears so clean,  
 That none could tell that *Wat* had hunted been.  
 But casting round about his fair gray eyes,  
 The hounds, in full career, he near him spies.  
 To *Wat* it was so terrible a sight,  
 Fear gave him wings and made his body light,  
 Though he was tired before, by running long.  
 Yet now his breath he never felt more strong.  
 Like those that dying are, think health returns,  
 When 'tis but a faint blast which life outburns.  
 For spirits seek to guard the heart about,  
 Striving with death, but death doth quench them out.  
 The hounds so fast came on and with such cry,  
 That he no hopes had left, nor hopes could spy.  
 With that, the *Winds* did pity poor *Wat's* case,  
 And with their breath, the scent blew from that place.  
 Then every nose was busily employed,  
 And every nostril was set open wide ;  
 And every hound did seek a several way,  
 To find the grass or track where the scent lay.  
 For witty industry is never slack,  
 'Tis like to witchcraft, and brings lost things back.  
 But though the wind had tied the scent up close,  
 A busie dogge thrust in his snuffling nose  
 And drew it out—with that did foremost run,  
 The horns blew loud, the rest to follow on.  
 The great slow hounds their throats did set a *bass*,  
 The fleet swift hounds, as *tenors* next in place ;  
 The little beagles did a *treble* sing,  
 And through the air their voices round did ring.  
 Which made such consort as they ran along,  
 That, had they spoken words, it had been a song.  
 The horns kept time, the men did shout for joy,  
 And seem'd most valiant, poor *Wat* to destroy.  
 Spurring their horses to a full career,  
 Swam rivers deep, leap'd ditches, without fear  
 Endanger'd life and limbs, so fast they ride,  
 Only to see how patiently *Wat* died.  
 At last the dogs so near his heels did get,  
 That their sharp teeth they in his *brush* did set.  
 Then tumbling down he fell, with weeping eyes  
 Gave up his ghost, and thus poor *Wat*—he dies :  
 Men hooping loud, such acclamations made,  
 As if the devil they imprison'd had, &c. &c.

*The Pastime and Recreation of the Queen of the Fairies in Fairy Land,  
 the centre of the Earth.*

Queen Mab and all her company  
 Dance on a pleasant mole-hill high

To small straw pipes, wherein great pleasure,  
 sure,

They take and keep just time and measure.

All hand in hand ;—around, around,  
They dance upon this fairy ground.  
And when she leaves her dancing-ball,  
She doth for her attendants call,  
To wait upon her to a bower  
Where she doth sit under a flower,  
To shade her from the moonshine bright,  
Where gnats do sing for her delight,  
Some high, some low, some middle strain,  
Making a consort very plain ;  
The whilst the bat doth fly about  
To keep in order all the rout,  
And with his wings doth soundly pay  
Those that make noise and not obey.  
A dewy, waving leaf's made fit  
For the Queen's bath, where she doth sit,

And her white limbs in beauty show  
Like a new fallen flake of snow ;  
Her maids do put her garments on,  
Made of the pure light from the sun  
Which do so many colours take,  
As various objects shadows make :  
Then to her dinner she goes straight,  
Where all Fairies in order wait.  
A cover of a cobweb made  
Is there upon a mushroom laid,  
Her stool is of a thistle down,  
And for her cup an acorn's crown ;  
Which of strong nectar full is fill'd,  
That from sweet flowers is distill'd.  
Flies of all sorts both fat and good,—  
As quails, snipe, partridge are her food.  
Pheasants, larks, coeks, and any kind  
Both wild and tame you there may find,  
And omelets made of ant eggs new.  
Of these high meats she eats but few :  
The dormouse yields her milk—good

store

For butter, cheese, and many more—  
This milk makes many a fine knack  
When they fresh ant-eggs therein crack ;  
Padding and custard, and seed cake  
Her well-skill'd cook knows how to make.  
To sweeten them the bee doth bring  
Pure honey, gather'd by her sting.  
But for her guard,—some grosser meat  
Of stall-fed dormice they do eat.  
When din'd, she goes to take the air  
In coach, which is a nutshell fair ;  
The linings soft and rich within,  
Made of a glist'ning adder's skin ;  
And then six crickets draw her fast,  
When she a journey takes in haste ;  
Or else two serve to pace around,  
And trample on the fairy ground.  
In hawks sometimes she takes delight,  
Which hornets are, most swift in flight.  
Whose horns, instead of falcon's, will  
A flye, as hawks a partridge kill.  
But if she will a hunting go  
Then she the lizard makes the doe,

When he's so swift and fleet in chase  
As her slow coach cannot keep pace,  
Then on a grasshopper she'll ride  
And gallop in the forest wide ;  
Her bow is of a willow branch  
To shoot the lizard on the haunch ;  
Her arrow sharp—much like a blade,  
Of a rosemary leaf is made.  
Then home she's called by the cock  
Who gives her warning what's the clock,  
And when the moon doth hide her head  
Their day is done,—she goes to bed.  
Meteors do serve, when they are bright,  
As torches do, to give her light ;  
Glowworms, for candles, lighted up  
Stand on her table while she doth sup,  
And in her chamber they are placed,  
Not fearing how the tallow waste.  
But woman, that inconstant kind,  
Can ne'er fix in one place their mind,  
For she, impatient of long stay,  
Flies to the upper earth away.

We shall now give a more copious list than ever was before collected of the books in which her Grace and her works are mentioned. — *Biographia Britannica*, p. 1214 ; *Lord Clarendon's History*, vol. ii. p. 202, 507 ; *Walpole's Noble Authors*, p. 333, 417 ; *Ballard's Memoirs*, p. 303 ; *Granger's Biog. History*, vol. iv. p. 60 ; *Langbaine's Dramatic Poets*, p. 390 ; *Notes to Grammont*, vol. i. p. 254 ; *Monthly Review*, 1784. vol. lxxi. p. 403, with Extracts by George Steevens from the "Collection of Letters and Poems written by several persons of honour and learning. 1678 ;" *Blackwood's Edinb. Mag.* No. xxi. p. 309 ; No. xxv. p. 30 ; *Sir Egerton Brydges' Imag. Biography*, ii. p. 102 ; *Lounger's Common Place Book*, vol. iii. p. 398, where is a mistake of taking the Duchess for the Duke's first wife ; *Banks's Peerage*, iii. 547 ; *Biograph. Dict.* viii. 492 ; *Connoisseur*, No. 69.

It is to "Nature's Picture drawn by Fancy's pencil to the life," 1656, fol. that the scarce print of the Duke and Duchess is prefixed. Three copies were in the Bridgewater Library. In the rare print by Clouet, where she is sitting with the Duke, both crowned with poetic crowns of bay, she appears a pleasing and elegant person, and her white petticoats are quite unsoiled.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BICKERSTETH'S *Practical Guide to the Prophecies*, &c. 5th Edition.

BROOKS'S *Elements of Prophetical Interpretation*.

WE highly commend the practice of studying the Sacred Scriptures with a view to a more clear, extended, and solid interpretation of the Prophecies so far as it is possible to ascertain their true and momentous significations; yet as we know that there are but few persons who are really competent to such an undertaking, by reason of those *events* which should evidence their completion being either wanting, or at a remote distance, or too indefinite to decide upon with much precision; so we are compelled, by the same *rationale*, to draw the line of distinction between those persons who may be deemed competent interpreters by the weight of evidence which they produce, and those who may not for the want of such evidence. Now it may be certified, as a general rule, that, persons whose writings abound with whimsical and absurd speculations, plausible conceits of their own inventing, and who tell us of a '*pre-millennial personal Advent*' of Christ, (or a *personal Advent* of Christ *before* the Millennium,) to this '*renewed Earth*;' of '*the Visible Kingdom of God on Earth*;' in '*this Generation*;' of the political destinies of this, and of every other kingdom of the world; (like Mr. Thorpe, in his '*Destinies of the British Empire*;' ) together with many other gross absurdities, and that with as much freedom and composure of mind as though they had been the Prophets themselves, or as though they had been literally eye-witnesses of the events of which they make mention,—are no safe guides to the interpretation of unfulfilled Prophecy. Of this class, is Mr. Bickersteth (with a variety of other pre-millennial advent writers of the present age); and, therefore, "we do well to take heed," and seriously to caution our readers against the plausibility and speciousness of such sentiments as are contained in his '*Practical Guide to Prophecies, with reference to their Interpretation and Fulfilment*;' warning

them, and all Christian men, that they "be not soon shaken in mind" by the introduction of such anti-scriptural novelties, which are most certainly calculated to mislead many of our unwary brethren, especially young students in Divinity, and general readers of Prophecy (to say nothing of those who are constantly sitting under the sound of such opinions), who may not as yet be sufficiently well-grounded in sound biblical knowledge, to ward off with ease such pseudo-prophetical interpretations; for, it must be here noticed, that they are brought forward under an evidently pious, devotional, and practical strain of religious argumentation, which constitutes the principal moral excellency of the work. We are, nevertheless, thoroughly convinced that the *new* and strange hypothesis of a '*Pre-millennial personal Advent*' of Christ, to come to pass '*in this Generation*,' is utterly untenable by Scripture proof, or solid argument, being wholly inconsistent with any chronological data of revealed Truth; and consequently we believe that Mr. Bickersteth is now labouring under a most serious and lamentable delusion of his mind on this particular subject, which we doubly infer from the necessary (though unjustifiable) adoption of a *literal*<sup>2</sup> mode of interpretation, and which his particular system both involves and requires, although such a mode is clearly contrary to the well-known symbolical, figurative, parabolical, typical, spiritual, and enigmatical style of interpreting the prophetical Scriptures, and is, most certainly, at variance with all former methods of interpretation, which Mr. Bickersteth admits.<sup>3</sup> "Do not be offended (says he) with the reproaches to which the professed expectation of the coming of Christ exposes you from all classes of men. It is the *Generation Truth*, that is, the One which is peculiarly important in this generation, and opposes the whole stream and

<sup>1</sup> *Practical Guide*, chap. xviii. p. 304.  
<sup>2</sup> *Caution 3*. p. 33.

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<sup>3</sup> Chap. vii.

<sup>3</sup> *Practical Guide*, chap.

current of men's opinions." He consoles himself, elsewhere, in this manner: "The recent publication of Views tending to overthrow all former interpretations, may be overruled for good, if it excite the interest of many who would otherwise wholly disregard the subject," &c. This we esteem but a poor plea for the sanction of a new doctrine; for, upon grounds so unlimited and unscriptural, we may derive similar satisfaction from the publication even of infidel works. We are furnished by Mr. Bickersteth with a system of 'Rules,' 'Cautions,' 'Directions,' and 'Literal Interpretations,' assuming almost the character of Divine inspiration, as an apparatus to guide us to understand the preconceived notions of a *literal* pre-millennial personal advent and kingdom of Christ, though, happily for us, we had studied our Bibles, and the opinions of more sober, clear, and orthodox divines before this *wild and all-absorbing* doctrine came before us; and those who differ from Mr. B. have the paramount advantage of knowing that the term '*pre-millennial*' does not occur in the Greek or New Testament; so it is of course a fabricated compound term, suited only to the imaginary anticipated event of which he says, "The author, after lengthened consideration of the subject, believes that our Lord will come *before* the Millennium."<sup>6</sup>

If Mr. Bickersteth's 'lengthened consideration of this subject,' has engendered 'a belief' in his own mind 'that our Lord will come *before* the Millennium,' what is that to us? Neither the Holy Scriptures, nor the Thirty-Nine Articles make mention of a Pre-millennial personal Advent. We have nothing, therefore, to do with the private belief or interpretation of any man; for we are expressly told, that "the Scriptures are of no private interpretation." We are fully convinced, from the well-known excellency of the author's private and public ministerial character and writings for many years, (during which he has been deservedly esteemed as a most exemplary, laborious, and useful member of the Church of England,) that this work (of which, unhappily, this is the

fifth edition,) is the more highly calculated to mislead the public in general, especially that part of it which may (in common parlance) be denominated '*the religious world*.' And this opinion is confirmed to us by the confession of the Rev. Mr. Brooks of Clareborough, Retford, the author of a pre-millennial work, entitled, '*Elements of Prophetic Interpretation*' (now under review), who, in the 'Dedication' of it to his friend Mr. Bickersteth, thus writes:—'*I may indeed truly assert, that I should not have entered on the work but at your solicitation, and had you not urged on me the undertaking, as a duty which I owed to the Church of Christ*.' Mr. Brooks concludes his Dedication in these words: 'Believe me to be, my dear Christian friend and brother in the Lord, yours affectionately in the faith and hope of Christ's speedy appearing. J. W. Brooks.'

We do not impute sinister, but down-right mistaken notions to Mr. Bickersteth; yet consider that he is in a great degree answerable for the untimely publication of the unscriptural belief in the doctrine of 'Christ's speedy appearing,' in the literal sense of the word. The Old and New Testament Scriptures ought to be well read, in order that a sure foundation may be laid for our progressive understanding and explication of them and their concomitant prophecies, and we are surprised that any persons who have studied the sacred oracles of God for many years together, for practical, doctrinal, experimental and prophetic purposes, with a special regard to 'personal edification,' and who have greatly experienced those spiritual consolations which they are instrumentally designed to convey to the mind of man, should ever have bronched a doctrine so palpably at variance with the whole volume of Inspiration, as that of a *literal* Pre-millennial personal Advent of the Lord Jesus Christ in this Generation; for Christ says, "*Of that Day and that Hour knoweth no man, no, not the Angels which are in Heaven, neither the Son, but the Father.*"<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, if Mr. Bickersteth knoweth not "of that day, and that hour," yet he professeth openly and by infer-

<sup>6</sup> Chap. xiv, p. 220.<sup>6</sup> Chap. ii.<sup>6</sup> Chap. v, p. 62 and 66.<sup>7</sup> Mark, xiii. 32.



rence, to know of "*The Generation*" in which that *event* will come to pass: he speaks of it in the present time. "It is," says he, "*The Generation Truth*; that is, the one which is peculiarly important in this generation:"\* and "the nearness of that coming to us personally in this age, is another point of deep moment." To specify the time, or season, or generation, or age of the speedy coming or appearing of Christ, the most momentous and stupendous of all events which can possibly happen to the world, when nothing certain is specified in the Scriptures as to the particular time, is close interpretation indeed! We cannot but express our utter astonishment that any mortal man should venture to interpret the signs of the present times in favour of an event of which we are expressly told that neither men nor angels know any thing; for it is one of those 'secret things' which 'belong only unto the Lord God.'

The whole of Mr. Bickersteth's Second Chapter (consisting of 28 pages) is appropriated to '*Practical Rules and Cautions*,' as a preliminary step to the explication of his Pre-millennial system. And again we have the whole of his Seventh Chapter—'*On the literal Interpretation of Prophecy*:' In other parts of the work we have his '*Directions*:' and in others, he has given us authorities from Jewish and Papistical writers: from the Burial Service: from the Church Catechism:—in fact, from any thing and every thing which might in the slightest degree be supposed to favour the pre-conceived Pre-millennial System. The most rational and sober Rule we have noticed in '*The Practical Guide*,' is at page 129, ('respecting the Jews,') but from which Mr. B. has as much deviated as if he had never prescribed such a Rule. The third extraordinary 'Caution' which Mr. B. has laid down for his Pre-millennial disciples (and which we have in part quoted before for other purposes) is this: "Do not be offended with the reproaches to which the professed expectation of the coming of Christ exposes you from all classes of men. *It is the Generation Truth*; that is, the one which is peculiarly important

in this generation, and opposes the whole stream and current of men's opinions by the simple testimony of God's Word, and, therefore, it is the Truth every where spoken against." Who informed Mr. Bickersteth that "a well-instructed Bible Christian will not be stumbled at this" unscriptural, erroneous, and unwarrantable 'caution'? Is this 'caution' intended as a specimen of the 'simple testimony of God's Word?—If it be so, we should the rather denominate it the complex testimony of a 'simple' and infatuated man's word! For we fear not to aver, that, unless Mr. B. had been immediately gifted with Divine inspiration, he ought not, for conscience' sake towards God, to have presumed to set before the public, or the Christian world, 'in this generation,' a 'caution,' or speculation for which he has not a clear scriptural voucher; especially as he could not but know of the '*Quot homines, tot sententie*,' of the day in which we live. If the rules, cautions, directions, literal interpretations, history, &c. &c. which he has set before us, be the necessary antecedents to the understanding of the Pre-millennial personal Advent System, then, peradventure, we had better purchase Mr. Bickersteth's '*Practical (Pre-millennial) Guide*,' initiate our minds into that 'literal' system, leave all, and go and follow him as the new Prophet, Apostle, and Precursor of the speedy-coming Pre-millennial Advent in this generation. But plainly: If the practical belief in 'Christ's speedy appearing,' and the literal establishment of "the Visible Kingdom of God upon Earth," be of such 'peculiar importance' to all Christians 'in this generation,' as well in England as in all the world, whereof Mr. Bickersteth has expressed his public belief; then we should be especially glad to be furnished with the certain chronological data of such an event, from the Bible, and the Bible only; for to that book he has openly appealed, viz., "the simple testimony of God's Word." It is evident that Mr. B. does not extend the period for the fulfilment of this important event to the end of this present nineteenth century of the Christian

\* Chap. ii. p. 33. and Chap. vi. p. 69.

\* See Chap. ii. p. 33.



æra; but to the men of 'this generation,' and, therefore, Christ must needs be even, as it were, literally, at the door. But shall we believe that the superficial and incoherent voice of Mr. Bickersteth can be the certain interpreting voice of the Christian Church, when the voice of Christ tells us that the period of his second coming is uncertain? Shall we suffer ourselves, upon the simple fiat of Mr. Bickersteth, to be ruled, and guided, and cautioned, and literalised into an unfeigned belief of a fictitious and garbled (we might almost have said—murdered) doctrine? We believe in the second Advent of Christ: yet we also believe that the specific time of his coming is impossible to be known till the event has declared it. Is it not manifest that all such rules, cautions, directions, and literal interpretations as Mr. Bickersteth's, are initiatory, and belong to a pre-conceived system of Pre-millennial interpretation? Or, to use an expression of Mr. Brooks', we may call them,<sup>10</sup>—"Canons of Interpretation laid down, which shall fall in with and support their previously conceived system?" If some pious men of *this generation* may be allowed to foist and put forth their rules, cautions, directions, and literal interpretations, insisting on the necessary and implicit belief of a speedy-coming Pre-millennial Advent of Christ and his Kingdom, personally and literally, that is, "the Visible Kingdom of God upon Earth," whilst others, (whose hearts are equally stored with humility, practical piety, devotional feeling, biblical research, prophetic knowledge and interpretation, sobriety of mind, and, withal, sound in the Faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in a full and firm persuasion of the coming of Christ and his glorious and everlasting Kingdom, *Post-millennium*;) do not, nor cannot, nor dare not sanction the adoption of such 'pre-conceived canons of interpretation,' knowing them to be of an extravagant, speculative, spurious, injurious, political, pre-judging, and anti-scriptural character, then we may rest assured that such pre-conceived, Pre-millennial, personal-advent sentiments are the precursors, *not* indeed of

"the Prophecies with reference to their interpretation and fulfilment," nor signs of mutual Christian agreement, but fearful "signs of the times," "in this generation," which are more highly calculated to produce *principles of religious anarchy and party-spirit*, than to promote 'personal edification,' or the strengthening of the walls of our Zion, or the propagation of the Gospel of Christ to Jew and Gentile! We are most decidedly of opinion that the doctrine of a Pre-millennial Personal Advent, is of a *gross and earthly character*, and totally at variance with the present *glorified state of Christ's body*, and the sobriety of the Gospel dispensation.

As our Lord Jesus Christ told Pontius Pilate thrice, that "His Kingdom (*ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ*) was not of this world;" and, the Woman of Samaria, that "God is a Spirit, and that they (whether Samaritans, Jews, or Gentiles,) must worship the Father in Spirit and in Truth:" so we thence infer that the Kingdom of Christ upon Earth was to be of a *spiritual* (not *literal*) character to the end of Time, according to the fulfilled and ever-fulfilling promise of Christ to his disciples: "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of Truth."—"Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."—"Where two or three are gathered together in my Name, there am I in the midst of them."—"The Kingdom of God is within you."—"The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."—"Ye are the Temples of the Holy Ghost." We do not understand any thing *literal*, or *outward*, or *material*, or *earthly* in these expressions, but only *spiritual* in reference to the soul of man; and we believe that he who speaketh the contrary doctrine—"is of the Earth—Earthly, and speaketh of the Earth." We are favourable to the belief of a *spiritual millennium* to come; that is, a thousand years of righteousness and peace, which shall pervade the whole earth:—the commencement of which period, we can-

<sup>10</sup> Brooks' Elements of Proph. Interp. chap. iv. p. 109.

not place at a much earlier date than 159 years from the present time, following the commonly-received hypothesis of Bishop Newton and others: but even in this we will not be peremptory. However, the Bishop gives us very excellent advice on this subject in the following words: "Prudence, as well as modesty, requires that we should forbear all curious inquiries into the nature and condition of this future Kingdom:" and a little further on his Lordship remarks, that "these are points which the Holy Spirit hath not thought fit to explain: and Folly may easily ask more questions about them, than Wisdom can answer. Wisdom, in the mysterious affairs of God, and especially in the mysterious things of futurity, will still adhere to the words of Scripture." The Bishop has said nothing about a Pre-millennial advent; and it is certain that Mr. Bickersteth's 'Practical Guide' has not so illustrated the *new doctrine* as that we can exercise any faith in it: his distortion of the sacred Scriptures can never lead us to foster the belief in, or tolerate the belief of, a Pre-millennial *personal* advent of Christ, or the *literal* coming of his Kingdom, either in this age, in this generation, or in any succeeding age of the Church-militant, viz. of this lower world; and we see no reason to believe in the *personal* reign of Christ on the *literal* 'throne of David' during the spiritual millennial period. We would just suggest, that there both is, and ever has been, perpetual Pre-millennial advent or coming of Christ, on every day, in every year, for the last eighteen centuries, and will, at all events, continue to be the same, till the millennial epochs shall have commenced; for Christ says, that "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."—"Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."—"My sheep hear my voice." The coming of Christ to the *soul* of any man in this life and at death, is, there-

fore, a pre-millennial advent (or, an advent *before* the Millennium) to that particular soul; and, therefore, to press upon our attention the necessity of a belief in, and 'preaching of, a Pre-millennial Advent of Christ in this generation, is superfluous; because such an advent has been constantly preached and experienced in every age of the Christian Church ever since the Apostles' days, and is of every-day occurrence. Christ comforted his disciples before his death, by saying to them, "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you." Now the context shows that Christ did not intend to 'come to them,' *literally* or *bodily*, but by "the Comforter," "even the Spirit of Truth:" and we have no scriptural reason to suppose that He will ever 'come' in any other manner until the Day of Judgment.

As our Lord Jesus Christ gave the following exhortation and caution to his disciples—"If any man have ears to hear, let him hear. And he saith unto them, Take heed what ye hear: with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you." Mr. Bickersteth, therefore, need not be surprised if we now mete and measure back to him, in his own measured words, the exhortation and 'caution' he has so gratuitously given for our consideration,<sup>12</sup> viz. "Guard against *human systems*. It is very observable, how much some men have been carried away by a favorite system, so as to think that it is entwined with every part of the Word of God, and explains every difficulty. They seem to suppose that *one key* will turn all the locks, and open every door of every room, and every cabinet in that room. There are many locks in Scripture; outside locks and inside locks; and we must take *the particular key* which will open first the general lock, and then *the one* we want to have opened, or we shall only wrest the Scriptures." As there is neither a Pre-millennial lock nor key to be found in the Scriptures, we do Mr. Bickersteth the justice to say that he has forged both the one and the other; for till his 'Practical Guide' to the method of opening the Pre-millennial lock was published, it could be of little use to

<sup>11</sup> Dissert. xxvi. p. 701. edit. London, 1831.

<sup>12</sup> Pract. Guide, chap. ii. Cau-

tion, 4. p. 34.



attempt to take the particular key to open such particular lock, because no such key could be found: but now that Mr. Bickersteth has invented a key and opened the cabinet-door, he is so much enchanted with the vision he has seen passing before him, that the question is, whether he be in his sober senses or not? In a word, his work reminds us of the situation of St. Peter on the Mount of Transfiguration, when he said to Jesus, "Master, it is good for us to be here: and let us make three Tabernacles, one for Thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias: not knowing what he said." And, therefore, the sooner he comes down from the mount of Pre-millennialism the better it will be both for his hearers and readers.

Till this 'Practical Guide to the Prophecies' came on the tapis, we considered Mr. Bickersteth's writings to be of a sober, judicious, practical, and useful tendency to the Christian world; and we cannot conclude these remarks but by admonishing him to "retract his assertions and re-state his views,"<sup>12</sup> as soon as possible, for the Advent of which he speaks will be proved to be, not a *Pre-* but *Post-*Millennial event; and which latter will be accompanied with the general summons of the Quick and the Dead, when "Time shall be no longer," and then (and not till then) the saints will live and reign with Christ in the Celestial Jerusalem, the Paradise of God, world without end: for "it is appointed unto men once to die, and after that the Judgment;" "absent from the body, present with the Lord."

The remarks which we have now made with reference to Mr. Bickersteth's 'Practical Guide,' &c. may in a great measure be applied to Mr. Brooks' 'Elements of Prophetical Interpretation;' for both works treat of a pre-millennial personal Advent of Christ, and a literal Kingdom upon Earth; and although we do not wish to detract from the merits of these authors, because we believe them to be sincere, yet if they will preach and publish to the world a system of erroneous Doctrine, which militates against the established rationale of

Prophetical Interpretation, in matters far beyond their reach, they cannot but expect to merit the censure of just criticism.

Mr. Brooks tells us that "Those writers or preachers who put off the advent of the Lord Jesus to a remote period, do at least speak directly contrary to the scope and tenor of the New Testament, which every where keeps it in view." We recollect full well the commandment of Christ to his disciples, "to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" but we do not recollect a similar commandment or exhortation to write or preach any thing respecting a Pre-millennial personal advent of Christ to any man; for, it may be taken for granted that those who preach the Gospel faithfully, will not fail to preach the second advent of Christ—a subject so inseparably connected with it. Elsewhere, Mr. Brooks says<sup>13</sup>—"In the abstract then, it is evident, from the Scriptures that have been brought forward, that the mind of the Spirit is, to preach the Advent of Christ, rather than to preach the approach of death; and to preach it, as if so uncertain when the event should come to pass, that we ought always to be expecting it, if not day by day, at least within the period of some three or four years: and therefore any scheme of Prophetical Interpretation, which postpones to a remote period the coming of the Son of Man, is contrary to the whole drift and tenor of God's Word, and ought not to be heeded by the Church." If the spirit of Prophecy be with, or the interpretation thereof rest upon Mr. Brooks, we 'do well to take heed' unto him as unto 'the voice of the Church;' but as we are of an opposite opinion, because we know that the Canon of Inspiration closed with the Book of the Revelation, and that we can gather nothing from the Sacred Scriptures respecting 'the mind of the Spirit' in favor of the new doctrine of *Triennial* or *Quadrennial* periods of preaching before 'the Church' 'the expectation of 'the coming of the Son of Man;' therefore we would recommend our brethren in the ministry to go on steadily in the good old way the

<sup>12</sup> Pract. Guide, chap. i. p. 9.

<sup>13</sup> Elements of Proph. Interp. chap. i. p. 12.

<sup>14</sup> Elements of Proph. Interp. chap. v. pp. 169 and 70.



Prophets trod, and 'not be carried away with every wind of doctrine,' for "the testimony (not of a Pre-millennial advent, but) of Jesus is the spirit of Prophecy," and all will come right at last. As eighteen hundred years have revolved since the Apostles' days, the question is, when did this Pre-millennial personal advent doctrine first become necessary to be preached before 'the Church,' as that the event must be expected at no greater period than every third or fourth year? For, if it be necessary now, and that (as Mr. Brooks says) 'the New Testament has every where kept it in view,' how could 'the Church' have lost sight of so momentous a Doctrine (as it is now made to appear) for so long a period as eighteen hundred years? To suppose such a thing, is to suppose that there has been no Church of Christ upon earth for eighteen centuries, which would be not only absurd, but heretical.

We think that there are in Mr. Brooks' 'Elements of Prophetical Interpretation,' too many private opinions, plausible renderings of God's sacred Word, and more begging of the question than is in any way consistent with the clear and genuine interpretation of unfulfilled Prophecy. It is evident that the Pre-millennial advent, according to the very nature of the hypothesis, would not merely precede, but must necessarily supersede the millennium,—a novelty of no ordinary kind. At any rate Mr. Bickersteth tells us that<sup>16</sup> "We have been accustomed simply to refer such expressions [Matth. xiii. 36—52. xxv. Luke xvii. 20—37. and various other passages] to the general judgment at the close of the Millennium; but there is no intimation in any of these passages of a Millennium, and there are expressions in them that seem inconsistent with the idea of an intervening Millennium of universal righteousness." And Mr. Brooks is not far behind him; for he tells us frankly, that,<sup>17</sup> "any scheme of Prophetical interpretation which postpones to a remote period the coming of the Son of Man, is contrary to the whole

drift and tenor of God's Word, and ought not to be heeded by the Church." However, as the Scriptures have advanced nothing concerning a Pre-millennial advent, we cannot imagine why 'the Church' should need to be so gravely appealed to at the present time concerning the belief of such a visionary scheme of anti-prophetical interpretation; for our Sixth Article tells us expressly, that, "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required as an article of the Faith," &c. i. e. of the Church. Yet according to the manner in which Mr. Bickersteth and Mr. Brooks have set forth this Doctrine to us, it must needs be a leading 'Article of the Faith;' which it certainly is not, or we should have heard something about it before the nineteenth century of the Christian æra. Albeit, Mr. Brooks has supplied us with what he terms 'the Voice of the Church,' to guide us to the current belief of the Doctrine through all past ages. His Third Chapter, consisting of 74 pages, is a summary or synoptical view of 'un-inspired writers,' whom he thinks favoured the millennial doctrine, and whom he adduces as 'the Voice of the Church,' and that 'Voice of the Church,' which (if we allow the expression) was of old time was only *Millennial*, he has now changed for *Pre-millennial*. The first 'Voice of the Church' (according to Mr. B.) began with,<sup>18</sup> "The Babylonian Targum on Gen. xlix. 10,"—Then, 'The Jerusalem Targum on the same Scripture.'—Then, 'Rabbi Eliazer the Great.'—Then, 'The Saducees asking Rabbi Gamaliel,' &c.—Then, 'The Writer of the Book of Wisdom.'—Then, 'The Sentiments of the Writer of the Book of Tobit.'—Then, 'Traditions,' and so forth. At page 36, Mr. Brooks's reason for quoting these authorities as 'the Voice of the Church,' is the following: "Our object is rather to bring forward the expositions of uninspired writers to prove the correctness of the view which has already been taken of passages quoted from the Scriptures."

<sup>16</sup> Pract. Guide, chap. x. p. 145.

<sup>17</sup> Brooks' Elements, p. 170.

<sup>18</sup> Brooks's Elements, &c. chap. iii. p. 36, 37, &c.

Many of the foregoing apocryphal writers are mentioned by Bishop Newton in his *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, but applied in a different sense and with a different object to that of 'the Voice of the Church.' In what canonical sense can the expositions of uninspired writers be said to be 'the Voice of the Church?' We consider the admission of such a mode of interpretation or exposition, on the part of a Protestant Christian Minister, as playing directly into the hands of the idolatrous Roman Catholic Church, which constantly tells us of her 'un-written Scriptures,' and vaunts herself to be 'the true Church;' and exclaims, 'The Unity of the Church!'—'The Sanctity of the Church!'—'The Catholicity of the Church!'—'The Apostolicity of the Church!'—'The Voice of the Church!' &c. If the mode of Interpretation adopted by Mr. Brooks be allowed as canonical, we shall have 'un-inspired writers' upon an equality with *inspired* writers,—an admission which Mr. B. could never have intended. But such a mode of argumentation is enough, *per se*, to stamp the Pre-millennial hypothesis as apocryphal and equivocal. It appears to us, from Mr. Brooks's own choice of such 'un-inspired writers' for 'the Voice of the Church,' that he would at all hazards have all the false prophets of past ages, as well as the present, to prophecy 'with one mouth' in favour of his pre-conceived pre-millennial Advent system, though, peradventure, he has found Mr. Faber<sup>19</sup> to be as a sort of *Micaiah* to stand in the gap against him: but if Mr. Faber had not been an *exception*, we should have raised our voices against such attempted homogeneous reconciliations. For, as on the one hand, we understand *The Voice of God* to be the Voice of God,—*The Voice of Christ* to be the Voice of Christ,—*The Voice of the Church* to be the Voice of the Church,—*The Voice of Inspiration* to be the Voice of Inspiration; &c, on the other hand, we understand *the Voice of 'un-inspired writers'* to be the Voice of uninspired writers,—*The voice of the Papal Roman Mystery of Iniquity* to be the Voice of Iniquity,—*The Voice of*

*the impostor Mahomet* (to wit, the *Korran*) to be the Voice of the impostor Mahomet; but to blend these opposite Voices together, is to harmonise *the Voice of Babel* or *confusion*, with '*the Voice of the Church*.' There can be no marvel at Mr. Bickersteth's wishing for the publication of Mr. Brooks's work, since the latter serves very well as a supplement to the Pre-millennial views of the former. It is evident that Messrs. Brooks and Bickersteth (as well as several other writers on Prophecy of this age) have studied the Scriptures of late years with an especial reference to the propagation of the new Doctrine in question; concerning which we feel satisfied that they have studied them in vain, because the second coming of Christ, whenever it shall come to pass, will be manifest to all men by the event, and because that event will be the grand connecting link between Time and Eternity; it will necessarily be ushered in—not by the feeble and inaudible voices of Pre-millennial writers—but by the mighty '*Voice of the Arch-Angel and the Trump of God!*'

After all that Mr. Brooks has advanced for the Pre-millennial advent, we see plainly the feebleness of the effort, which we have in his own words:<sup>20</sup>—"All I can say in this place is, that I am most firmly persuaded, that we are living in that awful period designated in Scripture as '*the last time*,' and '*the last days*.'" If it be enough that a person should only be 'most firmly persuaded' in his own mind of an un-fulfilled prophecy coming to pass in his day, although the Scriptures be silent one way, and negative the other, then we also may be most firmly persuaded that this Pre-millennial doctrine is unworthy of our belief. God is the *Sovereign* of the whole Earth; and He will do all His pleasure. The duty of Servants is, to watch and wait their Master's pleasure, and not to prescribe the Times or the Seasons. As Mr. Brooks and Mr. Bickersteth are so fond of *literal* interpretations and *literal* fulfilments of the prophecies concerning the Pre-millennial advent, we would strongly recommend them to go to *Jerusalem* without

<sup>19</sup> Brooks' Elements, &c. chap. iii. p. 36, 37. &c.  
chap. iii. p. 103, and note.

<sup>20</sup> Brooks's Elements, p. 420.



further delay, and *tarry there*, that they may, day by day, visit 'Mount Olivet,' (the Mount of Christ's Ascension,) till this promised coming of Christ be fulfilled according to their expectation and belief of these words:—"Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into Heaven? this same *Jesus*, which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into Heaven:" and we doubt not that their rage for Pre-millennarianism will be of short duration.\*

*'Peranzabuloe,' or the Lost Church found, or the Church of England not a new Church, &c. By C. T. Collins.*

WE have been much interested by the account which Mr. Collins gives of the discovery of the very ancient British Church at Peranzabuloe, on the northern coast of Cornwall, near the shore of Peran's Bay. Mr. C. says it is probable that Christianity was introduced into Cornwall early in the third century; for, soon after the Saxons landed and spread their conquest from east to west—

"The Cornish purchased, by an annual tribute, from Cerdocius, permission still to exercise the rites of the Christian religion; and about the middle of the fourth century, Solomon, Duke of Cornwall, openly professed Christianity. The first Cornish apostle of any note was Corantinus, born in Brittany, who converted almost all Cornwall, and died A. D. 401. He was succeeded by a more illustrious man, Piranus, born of noble parents in the county of Ossory, in Ireland, A. D. 352. He was converted to the Christian faith, visited Rome, was ordained bishop, and sent back to Ireland: he resided in the heart of the island, and his sanctity attracted such multitudes to him, that a town was built near his cell. At length, wishing to retire from the importunity of crowds who flocked from all parts of Ireland to him, he gave out that he had received a Divine call, and passed over into Cornwall, taking with him his mother and others, who landing at St. Ives, dispersed themselves over the county, and acquired such veneration among the people, on account of their piety, that the

Cornish have consecrated almost all their towns to the memory of *Irish* saints. Witness, says Camden, St. Burian, St. Ives, St. Columb, St. Mewan, St. Erben, St. Eval, St. Wenn, and St. Enedor."

Piranus settled himself in a district near the sea, that is now known by the name of Peranzabuloe, or St. Pieran in the Sand (Piranus in Sabulo). There he lived, and the spring of water of which he drank still bears his name. He instructed the miners in the art of working their metals, so that the Cornish miners have always regarded Piranus as their tutelary saint. To this day the Tinnors, on the fifth of March, keep his feast, and hold a fair on the same day near his church. A little before his death Piran seemed to have some anticipation of the corruptions and trials which would fall upon the pure and primitive Church; and warned his flock to preserve the faith pure and entire, as delivered to them. Then, says his historian, he commanded his grave to be dug, and with a resolute step descending into it, he kneeled down there with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, and surrendered his soul into his Creator's hands. His parishioners built a church on the spot, and inscribed it with his name. This church became the resort of Christian worshippers from all parts of the world, and was very instrumental in diffusing the light of religion throughout. From that time till 905 A. D., when the Britons at length surrendered their independence, little is known of St. Piran's church, except that it maintained its character of sanctity, and is supposed to have held the shrine before which Alfred threw himself in adoration. In the time of Edward the Confessor a dean and canons were established there, and the church was endowed with estates; Henry the First made it a royal gift to the dean and chapter of Exeter. In some unknown period after this, the advance of the western sea covered a previously fruitful country with sterility, and buried the church of St. Pieran in the sand, till its submersion at length was complete. At length, in 1835, Mr. William Mi-

\* If our Readers wish to know something of the opposite views of Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. Brooks, and others, they will find them in Dr. Hamilton's work on the Millennium, London, 1828; and Dr. Wardlaw's 17th Sermon, Edinburgh, 1829; Faber, &c. &c.



shell had the unspeakable honour and happiness of laying open to admiring crowds the ancient British church, and of presenting it, in all its unpretending simplicity, its rude but solid workmanship, to the wonder of antiquaries, and the joy and gratitude of Cornish men.\*

Mr. Collins has used the history of this church as an introduction to an account of the Church of England from the earliest times to the Reformation; for the purpose of proving that it was an ancient, apostolical, and independent and *protesting* Church 900 years before the Reformation. It could not be expected, that on such a subject any fresh light could be thrown from the pages of ecclesiastical history, especially in so concise and rapid a sketch as Mr. Collins has given; but it is written with sufficient statement of facts, with clearness and elegance of language, and with a warm and zealous attachment to the Church whose cause he advocates, and whose primitive and continued purity he shows. In the Appendix is a very interesting Letter from the Earl of Manchester to his son Mr. Walter Montague, on his conversion to the Catholic Religion, written with great force and feeling. The whole volume shews a learned and enlightened mind, does credit to the talents of the author, and evinces his strong attachment to the Church whose early history he has studied, and whose apostolical purity he has maintained.

*Examination of the Report of the Joint Stock Bank Committee. By T. Joplin.*

WE are sorry that we have not time nor room to give a synopsis of the valuable contents of some parts of Mr. Joplin's pamphlet; particularly the account of the conduct of the Bank of England to the Northern and Central Joint Stock Bank. We must, however, find room for a certain portion:

"One of the officers of the Northern and Central Bank lost a bag which he was bringing to London, containing 100,000*l.* in cash and bills. The Company had three London correspondents, the London and Westminster, and two private banks, and upon the loss becoming generally

known, the private banker sent for its general agent, in order to determine whether they should continue to accept for it or not, as the loss of this parcel would cause the bank to be talked about, which at such a period might bring it to a stand. And, for a few hours, the next day, one of the bankers did refuse to accept for it, desiring the holders of the bill to call again. The bag, which had been inadvertently left in a hackney cabriolet, was, however, only lost for a day; but, in the meantime, the position in which the loss had placed the establishment became known to the Bank of England, who, under the circumstances, voluntarily offered it their assistance. The Northern and Central Bank thereupon applied for the discount of 100,000*l.* of paper. The Bank, however, said, that before giving it any assistance, they must receive a letter from the Northern and Central Bank, confessing itself in a state of embarrassment, in which case they would not only discount for it, but give it credit for 400,000*l.* more, should it be required. This tempting offer it was of course glad to accept, and wrote the Bank of England the letter required, but when the answer to it was received, two most unexpected conditions were annexed to the grant. The first was, that it was to give up the chief part of its branches, and the next, that it was not to pay the bills which the London and Westminster Bank had accepted for it, but leave it to pay them itself (*a pretty trick this!*) which would involve that establishment in an unexpected advance of 100,000*l.*, the repayment of which it was to wait for until the Bank of England and many other creditors were paid. Had these terms been intimated to the Northern and Central Bank in the first instance, it would naturally have declined entering into the negotiation, and the fact of its having refused the assistance of the Bank, would probably have restored the credit it had lost. It was time enough to accept such terms when it could do no better. But having once entered the Bank parlour, which could not be withheld from the public, a run upon it was anticipated, as, with the known hostility of the Bank of England, it could be presumed that it would only be found there in the last extremity. Hence, it was obliged to accede to any terms that the Bank of England at their mercy and discretion thought proper to dictate."

We have only to remark, that the very rapid decline of this same Northern and Central Bank, after the flourishing *official* account which we read, and which held out that it was *morally* impossible that a bank constituted

\* See our number for November 1835, p. 539.

on a basis wide and solid as that, could ever fail, and that its slightest appearance of embarrassment, would be the immediate *signal-gun* for immense assistance being poured in, shews how little reliance is to be placed upon the most positive and apparently authentic assertions on such subjects.

*Poems.* By John Moultrie. 1837.

WHEN we have said that in these poems there is an occasional redundancy or diffusion of language, and that the luxuriant growth of the poet's genius has been left by him too much unpruned; we have in truth exhausted our little phial of critical censure. Amidst much that is elegant in language, poetical in thought, and amiable in feeling, the work of praise will be easy enough. Mr. Moultrie's style is good; indeed, far better than that of many of his brother poets of loftier pretensions and more daring wing. There is in it no imitation of any leading poet of the age—no affectation of antiquity—and no ungraceful mixture of the low and elevated, the ornamented and the plain. It is what we should call the proper language of poetry; that is, the best and choicest expression of the language of the time in which the poet lives. If there occasionally occur a very few words or expressions which do not keep within the strict circle of our definition, the exception is too trifling for remark. If there are no 'words that burn' in these poetic urns, there are 'thoughts that breathe' most elegantly and harmoniously to our ears; and, above all, there is a spirit of goodness, of sweet and kind affections, of well-directed aspirations, and gentle desires and occupations, which rises like a pure and hallowed flame, consecrating and adorning all within its influence.

To descend to particulars—Mr. Moultrie's blank verse is varied in pause and skilful in construction. Some of his Sonnets are more than good; and his lyrical verse, though not of a high strain, bespeaks a practised hand and feeling.

We will give such specimens as are within compass, and such as will lead all persons who understand good poetry to seek for more in the volume itself.

#### SONNET II.

If I may break my spirit's icy spell,  
And free once more the frost-bound stream of song,  
To thee, beloved wife, will first belong.  
The praise and the reward. For thou canst tell  
Whose gentle efforts made my bosom swell  
Once more with love of verse, extinct so long.  
Who first evok'd me with enticement strong  
And pleasant bribes, from the deep silent cell  
Of mental idleness;—the next place to thee  
In this poor praise holds that dear friend by right.

Who sheds upon our path so rich a light  
Of cheering love and tenderest sympathy:  
High above both, my song's sole Lord is He,  
Its origin and end—the Infinite.

#### SONNET IV.

If I could doubt that in another sphere,  
Brighter than this, and ne'er to pass away,  
The renovated soul shall live for aye,  
Methinks such doubts would quickly disappear,  
Friend, in thy presence, whom we all revere.  
For when thy cheerful aspect I survey,  
And mark thy sweet affection's ceaseless play,  
Yet feel they lack their truest object here,  
How should my heart endure the freezing thought,  
That all this depth of love exists in vain,  
Doom'd ne'er to lavish its rich sweets again,  
On him, long lost, and, oh! how fondly sought.  
But here to dwell in widowhood's dull pain,  
A few brief years, then vanish into nought.

#### SONNET XI.

Mary, thou canst not boast thy sister's brow  
Capacious, nor her proud and piercing eye,  
Nor that calm look of conscious dignity  
Which makes us poets in her presence bow.  
Yet scarce to me less beautiful art thou,  
With thy dove's eyes, so modest, mild, and ah,  
And that retiring meek simplicity  
Which wins pure hearts, they scarce know why or how.

Nor is thy voice less full of pleasant sound,  
Thy words of pleasant meaning to my ear;  
Albeit thy mind than hers is less profound,  
Thy wit less bright.—Sweet girl! for many a year,

No countenance more lovely have I found,  
No gentler heart, no youthful friend more dear.

#### SONNET XVII.

There are whose pearl of price is richly set,  
In mountings choice of intellectual gold,  
And polish high by graces manifold.  
Some such have I in life's brief journey met,  
Whom, once beheld, I never can forget.  
But thou wast fashion'd in a coarser mould,  
And Nature, by Religion uncontrolled  
For many a year, will needs be Nature yet.  
For though I deem thy soul's full beauty marr'd,  
Its stature dwarf'd, with touch innuery,  
I honour thy strong faith, still struggling hard  
With Sin and Satan for the mastery;  
Nor deem I that Heaven's gates can e'er be barr'd.

To one who pants and toils for it, like thee.

We must find room for one more.

#### SONNET XXIII.

For patient ministrations, sweet and kind,  
For self-denying love, on our distress  
Pouring its soft and soothing tenderness,  
For the calm wisdom of thy Christian mind,  
With deep experience of Earth's griefs combin'd,

For comfort which no language can express,  
For this, and how much more, thy name we bless;

And keep it in our heart of hearts enshrined,  
But chiefly for those glimpses pure and bright,  
Of faith intense and piety serene,



Wherewith thou charm'st our spiritual sight,  
To worlds which fleshly eye hath never seen;  
For that, thy love in sorrow's murkiest night,  
The pole-star of our hope and faith hath been.

We will now give some part of an  
ode, which we think written with  
taste and feeling.

## ODE.

The Moon hath scarce gone down,  
And o'er our quiet town,  
The Morning Star is still his vigil keeping;  
Night's silent reign hath ceas'd,  
And slowly from the east  
Day's misty beams are o'er the twilight  
creeping.

Once more is life in house and field astir.  
Sleeps yet our beauteous bride?—tread  
softly—wake not her.

## II.

Awhile let her forget,  
Since love allows it yet,  
The *agitations*\* of the coming hour,  
The deep and solemn vows  
Which she a virgin spouse  
Must speak, or ere in Hymen's chosen  
bower,  
To his soft yoke resigning her wild will,  
Of sweet connubial bliss she yet may take  
her fill.

## III.

Transition passing strange!  
A swift yet solemn change,  
From maidenhood serene and fancy free;  
To all the unquiet cares  
Which envious fate prepares,  
E'en for those matrons who the happiest be.  
Thy dream of virgin peace is well nigh  
gone;  
Sleep, whilst thou mayst, young Bride!  
still sleep securely on.

## IV.

Sleep on, for thou to-day  
Must take thy leave for aye  
Of pleasures lov'd and hoarded since thy  
birth;  
To thine own mother's door,  
Thou shalt return no more,  
In thine own right—a dweller by her  
hearth,  
Of all its joys the undisputed queen;  
For these no more to thee can be what  
they have been.

\* \* \* \*

## VI.

Thy heart must now become  
The calm and quiet home,  
Of stronger sympathies and cares more  
Nor ever must thou look, [high;  
Henceforth, on this world's book,  
With young Imagination's glistening eye;

\* We do not like this word; we should  
prefer—

The hopes, the fears that wait the coming hour.

The page of vision must be closed for thee,  
And all thy joys be those of dull reality.

## VII.

Where art thou in thy dreams?  
Happy beside the streams?  
Or wandering in the woods thy childhood  
In sunshine bright and clear, [lov'd?  
Most glorious doth appear,  
Each well-known haunt in which thy steps  
have trod,  
And old familiar faces on thee smile.  
And voices lov'd long since, sound plea-  
santly the while.

## VIII.

E'en the beloved Dead  
Have left their earth's stern bed,  
To commune with thee in thy dream to-  
And each resplendent brow [night;  
Looks fondlier on thee now,  
Than ever in those days of past delight,  
To which thy slumb'ring heart now wan-  
ders back,  
A wild and wondrous way in Memory's  
moonlit track.

We pass over some lines more.

## XIII.

What voice salutes thine ear?  
Look up—thy parent dear  
With wistful eye is o'er thy slumber bend-  
The dreaded morn is come, [ing;  
Which from the long-lov'd home  
Summons her child. Already tears are  
blending [cheek;  
With smiles on either sister's anxious  
Thy gentle brother droops with heart too  
full to speak.

## XIV.

An hour and all is o'er,  
These cheeks are pale no more.  
These tears have ceas'd to flow. The word  
The holy rite complete, [is spoken,  
And smiling faces greet, [token  
The Husband and the Wife, with many a  
Of glad congratulation—grief hath flown  
For some few moments' space, which  
Mirth asserts her own!

We can give no more of this elegant  
and pensive hymeneal. There are also  
some poems of a lighter and more  
comic vein, not unsuccessful in their  
way; but we like Mr. Moultrie's moral  
strain the best.

*Xenica. Poems, including Translations  
from Schiller, &c. By John Anster,  
LL.D.*

WHO has not read Dr. Anster's  
Translation of Faust?\* and who has

\* We expected to have been able to  
insert Dr. Anster's answer to some obser-



not approved its spirit and taste? We have heard much of its want of fidelity, and of the additional ornaments inserted by the translator. Be it so. We will not quarrel with Dr. Anster for that, so long as he has given us the whole poem transferred to our language, with a feeling akin to that in which it was written. To translate Faust requires a many-lingued pen. We hardly know any poetical task more difficult. Perhaps no one translation will be everywhere successful. We have seen parts that we think better done by Mr. Talbot—parts by others; but on the whole we support Dr. Anster's, as presenting a very clever and successful representation of the original.

The present Poems will be far from discrediting his former fame. What there is of Lyrical Poetry in the volume will, we are sure, increase it. The author has imbibed much of Goëthe's delicacy of touch and harmony of numbers. We do not see indeed, as in Gray, the fire of the eagle eye, or the fearful weight of the talon; but we can listen with pleasure to the sounding pinion, and we acknowledge the bold and upward flight. We will make our extract from that department.

A DREAM REMEMBERED IN A DREAM.

Mine was a dream of strange delight,  
And did not vanish with the night.

Methought a Voice was leading me  
Thro' dark walks of a lonesome wood,  
A dedicated solitude;

A voice that was a mystery,  
Like the voices, faint and wild,  
We have heard, and evermore  
Seem in Sabbath hours to hear,  
When the heart, half reconciled  
To the losses we deplore,

Meets again with love and fear—  
Fear subdued and love chastis'd,  
The Dead—till death too little priz'd!  
When they, for whom we did not live,  
In heaven still love us, still forgive,  
And voices to the heart are brought  
Again in dreams and dreaming thought.

On wander'd we in vision vague,  
Above the trembling line of Maige!  
What wonder if the pleasant Voice

The leading music of my dream,  
Chang'd as we glided by the stream,  
And seem'd to murmur and rejoice,

visions made on him by a correspondent of our Magazine, but we have not had the pleasure of hearing from him. Our pages are at his command for that purpose.—*ED.*

As, sleepless in the moonbeams smiled,  
The stream that sooth'd me, man and child,  
And then up-rose, like fairy throngs,  
A crowd of fancies fugitive—  
Such forms as for a moment live,  
In seeming life, and glance and give  
Their beauty to the eye, revealing  
A charm, that is a sense, a feeling—  
Not unlike the odour left,  
When the loose winds' pleasant theft,  
On a bank with Maydews wet,  
Stirs the wakeful violet.  
Fancies, blossomings of love,  
Like the breathing from above,  
That is felt, and that belongs  
To one Minstrel, only one—  
To the Song of many Songs,  
To the Song of Solomon.

Dark Night, though dark, how beautiful!  
Thine the consoling sound, that lull,

Men, happy or unfortunate,  
Raise up the sad, calm the elate!  
And thine alike, o'er all to sweep,  
The curtain of mysterious sleep;  
And thine, while in the cloud we lie,  
The dreams, too bright for waking eye—  
The heaven that for a moment seems  
Before us in the spell of dreams.

Whose was the Voice that led me on?

Who walk'd with me that pleasant wood?

The voice—her voice—her very tone—

Her unforgotten words renew'd—  
The radiant eyes—the folded hair—  
The lips—the love-reposing there.  
Day wakes me from the conscious trance,  
And still before my eyes I trace,  
The lines of that beloved face,  
And that transfigured countenance.

1827.

We should gladly have extracted the entire Poem of Solitude, but must content ourselves with a specimen of its lyrical grace and harmony.

Oh! what a lovely, silent spot!

Midsuch a scene the Eremitewould hope  
To build his lonely cot,

Just where with easy slope

The wooded mountain bends,

Where the clear rill descends.

Now hid the jutting rocks beneath,

Now faintly sparkling on the eye,

Itself conceal'd, its course we now descry,

By the long grass and blossomy heath,

By the cowslip's saffron hue,

By the violet's clouded blue,

Beside its fostering bed,

In waste profusion spread.

Its widening wave at distance now we hail,

When bright, and blue, and broad, it rolls  
along the vale.

At Spring's return the earth is glad,

And yet to me, at this lone hour,

The wooddove's note from yonder natural  
bower,

Though winning sweet, is sad.  
Calmly the cool wind heaves  
The elm's broad boughs, whose shadows  
seem

Like some deep vault below the stream;  
The melancholy Beech still grieves,  
As in the scattering gale are sped  
The red and wrinkled leaves.  
And from the Yew, by yon forgotten grave,  
Hark! the lone robin mourning o'er the  
dead.

Spirit! by whom man's spirit is subdued,  
Thou, that mid awful Nature's quietude,  
Dost on the green earth breathe a ten-  
derer hue,

On the reposing skies a darker blue.

Spirit, whate'er thy name,  
No other hymn than thine,  
Shall tremble from the Clarshac's frame,  
Whose strings, neglected long,  
Again shall echo to my song.  
Shall hail the inspiring Nymph, whose holy  
power [hour]

Bids wisdom and delight to bless the lonely  
See where, most mild and sad,

The Goddess on her mountain throne  
Of rocks, with many-coloured lichens clad,  
Is sooth'd by gurgling waters near,  
Or song of Skylark, wild and clear,  
Or Music's mellow tone;

The scarce-heard hum of distant strife  
Breaks not the consecrated rest,  
The Sabbath quiet of the breast,

Unruffled by the war, above the mirth of  
Awful thoughts for ever roll [life:]

Shadowing the silent soul,  
Like the twilight tall rocks throw  
Far into the vale below:

Here Genius, in fantastic trance,

Enjoys his wildest reverie,  
Or pores, with serious eye,

Upon some old Romance;

Till all the pomp of chivalry,  
The vizor quaint of armed knight,  
And stately dame, and tourney bright,  
Are present to his glance.

And Fancy here delights to stray,

And shed around her smiles serene;

Not those alone that for the Poet play,

Too grandly, too divinely bright,

They pain with luxury of light:

Here she exerts a gentler sway,

And gives to happiness the tranquil  
She breathes with soft control, [scene.]

And holy sense of sober'd joy;

And sorrows that no more annoy

Are pleasant to the soul, &c.

With his feeling for lyrical har-  
mony, and with his entire acquaint-  
ance with the spirit and poetry-creat-  
ing power of Goethe's mind, we wish  
Dr. Anster would give us a translation

of the Ballads and Odes of the Author  
of *Faust*, and show us how their fine  
metrical delicacies and linked sweet-  
ness may be preserved. We perceive,  
at p. 170, that Dr. Anster has trans-  
lated the Gipsy Song, which we also  
had endeavoured to transfer into verse  
in our Magazine a few years ago,\*  
being stimulated thereto by Mary  
Austin thinking it not to be ventured  
upon. Reviewers, as old as ourselves,  
are not famous for compliments, so,  
in plain language, we must say, that  
we give the preference to *our own*  
translation, for divers weighty and  
unanswerable reasons. In concluding,  
we beg our readers not to omit reading,  
and reading not to omit admiring, the  
*Ranz des Vaches* from Schiller; and  
particularly the Fisher Boy in his  
Boat, p. 116.

*The History and Antiquities of the  
Manor House and Church at Great  
Chalfield, Wiltshire.* By T. L.  
Walker, Architect. 4to. 1837.

WE have already reviewed, with a  
considerable degree of satisfaction, the  
first part of this author's 'Examples  
of Gothic Architecture;' the present  
forms the second portion of his first  
volume, and it is with pleasure we  
perceive that one of the most curious  
remains of Ancient Domestic Architec-  
ture in existence, has been chosen for  
illustration. The claims of Great Chal-  
field rest on a very strong foundation;  
it may be regarded as one of the oldest  
examples of the ancient manor houses  
of the realm existing in a compara-  
tively perfect state, and as exhibiting a  
pure specimen of the rich and elegant  
style of architecture which prevailed  
in the domestic structures of the  
reign of Henry the Sixth, although  
but few examples of the period have  
reached our days; and it seems also  
to throw a strong light on the mode of  
life of the gentry of that eventful  
period of history. It has suffered but  
little from modern alterations, and has  
felt not very severely the hand of Time.  
Yet this splendid example of our  
forefathers' taste was, until lately,  
comparatively unknown; it was not-  
iced in Mr. Buckler's very clever  
work on *Ellham*, which contains a  
treasury of information on Ancient

\* *Gent. Mag.* for August 1833, p. 132.



Domestic Architecture; and was more recently engraved and described in our pages (in July 1835). We have great satisfaction in referring to this latter circumstance, since it has been the means of turning Mr. Walker's attention to this valuable specimen, and in truth has led to the present publication. The proprietor of this noble relic of ancient art, Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. G.C.B. seems to be fully aware of the value of the treasure he possesses, having employed the author to preserve the structure against decay. It is pleasing to record this fact; and at the same time let us hope that it will lead, in the future, to an increased care of the relic, and to the preservation from decay of its remaining features.

Great Chalfield Manor House was originally possessed by a branch of the noble family of the Percies, and that branch, it would appear by the arms, the fusils of the Percies, ere the lion of Brabant had superseded the original bearing, must have set off from the parent tree at an early period; but the present structure cannot claim an antiquity so high. It appears from the evidence afforded by the architecture, by costume, and those other marks by which the age of a building is surely indicated, that it was erected in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and that the builder was Thomas Tropenell, who recovered the estate after much litigation (in 1446), his claim to it being as heir to the Percies through a female, the male line having become extinct. This gentleman, for no higher rank in society than that honourable grade did the builder of the present mansion hold, had married Agnes, fourth daughter of William Ludlow, Lord of Hill Deverel, in the same county; and as the arms of Tropenell, impaling Ludlow, are conspicuously displayed in the house, there is evidence, we think, quite ample to warrant the conclusion, that the period which Mr. Walker assigns to the building is the true one.

It is not alone as an architectural work that Mr. Walker's book is deserving of attention: through the kind assistance the author received from two gentlemen, the Rev. Richard Warner, the rector of the parish, whose name must be doubtless familiar to

our readers, and Wm. Waldron, Esq. of Lipiat, the author acknowledges "he has been enabled to throw considerable interest on the history of his place, and in consequence his work is not only valuable to the architect, but also to the historian." It contains a very excellent history of the manor and its successive owners; at the same time that it illustrates so ably and completely their venerable domicile.

In addition to the Mansion House, the Parish Church forms a very suitable Appendix to the work: it stands in front of the Mansion, and is conspicuous in our view, having the appearance of a chapel appurtenant to the House.\* This is a small edifice, but replete with interest, and Mr. Walker has shewn a just discrimination in adding it to the description of the House, although in doing so he has departed from his original intention of giving only domestic examples.

The illustrations comprise twenty views of the Manor House, eight of the Church, and one of the Tomb of the presumed founder. They are executed from drawings made after measurements by the author, and engraved by Le Keux and Bury. The Frontispiece, a perspective view of the House and Church, is a delicate etching, highly creditable to the needle of Mr. Le Keux.

The subjects which are dedicated to the Mansion, contain full and complete architectural illustrations of this structure. They comprise two beautiful oriel windows, one circular and one octangular; the first of which is an example of great elegance, and of infinite value to every architect who may be seeking for genuine examples of ancient art.

The sculptured and heraldic decorations, in both of which the Hall is rich, are fully displayed. The armorial bearings of the Tropenells were, *Gules*, a fesse engrailed *Ermine*, between three griffin's heads erased *Argent*. The badge, or device adopted by the builder

\* There are many instances of mansions in Kent, with chapels similarly situated, which are parochial structures; for instance, Lullingstone Castle, Milton by Canterbury, and Horton, in Chartham; the latter desecrated; but we know of no instance in that county so complete as Chalfield.



of the house was a yoke, with the appropriate motto "*Le joug tyra belement*," which Mr. Walker translates, "the yoke drew well," or "the yoke sat lightly." No reason is assigned for the adoption of this strange device, but it appears to have been a favourite one with the builder, from its frequent repetition.

Mr. Walker gives a new reading to the Greek name of our Saviour, *ihc*, viz. *Jeau hominibus crucifixo* (p. 23), and in p. 26 repeats the old inveterate misinterpretation of I.H.S. "Jesus, the Saviour of mankind." Without rehearsing all that has been said on this subject in our pages during the past twelvemonth, we will only plainly state, for the benefit of our present author, that on Byzantine paintings, coins, &c. (and continued by the modern Greek church) the head of the Saviour is designated by the abbreviated words *I'C X'C*, that is, *Ihous Xristos*. In England these words were usually written *IH'C XP'C*, or *Ih'c Xp'c*. The Greek final *s* was commonly formed like the Roman *c*. Besides other examples we have before cited, there is a print of the descent into hell, copied by Hone, after Hearne, with an inscription beginning, *Ih'c Xp'c resurgens*, &c.

The Hall shews a very curious and very original example of those singular apertures which are to be found in almost every old hall, and for the use of which an odd reason is assigned in a well-known description of Stanton Harcourt, by Pope; in Cotehele, the interior of the hall may be viewed from an adjacent apartment, through a quatrefoil opening, the spectator not being visible (*Gent. Mag.* vol. V, N.S. p. 19) but here the aperture is most curiously covered by a mask, through the eyes of which the ungracious observer might survey the hall without the least fear of detection. The pipe leading to the mouth of the mask, from its trumpet-like form, like the scenic masks of antiquity, would seem to have been formed to speak through, to convey an admonition, perhaps, if the observer saw any thing improper going forward in the hall.

The plates dedicated to the Church, shew it to be a pleasing little structure, containing some features highly useful to architects. The west door

shews a very curious and somewhat rare sort of canopy of stone, overhanging the doorway, a pleasing apology for a porch.

The belfry tower is well worth the attention of the architects of modern chapels built on low estimates. It is a pleasing and simple object, of sufficient size for one bell, but far above the unsightly belfries which are commonly seen on the roofs of modern chapels. The domestic chapel of Cotehele House has a belfry very similar, of which an engraving may be seen in the last reference to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

We can only, in conclusion, having already devoted all the space we could allow to Mr. Walker's work, add our tribute of admiration at the style in which the work has been produced, and our wish that the ingenious author may receive that patronage which may enable him to proceed with his illustration of many other valuable examples of ancient art, with the same attention and care which distinguish those portions of his first volume, which have already met the public eye.

*The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A.* By Henry Rogers.

WE have been much gratified with the perusal of this volume; and more interested in it, than could well have been presumed, considering the very scanty materials from which, unfortunately, it has been obliged to be formed. Howe on his death-bed, it appears, ordered his large collection of valuable MSS. to be destroyed; and with them perished all the reminiscences of his private life, his personal history, and the records of his friends. Mr. Rogers's diligent research has gathered up all the fragments that remain, and he has endeavoured to reunite them, so as to present us with a faithful image of the original; and all that zeal and knowledge could do, we think, has been effected. A preface of more than usual interest, acquaints us with the author's motives and principles in the performance of his task; and they are so honourable to him, that we cannot prevail on ourselves, though in want of space for other matter, to omit them:—

"I should have felt myself utterly un-

worthy of being the biographer of Howe, had I not been emulous of imitating in some humble measure, that calm, candid, dispassionate temper of mind, for which he was so justly eminent. *Howe* was a nonconformist. I have endeavoured faithfully to represent his reasons for his nonconformity; but it has been infinitely far from my purpose to employ his name in subserving for party purposes. To enlist him, whose temper and spirit were so transcendently Catholic,—whose whole life was devoted to the cause of our common Christianity, and who abhorred all excess of party feeling, whether displayed by those with whom he agreed, or by those from whom he differed,—to enlist him, I say, in the mere strife of party, would, in my estimation, be a flagrant insult to his memory. \* \* \* To write the *Life of Howe* with any mean Sectarian feeling, would, in my estimation, be as unnaturally absurd as to write the *Life of Cromwell*, merely to shew that he was an *Independent*, or that of *Milton*, to prove that he was a *Baptist*."

This principle, so fairly avowed,—so just to the memory of *Howe*,—so honourable to Mr. Rogers,—and so advantageous to the cause of religion and of letters, has been, we own, maintained in the work; and if Mr. Rogers considers some points connected with his history, in a light different from ourselves, as perhaps in that relating to the Act of Uniformity, we are willing to allow that his judgment seems to proceed from reasons resulting from his investigations and enquiries, and conscientiously adopted and maintained; and, when he looks forward, as he does throughout his work, to the realization of some comprehensive and Catholic system of Christianity, which shall open its maternal bosom to all its children alike, and receive every one of its wandering offspring to the general home; we certainly cannot but regard with complacency and approval, a feeling so highly in accordance with the spirit of true religion and of its founder; though we must at the same time confess the tardy backwardness of our own hopes; and our inability to partake in the formation of a structure the fairest,—the most glorious, which the united powers of love and faith could erect upon earth. We can see no signs of such a communion; and we are afraid, among the builders

of the Temple of the Lord, would be found a strife of mind and a confusion of tongues; yet we own such must be the desire of every good, and the aspiration of every noble and great mind: and when we consider the vast mass of selfishness, worldliness, and sin that must be destroyed and annihilated by the acknowledgment of such a principle, and the formation of such a system, we may breathe a prayer that it is still among the blessings which God has reserved for his people upon earth.

In the absence of all documents which would have given an interest to the history of *Howe*,—Mr. Rogers has still made his work such as will be read with pleasure and approbation. This partly arises from the extremely amiable and apostolic character of the subject of his biography, which throws a pleasing charm on the whole narrative; and partly from the interesting times in which he lived, the characters with whom he was concerned, and the events by which his life and fortunes were affected. Doubtless, it is the page of English history most important and of deepest interest. It teems with wisdom and instruction; it alike encourages and warns. In religion,—in politics,—in public affairs,—in private conduct, it offers to us a knowledge that is not elsewhere to be obtained; in that point of view, its dreadful sacrifices are acquiesced in;—its miseries are half-forgotten;—its mistakes are recorded for our benefit; its sorrows flow for our cleansing; and even the characters of blood in which it is written, become sanctified and hallowed in the consideration of the important interests of humanity which may have been restored and assured by them.

As we are totally unable to follow the biographer through the series of his narrative, or to present our readers with an analysis of the work, we must content ourselves with extracting the following sketch of *Howe's* mental character by his biographer, as it appears to us to be justly formed:—

"I cannot but avow my opinion—an opinion formed after no very limited acquaintance with the lives and writings of ancient Christians,—that there is scarcely one of the many whose memoirs are be-



fore the public, characterised by excellence so various, or so great in its several kinds, as the subject of these pages; scarcely any one who presents such a *harmonious combination* of all that is great, noble, and lovely in human character. I am well aware indeed that the several elements of excellence which entered into the composition of this extraordinary man, may, *taken separately*, be found in other men, in equal—if not in larger measures; but the distinctive beauty of his character is that of combination and symmetrical relation of parts: so much is this the case, that it is no paradox to affirm, that the very fullest development of which any single, or moral quality might have been susceptible, and which in some other men, distinguished by marked inequality of character, would have been justly considered an excellence, would in his case have been a defect, because it would have impaired that rare harmony which now pervades the whole. Without anticipating that more minute analysis of his character, which is reserved for a subsequent page, it may be allowed in this place to indicate the more important aspects under which it may be contemplated. It is true that his intellectual qualities are of the highest order, and perhaps his aptitude for abstract speculation has very seldom, if ever, been surpassed. It may be safely said, however, that there are other points in his character far more worthy of notice. It is the singular *diversity*, and not less singular *combination of moral excellence*, that chiefly render him an object of such profound interest. To use the scarcely hyperbolic language of his friend and coadjutor, who preached his funeral sermon:—"It seemed as though he was intended by heaven to be an inviting example of universal goodness." None can peruse his writings without feeling that his mind was habitually filled with the contemplation of that peculiar but truly divine character, that comprehensive, and all-pervading excellence, the ultimate development of which in those who embrace Christianity, is the design of the mysteries it reveals, and of all the powerful motives by which it prompts to action. This character consists in the complete restoration of *harmony* between all the faculties of the soul; such a distribution and mutual subserviency of all the constituent principles of our nature, as shall secure the highest perfection of them all, and enable us uniformly and equally to sustain the various relations in which we stand to God, to ourselves, and to one another. This character, an approximation to which is all that can be

expected on earth, can only be fully matured under the influences of a far other clime; still it was the object of Howe's habitual and intense contemplation. Plato himself never kindled with a more intense rapture over his beautiful visions of ideal virtue, than Howe, with a mind enlarged and purified with the Gospel, dwelt on the lineaments of that image with which the Christian is gradually transformed as he gazes 'by the Spirit of the Lord.'

We are obliged to omit much of what follows, from want of room,—but conclude with the more particular and practical account, at p. 13.

"If the reader who may be ignorant of Howe's character and writings, think that I am dealing in indiscriminate and extravagant eulogy, I would simply ask him in what terms *he* would speak of one of whom the following *facts* could be truly affirmed. Let it be supposed for example, that it could be said of some individual, that throughout he had friends in all parties and enemies in none,—that those who agreed in little else concurred in loving and admiring him,—that he conciliated the noblest esteem of those from whom he differed, without alienating the affections of those with whom he agreed,—that he knew so well how to reconcile the claims of truth with the claims of charity; that he was firm without bigotry, and moderate without meanness; that in *his* hands, even controversy wore an amiable spirit, and that while he never offended against conscience by concealing his sentiments, he never offended against love by expressing them. That this strange union of zeal and discretion, integrity and prudence, wisdom and love, was maintained throughout a long and eventful life, in an age of bitter faction, amidst scenes of civil tumult, and in situations the most difficult and perplexing,—what, I ask, would the reader say of such an individual? Would he not say, that the panegyric which he deemed extravagant, was no more than due to excellence so rare? An appeal to every record of the life of Howe, will show that all this, and more than this, can safely be affirmed of *him*. If indeed I could forget to what all this variety of excellence was owing, or could represent it as the native growth of unaided reason, the language which I have used, might then appear unsparingly strong; but the light in which I regard him, is that of a signal trophy of the transforming power of the Gospel; an illustrious example of what it is, and of what it can effect. Thus viewed, his cha-



acter well deserves the attentive contemplation of every Christian, and we may cease to wonder at the declaration of Robert Hall prefixed to the present volume: that as a minister, he had derived more benefit from John Howe than from all other divines put together."

We must end by saying, that notwithstanding, as may be seen, we highly praise the spirit and conduct of this work, there are sentiments in which we do not agree, and expressions we should like to have modified. We should like to have a judicious selection of Howe's works, edited by his present biographer.

*Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum. Nos. XXXIX. and XL. 1837.*

WE have long considered Mr. Loudon as the happiest author in existence. While we are puzzling over disputed theology, or thorny metaphysics, he is revelling in the fairest creations of Flora and Pomona. He sits at the foot of the Tree of Knowledge, while the sylphs around him (his band of young poetesses and painters), are waiting to fetch him the most goodly specimens from every tree and shrub in the garden of Nature's Paradise. We never close the gates of his delightful suburban home without a sigh, when we think of our solitary lares, and the phalanx of grim and grisly authors who stand in hope or fear, glaring round the Reviewer's Cave.

Oh! leave awhile your lov'd abode,  
Sweet girls,—upon the Oxbridge Road;  
Let us with humble homage greet 'em,  
Assistants of the Arboretum.  
Come, our favourites—we grow it;—  
Who excel e'en,—Mary Howitt,  
Or Ruess, whose name we will not tell,  
Rival thou of—L. E. L.

While we are fondly waiting for the 'nymphæ loci,' we turn to him,

*A Defence of Christianity, or a Conference on Religion, by M. D. Prayssennus, Bishop of Hermipolis. Translated by John Benjamin Jones. 2 vols. 8vo.—*This work, the advertisement informs us, consists of a series of lectures which were delivered in the church of St. Sulpice, at Paris, before an audience chiefly composed of young persons belonging to the

the presiding genius of the place, and, descending to plain prose and common life, express the great pleasure we have felt at the perusal of the present number of the *Arboretum*, which contains the history of the genus '*Quercus*.'

Mr. Loudon's very extensive communications, his great knowledge, and his indefatigable industry and accuracy, leave scarcely anything for others to glean. The subject of oaks, with their species and varieties, was by no means an easy one, but he has pursued his way through this complicated inquiry with great success, and his Treatise is a rich treasure-house of valuable and authentic knowledge. 1. We want to know, whether the Panshanger oak is an accidental variety of the common.—2. He ought to have mentioned the fine specimen of '*Quercus Phellas*' at Purser's Cross.—3. He should have noticed the collection of oaks which Mr. Lyons brought over, and the most curious and hardy of which are at Lord Stradbroke's, at Henham, Suffolk.—4. He should have referred more often to Bartram's Travels for size, soil, situation, of American oaks.—5. Lastly, the late Lord Redesdale, a curious and diligent planter, used often to tell the story—that old Luccombe assured him that he knew no more of the origin of the *Luccombe oak*, but that he had some acorns from America, a few of which he kept in his pocket and had overlooked; but at length sowing them—the produce of one was the beautiful tree that now bears his name. We can certify to the accuracy of our report of Lord Redesdale's narrative, and so we must break off—saying that, if this work does not repay the author for his immense labour, the public deserve to be gibbeted on the trees which they have not had the sense or taste to value.

more elevated classes of society. They were commenced in 1803, suspended in 1809, resumed in 1814, and completed in 1822. Whether this work, which we think well adapted for the improvement and conviction of the persons to whom it was addressed, will be as useful in our country, which has so long abounded in works on the Evidences of our Faith

adapted to persons of all classes, and viewing those evidences under every aspect and order, we cannot say; yet certainly there are discussions and a connection of argumentative reasoning, that may not easily be found united in any other work under the same popular form. Mr. Jones very justly observes, that the original is remarkable for the clever demonstration of the fact, that our *faith* need not be at variance with our reason. Secondly, for the candid and unflinching manner in which the objections of our opponents are stated, this being generally done in their own words; and thirdly, for the truly Christian spirit infused into the arguments adopted for their refutation. There is nothing savouring of controversial contention; no bigotted insolence (intolerance),—no intemperate remark. When there is zeal and warmth, both are equally tempered with Christianity, &c. Mr. Jones's translation appears to us to be faithful and elegant, and though this work will not be found on the shelves of the scholar or theologian, it will not want readers among many classes of the community. We think it may be recommended to the educated females of our higher ranks, as both in the lucid exposition of the arguments, and the elegant arrangement of the language, offering to them inducements to consider attentively its important contents. Some of the author's inculcations of the moral duties, and his expositions of the religious demands of God on man, with their accompanying promises and their necessary results, are expressed with a warm and flowing eloquence. In some philosophical parts we think him defective.

*Slade's Family Readings from the Gospel of St. John.*—Mr. Slade observes that the publication of this volume has been undertaken at the request of some clerical friends who had been present at his family readings, and though he considered that there are plain Scriptural commentaries enough, especially in the works of the Bishop of Chester and Mr. Girdlestone; yet that as different plans are suited to different families, he yielded to their judgment. We think Mr. Slade's friends did wisely in urging the publication, and himself equally so in granting it. The fact is, that though one scientific or learned work may supersede another, or render another unnecessary; yet that it is different with *moral and religious* treatises, which address themselves to the feelings and affections, as well as to the understanding. Let them be ever so numerous they never can interfere with each

other; differences will exist in the works of different authors; and they will be suited to the *differences* in the readers. It is true that the same great leading truths lie at the bottom of all these works, but the explanation, illustration, enforcement of the truth, and not the truth, belongs to the author: the truth itself comes to him and is not his. Now, as each man's abilities, knowledge, views, and feelings differ from those of all other persons, his discussions and illustrations will be different from those of others,—his language will differ,—in precision of reasoning, in justness of inference, in happiness of exemplification, a distinction will be found; therefore while authors are much fewer in number than readers, it never need be feared, that too many familiar explanations of Scripture doctrines should appear. As many as they are, executed with knowledge and discretion, there will be readers enough to avail themselves of any shade of distinction in the genius of the various works before them. There is a general demand in the present day for works of plain and practical application; and not only do authors make readers, but readers make authors also. Mr. Slade will find ample room for himself among a thousand fellow labourers, and with such a work as this to show, he will not stand long unhired in the market-place.

*Saul and David, a Sacred Dramatic Poem.* By the Rev. Edward Bagnell, A.M. —We cannot say that there is a high strain of poetic fiction in this volume, nor much outpouring of the Delphic inspiration, but there is no want of elegance and refinement in the language and versification, and of beauty in the thoughts. The characters are well contrasted; and the lyrical parts animated.

*A Compendium of Rudiments in Theology.* By the Rev. J. B. Smith.—This is a most useful and excellent work, containing a digest of three of the most important works which bring their evidence to the truth of our religion, viz. Bishop Butler's incomparable work on Analogy; Dean Graves on the Pentateuch; and Bishop Newton on the Prophecies. All these works are familiar to the theological scholar; but to the young student it is of great advantage to have them presented to him in a compendious form; and we can safely assert, that Mr. Smith's epitome and analysis are most correctly and ably formed.

*Watson's Important Considerations, &c. Edited, with a Preface and Notes.* By



*Rev. Joseph Mendham, M.A. 1831.*—We are obliged to Mr. Mendham for the republication of this curious and valuable little tract of certain secular priests, printed in 1601, and for the excellent preface which accompanies it; though we confess we could not help smiling at his account of the *Oriel* school of theology and logic.

*An Introduction to the Criminal Law of England. By a Country Magistrate.*—A very useful, correct, and excellent summary of the law, enabling any one not conversant with legal terms to understand the law on the subject.

*A Sketch of the Church of the first two Centuries after Christ, drawn from the Writings of the Fathers down to Clement Alexandrinus inclusive. By Rev. John J. Blunt.*—The object of these excellent discourses is to show the ancient and venerable foundation on which our present Church stands; thus answering those who assert that it is of recent growth and specious authority. The author, we believe, has clearly and satisfactorily proved his point, and brought a sufficient mass of authority to bear on the subject, which cannot be refuted or rejected. Altogether, it is a valuable and most useful series of discourses, especially to the student in divinity and the young clergyman.

*Researches Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Ecclesiastical, &c. By Thomas Clarkson, M.A.*—It would be difficult to present an abridgment of the contents of this volume in any reasonable size; nor would we wish that an imperfect sketch of our own should usurp the place of the legitimate work, which we have read with much delight. It is written in a clear and unaffected style; it abounds with fair reasonings and just inferences, and it is imbued throughout with a spirit of piety and a zeal for truth. The dissertation on the age in which Job lived is conducted with much ingenuity and sound argument; and the first question as to how the antediluvians, or first men, acquired their notion of God and of their duties towards him, is solved, we believe, according to the reality and fact. We think the author in his belief of the authenticity of the Sybilline verses, has placed too much reliance on the authority of Bishop Horsley, who, although he was very learned and ingenious in the use of his learning, was not always consistent nor sober in his views. We think at least this question open to much doubt.

*On Ireland and its Evils. By the Rev. John Page.*—This little volume is written by one who was an eye-witness of the abuses and evils he describes, and whose narrative of the oppression of the priests, their tyranny and bigotry, will be read with a confidence that his statements are but too true.

*The Gipsies, their Origin, &c. By Samuel Roberts.*—This is a little volume that will interest even those it does not convince. Mr. Roberts considers the modern Gipsy to be the descendant of the ancient Egyptians, living like the Jews under a divine curse—"that they are the reserved, scattered people, whose dispersion, continuance, and return to Egypt, the holy prophets, by the express command of God, foretold so frequently, so strongly, and so explicitly, through a period of a century and a half." Whether this can be supported or not, is very doubtful; but the value of the book is in the details relating to the life, habits, morals, and customs of the present Gipsies. In p. 70 and 78 is a curious catalogue of their words, with translations. We shall only add that the sudden and simultaneous appearance of this people in Europe about four centuries since, is a fact yet to be accounted for.

*Bethlehem, a Poem. By W. Bernet, Esq. 1837.*—These verses are intended by the author to illustrate a sketch for a Lady. They are such as criticism, unless very sour and severe, could not hurt. We have only room for two stanzas:—

Along yon shelving sides no flocks are seen,  
Or lowing of the gathering kine is heard;  
No winding valleys clothed with woodland  
Echo the carol of the evening bird. [green  
All nature droops, save when the lovely palm  
Curts its long foliage in the breathless calm.

On yon dark promontory, rais'd on high,  
I view thee, Bethlehem! with awful gaze,  
Lift thy grey turrets in the clear blue sky,  
And thy arch'd portals in the partial blaze.  
Yet mould'ring age has robb'd thee of thy  
prime,  
Ancient of days,—nursling of by-gone time!

*Spartacus, a Tragedy. By Jacob Jones, Esq. 1837.*—Mr. Jones must not be offended at our saying that we do not approve of his subject; for it is one that offers little variety of character or change of incidents, and leads the author too much to expressions of violence, and what some wit calls—kettle-drum language. Just as we should have predicted of the fable, has it come to pass. There is no attraction in any of the characters, beyond what their reckless bravery bestows,

and Camilla, the only female, is a Roman Lady Macbeth, or a sort of Rob Roy's wife.

That Mr. Jones does not work on other ground, and look to our own early history, as Shakspeare did, for subjects for his poetical pieces, we much regret. He may depend on it, there would be a greater force and verisimilitude in his pictures, and his subject would be more attractive. We say this with the best feelings and wishes, for Mr. Jones has a vivid poetical conception and considerable power of expression, and we see no reason why he may not be a successful competitor for the tragic laurel which Messrs. Knowles and Talfourd now wear. Many of the individual parts are good in the play, though we neither like the Sibyll nor Castus, but as a whole it wants characters of greater interest, incidents more diversified, and some passages of repose and calmness to relieve us from the incessant turmoil of the gladiatorial revolt. The few lines of the Boy in the tent of Castus are introduced with the effect we desire.

*A Geographical, Statistical, and Commercial Account of the Russian Ports in the Black Sea, &c.* By A. Schloss.—A very clear, compendious, accurate, and useful little work, which we recommend to our commercial friends, who, we hope, will be more fortunate in these seas than the owners of the Vixen.

*Russia, in Answer to a Manchester Manufacturer.* 2nd ed. 1837.—We like the

spirit and the reasoning of this pamphlet. Of the ambitious and aggrandizing views of Russia, we have had a late occasion to speak. That such they are, all past facts and all analogies force us to believe; and were we to look to power and force alone in national conflicts, we should consider one opposed to her, as of more difficulty and danger than any perhaps that ever threatened us; but we believe that the spirit of enlightened freedom and knowledge is advancing faster even than her resources increase; that Europe would feel an aggression by her on any one European state, as directed against the whole congregated body of nations;—that much time must elapse before her wealth is sufficient to wield her power, or carry it to distant objects;—and lastly, that a moral hatred of oppression, and a determination to vindicate the natural rights of man in his private and social character, overthrew the greatest power of the modern world in a few weeks—that of Napoleon:—and so would Russia fall.

*The Outcast.* 1837.—We must in-treat the author of this piece not to compose any more poetry, till he has more diligently studied its laws. He will assuredly never obtain favour by lines such as—

I look'd around if ought were nigh  
To shield me from the inclemency,  
But long in vain—the thicken'd storm  
Narrowed the misty horizon.  
The wind sighs o'er the murderer,  
But his soul to a happier  
World, far than this is, hence has flown.

## FINE ARTS.

### SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

This School (before noticed in our April number, p. 187) has been established at the rooms in Somerset House, lately occupied by the Royal Academy for instruction in such of the branches of the Fine Arts as are peculiarly applicable to the Manufactures of this Country, for which purpose the Students will be instructed in the principles of Composition, Light and Shade, Colour, Perspective, Modelling, &c.

The School was opened for the reception of students on the 1st of June. The hours of attendance are from ten till four daily, and each student pays four shillings per week.

The direction of the School has been confided to the able care of Mr. J. B. Papworth; masters, under his superinten-

dence, are to be employed to afford instruction in the various branches above enumerated; lectures will also occasionally be given on the principal subjects connected with the ornamental art; and a large collection of drawings and casts for the use of the school has been provided.

### THE ART-UNION.

This is the name of a new Society for the advancement of the Fine Arts. The mode of encouraging art, by purchasing works to be distributed among the subscribers, is neither novel in principle, nor untried in practice; institutions founded on such a plan have attained a firm footing in France and in Germany; have been introduced with great success into Scotland, and also, more



recently, into this country. But the promoters of the Art. Union propose to combine with this principle, that of leaving the selection of works to the subscribers themselves. On the closing of the Subscription Books for the year, the Committee will determine (according to the state of the funds) the number of prizes and their respective amounts; these prizes will then be drawn for, and the holders of them will select, each for himself, from some one of the five public exhibitions, a work of art of equivalent value; but any subscriber will be at liberty to defer selecting his prize until the opening of the next year's exhibitions, if he so please.

*Society for the Encouragement of British Art.*—The annual general meeting of this society was held on the 15th May, when the following Members were elected of the Committee for the ensuing year, in lieu of six Members who retire by rotation. Thomas Boddington, esq. Rev. E. T. Daniell, T. Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. M. P. Colonel Fox, Rev. Henry Wellesley, Wm. Wells, esq. The powers of the Committee were extended to the purchase, from British Artists, of any work executed by them, whether the same shall have been publicly exhibited or not, if executed within two years preceding.

#### NATIONAL GALLERY.

Two beautiful pictures by Murillo and Rubens, lately on view in Yates's Gallery, for the former of which 6,000*l.* and for the latter 2,000*l.* has been demanded, have been purchased by the Government for 7,000*l.* and transferred to the National Gallery. The Murillo is a Holy Family, sweetly composed and coloured; it has been many years in England, but in a mansion in a remote part of the country. The subject of the Rubens is the elevation of the Brazen Serpent.

#### COOSEVELT AND WARRENDER PICTURES.

On June 2d and 3d was submitted to the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson, the fine collection of Italian pictures of W. G. Coosevelt, esq. The following were the only lots sold:—A. Schiavone, Religion, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Peace, by the same, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Gaspar Poussin, Landscape, 147*l.*; Correggio, Rape of Proserpine, 25*l.* 4*s.*; Giorgione, Head of Duke of Salerno, 152*l.* 15*s.*; G. Reni, Modesty and Liberality, 54*l.* 12*s.*; Titian, Rape of Proserpine, 499*l.* 10*s.*; Julio Romano, Virgin, Child, and St. John, 514*l.* 15*s.*; A. Caracci, Virgin, Child, and St. John, 80*l.* 17*s.*; Titian, Study for head of his Da-

nae, 25*l.* 4*s.*; S. Rosa, Group of Banditti, 126*l.*; A. Caracci, Virgin and Child, 61*l.* 19*s.*; Guercino, Angel and St. Joseph, 99*l.* 15*s.*; S. Del Piambo, Salvatore Mundi, 55*l.* 13*s.*; A. del Sarto, Virgin, Child, and St. John, 294*l.*; Tintoretto, Christ and his Disciples, 99*l.* 15*s.*; Oriente, two Landscapes, 50*l.* 8*s.* and 49*l.* 7*s.*

On June 3 the town collection of pictures of Sir G. Warrender was also sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson; among which were the following: Wouvermans, Calvary, 152*l.* 11*s.*; Bonington, a seashore, 72*l.* 9*s.*; Berghem, a mountainous landscape, 120*l.* 12*s.*; Teniers, View of his Chateau, 362*l.* 5*s.*; Guercino, Assaloni con Tamar, 315*l.*; Gainsborough, a country mansion, 70*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Velasquez, the Prince of Asturias, 430*l.* 10*s.*

A painting on copper, which is attributed to the brilliant pencil of Vandyck, has lately been discovered at Cambrai. It is the crown of thorns, spoken of by Watteau, in his "Dictionary of Painting," done probably before Vandyck executed another of the same subject for a chapel at Antwerp, which was seen in Paris till 1814, and is now in the gallery of the King of Prussia at Sans-Souci.

#### SUTHERLAND COLLECTION OF PRINTS.

We have to record a splendid donation to the University of Oxford by Mrs. Sutherland, the widow of Alexander Hendras Sutherland, esq. of Gower-street, who has expressed her determination of placing in the Bodleian Library the magnificent collection of prints illustrative of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, and Bishop Burnett's History of his Own Times, commenced by Mr. Sutherland, and since his death continued by his widow with equal judgment and liberality. Some idea of this valuable collection may be formed, when we state that the number of prints and drawings amounts to eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty-two. Of these, 14,249 are portraits of eminent persons: there are of Charles the First, 713; of Charles the Second, 518; of Cromwell, 352; of Queen Elizabeth, 170; of James the First, 175; of James the Second, 273; of Mary Queen of Scots, 120; of William the Third, 420; of Queen Mary, 170. A catalogue of the collection has recently been printed under Mrs. Sutherland's superintendence, in two volumes, 4*to.* of which ten only are printed on large paper.

*The Fall of Napoleon*, a mezzotint engraving by G. Zobel, from a painting by G. Wallis. The conceit of this design

a poor, a drunken soldier on a Waterloo anniversary overthrowing an Italian image boy: the execution is merely well drawn, without any of the humour a Cruikshank would throw into a sketch of a twentieth part of this size. Why a black man should be the soldier's comrade we do not perceive.

#### OTTLEY COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS.

The sale of this valuable collection (occupying fourteen days), which has just been concluded by Mr. Sotheby, and has produced three thousand pounds. It was particularly rich in the works of the early German and Italian masters; and the annexed brief selection of a few of the rarest with the prices at which they sold, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

#### Rembrandt.—Dutch School. £. s. d.

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| St. Francis at the Entrance of a Wood, from the Barnard collection ..... | 7  | 2  | 6 |
| Old Haring, from the same collection .....                               | 22 | 0  | 0 |
| Beggars at the Door of a House .....                                     | 4  | 12 | 0 |

#### German School.

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| Belshazzar's Feast, by Muller .....   | 4  | 4  | 0 |
| St. Hubert before a Stag, by Albert Durer .....                                   | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| Adam and Eve, by the same ..  | 36 | 0  | 0 |
| The Crucifixion, an outline only, supposed by Mr. Ottley to be by Albert Durer .. | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| The Dance of Death, by Hans Holbein .....   | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| The Deluge, by Van Staren ..  | 4  | 18 | 0 |
| The Madonna, by "Le Maître à l'Ecrivain" .....                                    | 6  | 12 | 6 |
| The taking of Christ, by the same .....   | 6  | 0  | 0 |
| A Woman with a Milk-pail, by Lucas Van Leyden .....                               | 4  | 10 | 0 |
| A Female and Infant in a Landscape, by Lucas Cranach ...                          | 5  | 10 | 0 |
| The Marriage of the Virgin, by Israel van Mecken .....                            | 6  | 8  | 6 |
| The Passion of Christ, by the same .....  | 8  | 15 | 0 |

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| Christ on the Cross, between Two Thieves, by "Le Maître à la Navette" ..... | 8  | 5  | 0 |
| St. Helen, by Franz von Bocholt ..  | 4  | 2  | 0 |
| The Baptism of Christ, by the Master of 1466 .....                          | 7  | 5  | 0 |
| The Madonna, by the same ..   | 7  | 2  | 6 |
| Saint Barbara, by the same ..   | 20 | 0  | 0 |
| The Virgin of Einsiedlen, by the same .....                                 | 13 | 15 | 0 |

#### Italian School.

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| Adam and Eve in Paradise, by Marc Antonio .....  | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| Christ taken down from the Cross, by the same, from the collection of Sir P. Lely ...  | 20 | 15 | 0 |
| St. Cecilia, after Raffaello, by the same, from the Mariette collection .....  | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| The Judgment of Paris, by the same .....   | 15 | 0  | 0 |
| Apollo Belvedere, by the same ..   | 7  | 0  | 0 |
| The Galatea, by the same ....  | 7  | 2  | 6 |
| The Pest, after Raffaello, by the same .....   | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| St. John the Baptist, by Campagnola .....  | 7  | 5  | 0 |
| A Set of Ornaments, by J. Andrea .....   | 8  | 12 | 0 |
| La Paissance d'Amour .....   | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| The Four Dancing Nymphs, by And. Mantegna .....  | 11 | 0  | 0 |
| The Baptism of Christ, by Gir. Mocetto .....   | 25 | 0  | 0 |
| The Madonna, by the same ..  | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| The Assumption of the Virgin, by Botticelli .....  | 22 | 0  | 0 |
| The impressions from the works of Niello, and the large woodcuts, concluded the sale. The Niellos were principally purchased by Mr. Ottley, at the sale of Sir Mark Sykes's collection; and they have, in several instances, produced greater prices, though upon an average much about the same. We are glad to find many of the rarest and the finest of these, were purchased for the British Museum; as also several of the more curious and unique prints throughout the collection, though the greater part were bought for the Continent. |    |    |   |

### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

#### New Works announced for Publication.

A Familiar Exposition on the Redemption of Man. By the Rev. Dr. STEVENS, Dean of Rochester.

On the Principles of English University Education. By the Rev. W. WHARWELL, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Author of a History of the Inductive Sciences, &c.

Three Persepolitan Cuneiform Inscriptions in the British Museum, with Remarks. By Mr. B. E. FORK.

The Seven Ages of Shakespeare, illustrated by Original Designs, drawn on Wood, by distinguished Artists.

The History of the Ottoman Empire, translated from Von Hammer.

The Deaf and Dumb Boy, a Tale; with



some account of the Means of Educating the Deaf and Dumb. By the Rev. W. FLETCHER, M.A.

Thoughts of a Parent on Education. By the late Mrs. RICHARD TRENCH.

The Poetical Works of ROBERT SOUTHWY, esq. Poet Laureate, in 10 monthly vols.

Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert, with an account, ancient and Modern, of the Oasis of Amun, and the other Oases now under the dominion of the Pasha of Egypt. By G. A. HOSKINS, esq. Author of "Travels in Ethiopia."

Athens and Sparta; their Private Manners and Public Institutions. By J. A. ST. JOHN, Author of "Egypt and Mohammed Ali."

A History of English Literature. By J. D'ISRAELI, esq.

The Life of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon. By T. H. LISTER, esq.

A History and Description of the Temple, with some account of the Knights Templars. By F. K. HUNT.

Dr. ROBINSON'S Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament. By E. ROBINSON, D.D. Edited by the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A.

Aristocracy in America. By F. J. GRUND, Author of "The Americans, in their Social, Moral, and Political Relations."

Notes Abroad, and Rhapsodies at Home. By a Veteran Traveller.

Electricity; its Nature, Operation, and Importance in the Phenomena of the Universe. By W. LEITHHEAD, esq.

Classical Education Reformed. By C. RANS KENNEDY, M.A. Barrister at Law.

The French Historical Commission has just published four new volumes: the first vol. of the Anglo-Norman Chronicle of Benoit, a poet of the 12th century, edited by Michel; the History of the Crusade against the Albigenses, in Provençal verse, by William of Tudela, edited by Fauriel; the second volume of General Pelet's Military Memoirs of the War of the Succession, from the official documents; and a specimen of a projected Archaeological Society of France, on a very large scale, with numerous plates, including the arrondissements of Nancy and Toul.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 25. Francis Baily, esq. Treas. V.P. The Rev. William Walton and Richard Westmacott, jun. esq. were elected Fellows. Sir David Brewster's paper, On the connexion between the phenomena of the absorption of Light, and the colours of the plates, was resumed and concluded. Also papers, On the hereditary propensities of Animals, by T. GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

A. Knight, esq.; and Meteorological deductions from observations made at the observatory at Port Louis, in the Mauritius, during the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, by J. A. Lloyd, esq. Surveyor-general of that island.

June 1. Mr. Baily in the Chair. William Ayrton, esq. F.S.A.; James Carson, M.D.; William Hopkins, esq. and Capt. John T. Smith, were elected Fellows. A paper was read, On the structure of the crystalline lenses of animals, by Sir David Brewster.

June 8. William Lawrence, esq. V.P. Robert Bigsby, esq.; Geo. Edw. Frere, esq. and Capt. Joseph Ellison Portlock, were elected Fellows. Read, Observations on the minute structure of the higher forms of Polypi, with observations on their classification, by R. Farr, esq. lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

June 15. Mr. Baily, in the chair. James F. W. Johnston, esq. was elected Fellow. The remainder of Mr. Farre's "Observations on Polypi" was read; as were also the titles of the following papers.

1. On the Temperature of Insects, and on its connexion with the functions of respiration and circulation in this class of invertebrated animals; by G. Newport, esq.
2. Observations on the Dry-rot of Ships, and an effectual method to prevent it pointed out; by J. Mease, M.D. of Philadelphia.
3. Experimental Researches on the conducting power of Wires for electricity, and on the heat developed in metallic and liquid conductors; by the Rev. William Ritchie.
4. On the Spoh, or Upas poison, used by the Jaccons and other aboriginal tribes of the Malay Peninsula; by Lieut. T. S. Newbold.
5. Della Velocità del Vento; del concorso del premio annuale di fisica; di Luigi Dau, Dottore in Matematica e Fisica.
6. Considérations Physiques sur le passage Nord-ouest; by the same.
7. Cause de la variation diurne de l'Aiguille Aimantée, de la Lumière Zodiacale, et des Aurores Boréales, et Méthode simplifiée pour le relèvement des Longitudes; pour le concours du prix d'Astronomie; par Demonville.
8. On the elementary structure of the Muscular Fibre of animal and organic life; by F. C. Skey, esq.
9. Sequel to an Essay on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, 1826, with some account of the Sulphurets of Lime; by J. Dalton, D.C.L.
10. Researches on the Tides, 8th Series, by the Rev. W. Whewell.
11. Note on the fluctuations of the height of High Water due to changes in the atmospheric pressure; by J. W. Lubbock, esq.—Adjourned to Nov. 16.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is fixed for Monday the 11th of September, at Liverpool.

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

May 30. The Chancellor's prizes have been awarded as follow:

*Latin Verses*.—J. J. Randolph, Ch. Ch.

*English Essay*.—P. C. Claughton, Fellow of Univ. Coll.

*Sir Roger Newdigate's prize*.—English Poem. A. P. Stanley, Balliol Coll.

The compositions sent in for the Latin poem were, 17; for the English Essay, 19; for the English poem, 54.

The Theological Prize Essay, founded by Dr. Ellerton, has been awarded to Campbell Grey Hulton, B.A., of Brasenose College.

June 9. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for 1838:

*Latin Verse*.—"Hannibal, patriæ defensionem suscepturus, ab Italiâ accitus."

*English Essay*.—"The Tests of National Prosperity considered."

*Latin Essay*.—"An recte dicatur caruisse veteres ea forma concilii publici qua selecti quidam pro universis statuuntur?"

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize*.—For the best composition in English verse,—*"The Exile of St. Helena."*

The subjects for the *Theological Prizes* for 1838 are,—The Ellerton:—On the conduct and character of St. Peter.—Mrs. Denyer's Two:—On the divinity of the Holy Ghost. On the influence of practical piety in promoting the temporal and eternal happiness of mankind.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

June 7. *The Porson Prize* for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was adjudged to Charles John Vaughan, of Trinity College; subject, King Lear, Act. iii. Scene 2.

June 13. *Sir William Browne's medals* were adjudged as follow:

*Greek Ode*.—C. Jas. Vaughan, Trinity.

*Latin Ode*.—Philip Freeman, Trinity.

*Greek and Latin Epigrams*.—C. J. Vaughan, Trinity.

*Chancellor's English Poem*.—No prize adjudged.

#### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 12. Sir John Barrow, V.P. in the chair. A communication was read from Major Mitchell, surveyor to the colony of New South Wales, giving an account of his recent expedition into the interior of that country from his old starting point, addressed to the colonial secre-

tary. He had made a successful and very interesting tour, although in several cases the want of water was very severely felt, the rivers for miles distance, and the ponds to a great extent, being dry; on one occasion the party being three days and two nights without obtaining any supply. His route had been to trace the Darling and Lachlan westward, and the Murray to its source in the south-west. The expedition reached the coast at a whaling settlement, formed by parties on the Swan River, near which was excellent land, well watered, and abounding with resources for cultivation far greater in extent than the whole country of Great Britain.

#### STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 19. Read, abstracts of an account by Mr. Lanyon, of the ages and diseases of miners and labourers in Cornwall; of the answers to various agricultural questions issued by Earl Fitz-William, chiefly in the county of Cambridge; and of the Second Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for Scotland.

#### LINNEAN SOCIETY.

May 24. This being the birth day of Linnæus, the anniversary was held, Edward Forster, esq. Treasurer, in the Chair. The receipts during the past year were, for admission fees, 180*l.*; composition fees, 218*l.*; subscriptions of members elected before the charter, 23*l.* 2*s.*; and since the charter, 578*l.* 1*s.*; sale of Transactions, 84*l.*; and from loan, 100*l.*—The expenditure in the same period was 1212*l.*; and the present balance in hand, 205*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* There had joined during the present year, 18 Fellows, 8 Corresponding, and 3 Honorary Members; and the loss by death was 14 Fellows, and 4 Honorary Members. The latter were—Professor Afzelius, of Upsal; A. L. de Jussieu, Professor of Botany at Paris, one of the original Foreign Members of the Society; Christian Henry Persoon, A.M., author of the 'Synopsis Plantarum;' and Professor Schrader, of Gottingen, author of *Flora Germanica*, and other well-known essays.

At the election for Council, Walter Buchanan, esq. W. S. M'Leay, esq. the Bishop of Norwich, Richard Owen, esq. and Henry F. S. Talbot, esq. were chosen, in the room of others going out.

#### INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

May 2. Read, a paper on the velocity of the water in Belfast harbour, by Mr. Bald. Discussions took place on the structure of Chester bridge, built by Mr.



*Trubshaw*: on Messrs. Macneill's method in laying down a railway; and on Mr. Corbette's stone-planing machine.

*May 9.* Read, On the application of steam as a moving power, considered especially with reference to the Cornish engines, by Mr. E. H. Palmer.

*May 23.* The same paper was continued; and another read, On blasting the white limestone on the Antrim coach-road, by Mr. Bald.

*May 30.* Read, some observations by Mr. Webster, on Mr. G. H. Palmer's paper on steam; further observations on blasting the white limestone, by Mr. Bald; and on a mode of ventilating mines by turning in air, by Mr. Horne.

*June 3.* The anniversary was celebrated at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, where more than 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, James Walker, esq. President, in the Chair. After the company had drunk to the prosperity of the Institution, the first Telford medals were distributed: viz.—One large medal of gold and five of silver, of exquisite workmanship, having on their obverse side an admirable likeness of Thomas Telford, esq. the first President: and on the reverse, a beautiful representation of the Menai bridge—the work which immortalised his name, executed by W. Wyon, esq. of his Majesty's Mint. The gold medal was presented to J. Timperley, civil engineer, for his admirable account and beautiful drawing (published lately in the 1st vol. of the Society's Transactions) of the harbour and docks at Hull; and the silver medals to John Macneill, member of the Institution, for his canal-boat experiments and their results; to James Rendel, member of the Institution, for his account of the construction of the Lary-bridge, near Plymouth; to Peter Barlow, jun. C. E. for his papers on the form of lock gates; to Signor Benedetto Albano, associate of the Institution, for his account of the dora riparia, near Turin; and to Michael Borthwick, associate, for his memoirs on iron piling. The Society now counts about 280 among its members, and the first volume of its "Transactions," a work in every way worthy of the Institution, has recently appeared.

*June 6.* Mr. Oldham explained his system of ventilation already adopted with great success at the Bank of Ireland, and now being introduced at the Bank of England; a paper on light-houses, and a reciprocating light, by Capt. Smith, was read.

*June 13.* Read, Mr. Horne on a lamp for light-houses; Mr. Francis Branch, on cast-iron beams; on setting out the vous-

soirs of an elliptic arch, by Mr. Bald. —Adjourned to the second Tuesday in January.

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*May 3.* Read, 1. A description of the district bordering on the Rio-de-la-Plata, in which the remains of the *Toxodon* have been found; by C. Darwin, esq. F.G.S.; 2. a letter from Capt. Cautley, announcing the discovery of a quadrumanous animal in the Lewalites, or sub-Himalayan mountains; 3. a paper on a tertiary formation in the island of Cephalonia, by Messrs. Hamilton and Strickland; 4. on some recent elevations of the coast of Banffshire, by Mr. Joseph Prestwich, jun. F.G.S.

*May 17.* Read, A description of the geological character of the coast of Normandy, by Mr. Peace Pratt, F.G.S.; a description of a well dug at Benning-green, co. Hertford, by Dr. Mitchell, F.G.S.; and extracts from two letters from Sir John Herschell, F.G.S. dated from the Cape of Good Hope, relative to the temperature of the earth.

*May 31.* Read, On certain areas of elevation and of subsidence in the Pacific and Indian oceans, as deduced from the study of coral formations, by C. Darwin, esq. F.G.S.; and a letter from Dr. Forchhammer, of Copenhagen, relative to some changes of level during the historical period in Denmark.

#### INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*May 29.* P. F. Robinson, esq. V.P. in the Chair. The chairman, on opening the business of the evening, spoke warmly of the reception he had recently met with in Paris, and referred with satisfaction to the interest with which the Institute was hailed in the capital of France.

An engraving was presented of the granite Cross, recently erected on the highest ridge of Carn Bré Mountain in Cornwall, to the memory of Lord De Dunstanville. This structure is a bold cross, 95 feet high, and of colossal dimensions; the entire expense was 1,435*l.* A staircase is constructed within a portion of the shaft, and at the head are lancet-lights, from whence views of the country may be obtained. It was completed in February last, Messrs. Tripp and Manby being the architects.

A letter was read from Lord De Grey, accompanied by two pieces of lead, which had been laid two years since on boards prepared according to Kyan's patent. The lead had been submitted to Dr. Faraday, whose opinion was read, from which it appeared that the lead had not suffered more than in ordinary cases.

M. Hittorf, of Paris, a corresponding

member of the Institute, a gentleman well known by his researches on the subject of the polychromy of ancient architecture, attended to exhibit some drawings illustrative of his views, and presented an Essay which was read by the Secretary. The particular subject to which M. Hittorff solicited attention was the temple of Empedocles at Selinus, which was restored from a careful examination of the remains of the original, and was brought forward as a complete example of the extent to which colour was used by the ancient architects. The walls, pavement, and roof, both externally and internally, were embellished with colour. The interior was open to the roof without the intervention of a flat ceiling; the timbers being coloured both for ornament and preservation. The statue of Empedocles at the upper end of the structure, the author supposed to have been composed of gold and ivory. M. Hittorff attributed the origin of the polychromic system to the wooden construction which was the prototype of Greek architecture, the practice being continued after that material had ceased to be used. The example now illustrated M. Hittorff considered to be a monument where in the traces of the system were the most numerous. On the conclusion of the Essay many observations were made by other members, and Mr. Britton promised to read an Essay on the remains of painting on English Structures.\* M. Hittorff also exhibited many tiles used in wooden buildings in Paris, the material of which was lava.

June 12. P. J. Robinson, esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Various donations were announced. The most important were a series of designs for the use of every artizan concerned in building; many were beautifully coloured: they were prepared by M. Beuth, Counsellor of State, by the direction of the Prussian Government, for the express purpose of encouraging the useful arts. Mr. Lush presented some tiles, found near Lewes Priory. Mr. E. Carter furnished a description of an improved valve for gas. Mr. Mylne exhibited various drawings to display the construction of the roof of King's College, Cambridge, from measurements by himself; an essay,

\* The completest example of an English structure was St. Stephen's Chapel, which, when perfect, glowed with resplendent colours—the pavement was rich with tiles, the walls with historical paintings, the windows filled with stained glass, and the mouldings and panels of the ceiling set off with gilding, and tints of the richest hues.

illustrative of the subject, was read by Mr. Fowler, one of the Secretaries. The author stated the remarkable key-stone to be composed of two pieces, with a large key in the centre; he considered them to be good in construction, but not so remarkable as to excite wonder.

Mr. Legh, Honorary Fellow, forwarded an Essay on the pillars Jachin and Boaz, with the view of explaining a difficulty in the description, by which it would appear that the pillars had a double capital. Mr. Legh shewed a drawing on which, with the aid of a Persepolitan example, he suggested a design by which the difficulty was surmounted. Mr. Godwin exhibited a sketch of a pillar from Persepolis, on which a similar arrangement was apparent. Several members made observations on the subject; and the general opinion seemed to be that the pillars in question were not insulated, but formed part of a portico. Mr. Britton then read an account of the restorations which had been made at the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. By the drawings exhibited it appeared that the chancel, in an injudicious repair in 1790, had been deprived of its original ceiling, of oak and a plain plaster ceiling was substituted, besides which the windows and other portions had sustained injury. A new arched oak roof, resting on the original corbels in form of angels, is the principal feature of the restoration. The chancel was erected in 1491, and the new ceiling is a good specimen of the timber work of that period. The other restorations consist in renewing the battlements, making a new floor, and removing some wooden pews which encumbered the chancel. It is in contemplation, when the funds permit, to remove the belfry floor, which now intercepts the view of the chancel from the nave, and to add various embellishments in heraldry and stained glass. The architect, under whose care the present restorations have been effected, is Mr. Egginton of Worcester.

#### LADY CHAPEL, ST. MARY OVERIES.

In consequence of an intimation from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, of his desire to visit so much of the Priory Church of St. Saviour as had been restored, and having appointed the 6th of June for that purpose, the Committee had the honour of receiving his Grace, accompanied by the Bishops of Winchester and Killaloe, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lords Skelmersdale and Encombe, the Rev. Dr. Daulton, Chancellor of Winchester, the Rev. Drs. Dakins and Kenney, the Rev. Messrs. Mann, Curling, Benson, Wix, Bailey, Sharpe, and Davis, the Right Honourable T. L. Lefroy, M.P.



Mr. Serjeant Jackson, M.P. Messrs. Charles Barclay, esq. M.P., John Richards, esq. M.P., the Knight of Kerry, Frederick Perkins, esq. and many other gentlemen, with a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the parish. At two o'clock the company began to assemble, and the presence of numerous ladies added to the pleasure of the interesting spectacle. The Committee received the noble visitors at the western door, and conducted them through the ruined nave to the transept, choir, the altar-screen, and, eventually, to the Lady Chapel—the Archbishop and Bishop of Winchester consented to have their armorial bearings placed in the windows of the Lady Chapel, and Mr. C. E. Gwilt, we are happy to see, is entrusted with the execution—a pleasing fact, since the productions of this gentleman already set up in the Chapel, display a close acquaintance with the early forms and detail of painted glass. T. Saunders, esq., addressing his Grace, expressed on the part of the Committee the high gratification experienced upon the occasion of his Grace's visit, which fully compensated for all the difficulties encountered. Upon retiring, his Grace expressed the highest satisfaction and delight at the gratifying sight he had witnessed, and departed amid the respectful and grateful acknowledgments of the visitors.

The appearance of the choir, illumined by a brilliant sunshine, the varied dresses of the company, the assemblage of charity children, whose voices (aided by the magnificent organ) joining in an appropriate Psalm, had a most brilliant and solemn effect. How strongly did it contrast with the nave, ruined and desolate, once the place of the assemblage of numerous worshippers, now exposed to the elements, and threatening to fall into a heap of rubbish. It appears to be in contemplation to erect a new church; but surely the preservation of the old one ought not to be forgotten, but should be regarded as a paramount duty to which every other consideration should bend.

E. L. C.

#### ROXBURGH CLUB.

The Roxburgh Club held their anniversary meeting on the 17th of June at the Thatched House. There were present Lord Viscount Clive, the President, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Cawdor, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Baron Bolland, the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. M.P. William Bentham, esq. (Treasurer) B. Bothfield, esq. the Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D. D., J. A. Lloyd, esq., J. H. Markland, esq., J. D. Phelps, esq. and Thomas Fouton, esq. A work,

which is to be published by and at the expense of the Club, was fixed upon, and a Committee for the ensuing year, consisting of Ten Members of the Club, was elected.

A most interesting volume, intitled, "*Sidneiana*, being a Collection of Fragments relative to Sir Philip Sidney, Knt. and his immediate connections, now first collected, and partly first printed," was presented to the members by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield; and Mr. Clive, (though not a member of the Club) generously presented to its members "a reprint of a very scarce, probably an unique Copy of a Pagan connected with the history of Ludlow," for the use of which Mr. Clive states that he was indebted to the President.

#### MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

May 31. The fifth anniversary meeting of this rapidly-increasing Institution was held in the large theatre of the building, H. T. Hope, esq. M.P. for Gloucester, in the chair.

After a brief allusion to the objects of the meeting, and the expression of an ardent hope for its extension and prosperity, R. Lowe, esq., moved the first resolution:—"That the establishment of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution has been productive of great advantage to the locality, by enabling its members to cultivate a taste or gratify an inclination for those literary and scientific pursuits which tend to refine and exalt the human mind." The motion was eloquently seconded by Sir J. Johnson. The second was moved by Sir William Clinton, K.C.B.:—"That, in order to increase the advantages and extend the usefulness of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, it is desirable to make a considerable addition to the library, and that, since the requisite outlay cannot be conveniently spared from the current funds of the Society, a subscription for that purpose be now entered into." The motion was seconded, in a few words, by Mr. Hallam, the author of "*The Middle Ages*," and was carried by acclamation. A liberal commencement of a subscription was immediately made.

#### PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

June 6. A very successful and interesting exhibition of ploughing by steam, invented by Mr. Parkes, took place at Red Moss, near Horwich, Lancashire. The engine is not locomotive, but remains stationary while the plough is at work. The plough is set in motion by means of two long flexible belts of iron, revolving round two wheels attached to the engine, and round another wheel in a frame firmly

fixed on the moss, at such a distance from the engine as may be proposed to make the furrow. The ends of these belts are fixed to the two ends of the plough, and pull it to and fro, for it does not turn in working, but cuts a furrow both when it recedes from, and returns to the engine. This operation was most satisfactory, the plough turning a furrow eighteen inches broad, nine inches thick, and more than 300 yards long in less than four minutes, and that with a precision which no common plough could equal.

#### NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

In the half-year ended 5th April, 1836, the number of newspapers stamped in Great Britain, was 14,874,652, and the net amount of duty received was 196,909*l*. In the half-year ended 5th April, 1837,

the number of newspapers stamped in Great Britain was 21,362,148, and the net amount of duty received was 88,502*l*. showing an increase in the number in the last half-year, as compared with the corresponding half-year, before the reduction in the duty of 6,487,496, and a loss to the revenue of 108,317*l*. Since the reduction of the duty, one daily newspaper, one published twice a week, twenty-three weekly newspapers, one published once a fortnight, one occasional, have been established in London; of which eight are now discontinued, and two are incorporated with other papers. Within the same period thirty-five weekly newspapers and one three times a-week have been established in the country, of which six are now discontinued or incorporated with other papers.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 25. Henry Francis Lockwood, esq. of Hull, architect, author of a work on the Fortifications of York, was elected a Fellow of the Society. Among the presents was a medal of the distinguished numismatist Eckhel, sent by Count Diedrichstein.

James Yates, esq., exhibited some Egyptian rings, formed of various stones, but resembling in form several of the metal rings which have formed the foundation of Sir W. Betham's recent dissertations on ring-money, and which were engraved in our magazine for April last. These rings were bought by Mr. Yates at the recent sale of Athanasii's collection: they are formed, two of jasper, three of agate, &c. Mr. Yates is of opinion that they were originally designed for personal ornaments, and for various purposes in dress, particularly to confine the hair; and being a ready article of currency, became used in Egypt, as in other countries, for the purposes of money. The writer added some remarks (in addition to a former communication) on the invention of making paper from linen rags—a manufacture traced in Egypt so early as A.D. 1200.—The remainder was then read of Dr. C. Leeman's essay on the Roman inscriptions recently found near Cirencester. He entered into a full investigation of various other inscriptions in which the same personal names have been found, as well as the gentilitia names of the Nauraci and Frisii. Seven of the latter nation have occurred in inscriptions found in England.

June 1. Mr. Amyot, *treas.* in the chair. J. H. Markland, esq. F.S.A. commu-

nicated, together with some introductory remarks, a copy of "Instructions to Henry ninth Earl of Northumberland to his son and heir Algernon, touching the management of his estates, offices, &c." from the original in the possession of the Earl of Egremont. It presents a very curious picture of the difficulties and intrigues which were prevalent in that complicated and cumbrous machine, the household of a great nobleman, and also unfolds very interesting confessions of the profusion and extravagance of the Earl's younger days, which he relates by way of admonishment to his son. His debts and losses had amounted to £60,000 or £70,000, before he had become convinced of the necessity of drawing in the reins. The document is supposed to have been written after the year 1619.

June 8. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

The Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, B. D. Rector of Burton Latimer, co. Northampton, and Vicar of Biddenham, co. Bedford, was elected a fellow of the Society; and Dr. Conrad Leemans, first conservator of the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden, and editor of the *Hieroglyphica* of Horapolis, 8vo. 1835, was elected an honorary member.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. exhibited a facsimile copy of a plan of the town of Therouenne and of its siege by king Henry VIII., from the original in the Cottonian collection. The town, as is well known, is memorable for its total destruction after its subsequent capture by the Emperor Charles V. (see an article in our review, April, p. 397.)

The reading was concluded of the Earl of Northumberland's domestic instruc-



trious to his son; containing some extraordinary opinions regarding the female sex, of which he seems to have conceived very unfavourable impressions, from the behaviour both of his mother and of his wife.

June 15. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

Frederick Bolingbroke Ribbans, esq. of Stamford-street; Thomas Field Savory, esq. of Sussex-place, Regent's-park, and William Tobias Longden, esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, now of the Middle Temple and of East Moulsey, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. exhibited a bronze cup, apparently Roman, recently found near Harewood, in Yorkshire; it is ornamented with tasteful patterns, in which are remains of enamelled colours. Also a singular twisted snake, not unlike a bracelet, but which, being composed of bell metal, and emitting a clear sound, was conjectured by some of the members to have been used as a musical instrument, after the manner of the triangle. This was found, with others, in Sussex.

Mr. John J. Cole presented a set of drawings, on a large scale, of the interior decorations of the late Star Chamber at Westminster.

J. R. Planché, esq., F.S.A. communicated an account of a portrait in the possession of the Duchess. Countess of Sutherland, which has been considered to be that of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; but which he has ascertained, by comparison with others, to represent the celebrated Anthoine Bastard of Burgundy. It is the same from which a print in Montfaucon was derived, and was the work of Jan Van Eyck. Mr. Planché rendered his communication the more valuable, by appending a full narrative of all the known (but hitherto scattered) particulars of the Bastard's long and adventurous career.—With this meeting the session of the Society closed, and it adjourned to November 16.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

May 11. Colonel Leake, V. P. in the chair.

Mr. Hamilton, the foreign secretary, read an extract from a memoir by M. Becht, published in the transactions of the Royal Academy of Berlin, entitled an "Explanation of the Athenian Monument relating to the influence of the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delos."

Delos, whose ancient name was also *Otrygia*, signifying a swarm of quails, was always in strict relation with the Athenians, and paid tribute to them, as most of the other islands did, but the temple

was never in their possession. It was purified by Pausanias the First, also by Polyxenes, King of Samos, and again by the Athenians in the second year of the 89th Olympiad, when not only were the dead bodies removed, but the Delians themselves were expelled the island. Not long after their return was enjoined, when that celebrated oration, which bears the name of the *Delia Lex*, was made by Hyperidas before the Amphictyons; it may, however, have been previously delivered by Æschines, at Athens. An inscription, discovered by Mr. Boeckh, has thrown much light upon the history of Delos.

May 25. Rev. Dr. Spry, V. P. in the chair. The secretary read a paper, by Colonel Leake, "on the journeys and discoveries of Mr. George Finlay, who has been engaged in exploring Africa, with a view to a further elucidation of the topography of the Demi and twelve Cæcropsian cities; the paper was accompanied by copies of all the inedited inscriptions, twenty in number, which Mr. Finlay has met with in his routes.

The first six inscriptions were found at Pikhérnes, supposed by Colonel Leake to be Epæerin, one of the twelve Cæcropsian cities of Attica. Pikhérnes is a monastic farm, on the south-eastern side of the Brelession, or Pentelie summits, where, on a hill, are the foundations of a castle or fortress, and, within a short distance, extensive relics of an aqueduct, and other foundations of a modern date; also several ancient terraces; and in one spot, some of those large rude unheaven blocks, which seem to have been the earliest Greek temples. At Pikhérnes, a river, the largest in Attica except the Cephissus, takes its rise. Following the course of this stream to the eastern coast, Mr. Finlay ascertained the exact site of Kala Araphenides, and likewise discovered the foundations of the celebrated temple of Diana Brauronia. On this spot were found some of those flints, shaped like arrow heads, which Mr. Finlay has remarked in many places, in Attica, as marking the sites of ancient temples. Specimens of these flints were placed on the table by Colonel Leake. The first inscription which suggested any remark to Colonel Leake, was a boundary stone of some land, which had been bought by an *ipavot*, or association; these *ipavot* were formed for a great variety of purposes, some of which show the high state of Athenian civilization.

Three following inscriptions were found at the monastery of Kalo Lavádh. On one of the finest of them the monks were

pounding bricks. Another containing two names of Thracian origin, found on a part of Mount Phellens, shows that Thracian slaves were the principal labourers in the Demi of that mountain. By means of another is determined the situation of Gargettas.

Another exhibits, in the word ΙΦΙΣΤΙΛΗ, an instance of the not unfrequent variation of Demi, this Demotic being elsewhere written Ιφιστιάς; this inscription also supports an opinion advanced on a previous occasion by Colonel Leake, that the Iphistiadae and the Hephæstidae, having different etymologies, were, notwithstanding the similarity of name, separate Demi. In many other particulars, these inscriptions throw light upon the Demography of Attica.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH COINS

M. Tuffet, contrôleur des contributions directes, at Rochefort, making alterations in an old house at St. Maixent, which belonged to him, one of the workmen while digging exposed to sight by a stroke of his pick-axe, an earthen vase of antique form, partly broken, containing four linen bags, which fell into dust when exposed to the air. They contained a great quantity of silver coins, oxidated and adhering one to another. They all belong to the Anglo-French period, and some of them date from the twelfth century. Some bear the impression of Edward III. of England, others those of different kings of Scotland, with the usual cross. None of them are defaced: many exhibit very rude workmanship. They have been submitted to analysis, and their composition was found to be

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| gold   | 4    |
|        | 1000 |
| silver | 336  |
|        | 1000 |
|        | 660  |
| copper | 1000 |

Some of them were coined at Poitiers, others at Bordeaux, and many in the little town of Melle.

#### ANCIENT COFFIN AT CANTERBURY.

On the 19th of May, the workmen employed in digging the foundations of the new wing of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, on the site of the ancient monastery of St. Augustine, struck a pick-axe into a leaden coffin, about 6 feet 2 inches in length, and little more than 18 in breadth at the widest part—the head projecting in a straight line from the trunk, as in the human body. It does not appear to have been enclosed in

wood. A stone, [or perhaps a wooden chalice?] which on being touched crumbled to dust, lay on the breast. Through a small aperture near the mouth, the teeth were seen. The coffin is of very rude manufacture; the soldering has not been cleared away when the corpse was inclosed, and neither ornament nor mark are perceptible. It was found nine feet below the surface of the earth, and lying amidst a profusion of human bones of every description.

#### INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A very extensive and valuable collection was received at the Museum of the East India House on Saturday, June 17th, and have since been prepared for inspection by Professor Wilson, containing nearly 7,000 specimens of antiquities, principally sculptures and coins, collected by Mr. Masson, and presented by the Bombay government, being Bactrian, Hindoo, Scythian, and Hindoo. These specimens were found in the topes, or remarkable stone tumuli found largely in the countries along the foot of the Hindoo Kosh, or Indian Caucasus, up even to Balkh and Bokhara, which were erected to the memory of their priests and sainted personages, and compose their votive offerings and relics. Many of the coins are gold, all in the highest state of preservation, with the appearance of having been but recently turned out of the mint, whilst others are of silver, copper, bronze, &c. The impressions on the former are very legible, and denote two Barbaric princes new to history, prior to the fall of the Bactrian dynasty, which took place about 150 years before Christ; as also the names of several Greek princes, the era to which they belong being well defined by the costume. The coins and other relics, consisting of beads, silver ornaments, &c. were severally in gold, and these, again, in silver boxes, which were deposited in vases of earthen manufacture, many of which are in fine preservation. In some were found pieces of bark, on which are some inscriptions still partly legible, but which have fallen into pieces or dust. The inscriptions on the coins contain references to many Greek and other legends, whilst many of them will be found to assist in illustrating the chronology of the different dynasties of this part of our empire. The present collection is more extensive than that made by the French officers in the service of Runjeet Singh, now exhibiting at Paris, and was made by Mr. Masson, originally a private in the artillery of the East India Company.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 30. Lord *Howick* submitted to the House a series of resolutions relative to the PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE in the publication of Parliamentary documents, proceedings, &c. for the use of members of the House and the public, which, in the case of "*Stockdale v. Hansard*" (see vol. vii. 311), in the Court of King's Bench, had been declared by Lord Denman not to be privileged from the operation of the libel law, in case they should contain matters injurious to the characters or interests of private individuals. The resolutions were to the following effect:—"That the power of publishing such of its reports, votes, and proceedings, as it shall deem necessary or conducive to the public interests, is an essential incident to the constitutional functions of Parliament, more especially to this House as the representative portion of it. That, by the law and privilege of Parliament, the House has the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine upon the existence and extent of its privilege, and that the institution or prosecution of any action, suit, or other proceeding, for the purpose of bringing them into discussion or decision before any court or tribunal elsewhere than in Parliament, is a high breach of such privilege, and renders all parties concerned therein amenable to its just displeasure, and to the punishment consequent thereon. That for any court or tribunal to assume to decide upon matters of privilege, inconsistent with the determination of either House of Parliament thereon, is contrary to the law of Parliament, and is a breach and contempt of the privileges of Parliament." A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir *R. Inglis* proposed a series of resolutions of a directly opposite tendency, and approving of the opinion expressed by the Learned Chief Justice. Lord *Howick's* resolutions were, however, eventually carried by a majority of 126 to 36.

June 1. The Attorney-General presented two petitions on a subject affecting the privileges of Parliament. The first was from Messrs. Nichols, of Parliament-street, printers of the Votes and Proceedings of the House. The other was from Messrs. Hansard, printers of the Journals. Both petitions set forth, that notice of action had been served

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upon the petitioners respectively, for printing in their official capacity certain papers of the House, which reflected upon two individuals, named Green and Stockdale. The petitioners prayed the House to give them directions how they should proceed to defend actions brought against them for obeying the orders of the House. The petitions were ordered to be taken into consideration on the 8th of June.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 5. Lord *Brougham* called the attention of the House to the present state of the business before Parliament, which had been sitting four or five months without doing any thing. Their Lordships had passed one public Bill, the Wills' Bill, and gone into select committee on the Municipal Corporations' Amendment Bill, but beyond these he was at a loss to find one thing that had been done during the session, with the exception of the resolutions relative to Canada. He ascribed the delay adverted to, to the practice of originating Bills in the other House, and to the overwhelming pressure of private business. His Lordship concluded by moving the appointment of a select committee, to inquire into and consider of the state of business before the House. After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

June 6. Lord *Denman* having given notice, on a previous day, of his intention to bring forward the subject of PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE on this evening, Lord *Ellenborough* rose, and expressed a hope that the Noble Lord would reconsider the subject in all its bearings before bringing it under the consideration of the House; as under the circumstances in which their Lordships stood with reference to the other House of Parliament, difficulties of no ordinary character might arise from the discussion of the resolutions passed by the Commons, unless the greatest necessity existed for it.—Lord *Denman* observed, that although the House of Commons had taken no steps in consequence of their resolutions, still he thought, as those resolutions were not confined to the privileges of the House of Commons, but claimed the same privileges for both Houses, that it gave a fair and proper opportunity for him to bring the matter under their Lordships'

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consideration. He considered himself in some degree as standing under accusation. He was charged with conduct rash and improper, in giving an opinion which, as one of the sworn judges of the land, he should have deserted his duty if he had not given. The opinion which he then gave he had seen no reason to change. To that opinion he still adhered. He had no wish to step forward as the voluntary censor of the House of Commons; but when he found such resolutions passed, he thought that he could not be to blame in bringing before their Lordships this important subject. He should, however, at the present, defer to the wish of their Lordships, but should reserve to himself the right of bringing this matter again before them, when other events might render such proceeding necessary.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 7.

Sir A. Agnew moved the second reading of his bill for the observance of the SABBATH DAY, the main features of which were similar to those introduced in the previous session.—Mr. Plumptre seconded the motion, observing that one of the most sacred and binding duties which the Parliament of Great Britain had to perform, was the observance of the Lord's Day.—Mr. Roebuck moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Hon. Member contended that the injunction upon which the Bill founded itself was intended for, and addressed to, a very peculiar people, who were separated from all other nations—and added, that the present measure was nothing but an attempt to acquire an unenviable popularity with a certain class, whose self-complacency assumed to themselves the possession of exclusive godliness.—Mr. Wakley opposed the Bill, observing, that its effect would be to cast a gloom over the whole country, and convert the population into one of sectarians and mock saints.—Lord A. Lennox should vote for the second reading, although he regretted the introduction of the Bill.—Mr. Hardy supported, and Major Beauchamp opposed the motion.—Mr. R. Potter thought it would be a mere waste of time to go into committee on the Bill—and Mr. C. Bruce expressed himself as being of a directly opposite opinion.—Mr. Rice said there was but one clause, that relative to Sunday trading, to which he could conscientiously give his support. He should oppose the motion.—Mr. Gouldbourn thought that it would be better to go into committee, and there strike out all the objectionable parts of the Bill. On

a division, the numbers were—For the second reading, 110; against it, 66.

June 8. The Attorney-General, in an able and argumentative speech, brought before the notice of the House the petitions of Messrs. Nichols and Messrs. Hansard, relative to the actions with which they had been threatened, for printing what was alleged to be a libel. He concluded by moving, as the best mode of communicating to the judges the resolutions recently passed in the House of Commons, asserting the privileges of the House to publish the reports of its committees and petitions presented to it—“That it is the opinion of this House, that the petitioners should appear, and plead that they had acted on the authority and according to the privileges of the House.”—Sir R. Inglis contended that the House had not the power of printing libels in its reports, and circulating them throughout the kingdom.—Sir R. Peel, in a most able and eloquent speech, expressed an opposite opinion, supporting the privileges of the House.—Lord John Russell briefly and ably supported these privileges.—Mr. Pemberton was opposed to the motion.—Mr. C. W. Wynn supported it.—Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Sergeant Wilde also supported it.—Ultimately the motion was agreed to without a division.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 9.

Lord Melbourne moved the order of the day for going into committee on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst rose to oppose the motion. The Noble and Learned Lord then entered into a statement of the causes which induced him to consider it desirable that their Lordships should postpone the consideration of this Bill until they knew what the other House of Parliament had done upon some other measures, relative to Ireland, at present under their consideration. He should desire to see the Irish Church Bill sent up by the Commons before proceeding with the Irish Municipal Bill; and to afford sufficient time for that purpose he would move, as an amendment, that the further proceedings upon the Bill be postponed to the 3d of July.—Lord Melbourne opposed the amendment, and strongly urged the necessity of proceeding with the Bill. It was a most inconvenient mode of proceeding, by no means calculated to bring general matters to a satisfactory conclusion.—On a division there appeared—For the amendment, 205; for going into the committee, 119.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell moved the order of



the day, for the second reading of the House Yarns Bill; on which Mr. Crawford moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—After a great deal of discussion, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. D. Browne, Mr. F. Shaw, and Lord Stanley, and opposed by Lords Manners and J. Russell, the motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of 219 against 14.

June 12. Lord J. Russell moved for the appointment of "a select committee to inquire into the mode of granting and recovering leases of the lands and other property of the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other Ecclesiastical Bodies of England and Wales, and into the probable amount of increased value which might be obtained by an improved management, with a due consideration of the interests of the Established Church, and of the present lessees of such property." His Lordship stated, that he proposed this committee in consequence of the division which took place a few evenings ago on the question of the abolition of Church-rates, and the substitution of a plan of a different mode of dealing with Church property. The result of that division was, that the House had declared, by a small majority, in favour of the plan that Church-rates should be abolished. At the same time he would admit that the majority was such as would not justify him in the hope that any measure founded on the resolution agreed to by the House could be carried into a law in the present session. It became a question however, whether, without abandoning the principle, they should not lay the foundation of a better consideration of it by referring it to the investigation of a select committee.—Mr. Palmer thought the proposed plan was nothing more nor less than the total alienation of Church property, and the converting into mere stipendiaries the Bishops and other Dignitaries of the Establishment.—Mr. Goulbourn said that it was his intention to give the motion the strongest opposition; it was one which was fraught with danger to the interests of the Church.—Sir Robert Peel objected to the motion, on the principle that it was a dangerous precedent for any occasion of difficulty that might henceforward arise, that a Government should thus be allowed to shift its responsibility, and devolve it upon a committee, and also because the appointment of this committee was tantamount to a breach of faith with the Ecclesiastical Commission, which should not have been named without an intimation that the Government meant to pro-

pose a substitute for Church-rates.—Mr. Shaw denied that the object of the motion was to shift the responsibility from Ministers to the committee—and adduced several instances where a precisely similar line of conduct had been pursued by Sir Robert Peel when he was in office.—A division then took place, when there were—Ayes, 319; Noes, 138: Majority for Ministers, 83.

June 14. The motion for the second reading of the Bill authorising the manufacturing of Hooped Corn into flour for exportation, excited a great deal of discussion. Mr. Russell and other Members contending that the experiment would operate injuriously to the landed interest—and Mr. Warburton and the supporters of the Bill denying that the measure would in any degree interfere with the home consumption of home-grown corn.—On a division, the motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of 53 against 42.

June 16. The METROPOLITAN CEMETERY Bill was rejected by a majority of 133 to 47, on the ground that it was an attempt to inclose land which ought to be preserved for the health and recreation of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

The REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES' Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

The House met this morning. The lords present were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Chichester, Viscount Strangford, and Lord Kington. After prayers had been read, their lordships took the oaths of allegiance to Her Majesty, the Queen; after which they adjourned to three o'clock, at which time the Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack, when there were upwards of fifty peers in the House, to whom the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, Alexandra Victoria, were administered.

The Duke of Richmond was the first who signed the Parliamentary Roll, as the Premier Duke present. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Fingal took the oaths as Catholic Peers. Adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Speaker, previous to taking the chair, took the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, during which time all the members remained standing. There were about two hundred members present. The swearing-in of members was then proceeded with.

[The Two Houses were occupied the next day in swearing-in members.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS, June 22.

Lord Melbourne presented a MESSAGE from the Queen, setting forth that the Queen entertained the fullest confidence that the House of Lords participated in the deep affliction her Majesty felt at the death of the late King, whose constant desire to promote the interests, maintain the liberties, and improve the laws and institutions of the country, will insure for his name and memory the dutiful and affectionate respect of all her Majesty's subjects, adding, that the present state of the public business, and the period of the Session, when considered in connection with the law which imposed on her Majesty the duty of summoning a new Parliament within a limited time, rendered it inexpedient to recommend to the House of Lords any measures for its adoption, with the exception of such as may be necessary for carrying on the public busi-

ness from the close of the present till the meeting of the new Parliament. His Lordship thereupon moved an address to Her Majesty.—The Duke of Wellington seconded it, concurring in the eulogium pronounced upon the late King.—Earl Grey and Lord Brougham joined in the high praises pronounced upon the late King.—The Address was agreed to, as was also an Address of condolence to the Queen Dowager.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell presented a MESSAGE from Her Majesty, similar to that delivered in the House of Lords, and moved thereupon an Address, eulogising the late Sovereign, and speaking in high terms of Her Majesty.—Sir R. Peel seconded the Address.—It was carried *nem. con.*, as was an Address of condolence to the Queen Dowager.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The French papers of late have been filled with accounts of the reviews, fetes, illuminations, balls, and other festivities, in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helen of Mecklenburgh. Sunday, the 4th of June, being the day appointed for the public entrance of the Princess into Paris, instead of approaching the Tuilleries by the barrier of Fontainebleau, His Majesty directed that her entry should take place by the triumphal arch, and the noble avenue of the Champs Elysées. At the Arch of Triumph the Duke and Duchess of Orleans received the felicitations of the Prefect and the authorities. The carriages drove up through the grand gates of the garden of the Palace, where, on arrival at the centre pavilion, His Majesty and the Princess took their stand while the National Guards and the troops of the line passed in review before them. Having once more saluted the surrounding crowd, the Royal Family entered the Tuilleries, His Majesty leading his daughter-in-law by the hand. The demeanour of the Princess during the whole of this trying, though joyous occasion, was such as fully to justify the high opinion which has universally been expressed of Her Royal Highness. Wednesday the 14th of June being the day fixed on for the public rejoicings in celebration of the marriage, there was a public concert in the Gardens of the Tuilleries, a series of amusements in the Champs Elysées, fireworks on the Quai d'Orsay, and at the *Barrière du Trône* the attack upon and

destruction of "the citadel of Antwerp," and the illumination of the public buildings and monuments of the capital. Every thing went off admirably; and the scene presented to the eye of the vast multitudes assembled in the Champ de Mars and its vicinity, to witness the splendid spectacle of the mimic attack on the fortress, and the fireworks, was one of almost unparalleled grandeur and beauty. The close of the entertainments was, however, marked by an awful calamity. Owing to the narrowness of the entrance into the spot fixed upon for the exhibition, and the overwhelming rush of the multitude, anxious to retrace their way with all haste to the city, in order to witness the illuminations, a panic ensued (occasioned by a backward movement, made to relieve a female who had fainted), the result of which was a scene of confusion which defies all description. The pressure was so great, that at the iron gateway near the Military School, upwards of thirty persons (nearly the half of them females), were killed, and more than 100 were more or less seriously injured. In consequence of this sad occurrence, the Court festivities were postponed. The Duke of Orleans, who appears to be the most justly-popular man in France, has humanely and generously taken upon himself to provide for the families thus suddenly deprived of support, and to attend to the wants of those who have suffered by this shocking accident.

The following official return of the number of resident English in France up to the 1st May, has been given as one-



third more than last year, viz.:—Paris, 24,000 to 25,000; Versailles, St. Cloud, St. Germain, &c., 3,000; Havre de Grace, Caen, &c., 4,000; Dieppe, Rouen, and environs, 3,000; Tours, Orleans, Fontainebleau, &c., 2,000; Bourdeaux, Thou-louse, Bayonne, Barresses, Pau, Mont-pellier, Marseilles, Toulon, Hieres, Aix, Avignon, and Lyons, 6,000; St. Quen-tien, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Douai, and Lille, 1,000; St. Omer, Mont Cassel, &c., 1,500 to 1,800; Dunkerque, Bergues, Bourbourg, &c., 1,000 to 1,200; Calais, Basse Ville, St. Pierre, Coulogne, and Guines, 5,000 to 6,000; and in Boulogne and its environs there are from 6,000 to 7,000 actual residents, exclusive of the thousands who only pass through it, or remain but for a short time. Admitting that each person spends on an average five francs per diem, the annual sum expended in this country by the domiciled English alone would be 109,500,000 francs, which at the exchange of 25 francs amounts to about 4,380,000*l.* sterling.

## SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain represent the Queen's cause in a very unfavourable view. The forces of Don Carlos appear to have been everywhere victorious. On the 20th of May Don Sebastian entered Huesca (Upper Arragon), and was attacked the same day by Iribarren, the Viceroy of Navarre, who "after causing him a loss of 400 men," retired to Almadovar. Brigadier Leon, commanding the Queen's cavalry, was killed. But what is of more importance, Don Carlos entered Barbastro on the evening of the 27th, and the Carlist army on the following morning.

The most sanguinary battle which has been fought since the commencement of the civil war, was that which took place on the 3d of June, under the walls of Barbastro. On that day, the Carlists marched out of the city to give battle to the approaching enemy; and within half a league fell in with Oras and the whole of the Christino force, in numbers about 14,000 men. The Infante having taken up advantageous positions with a firm foot, awaited the approach of the enemy. Oras, whose intention was not to attack the Carlists, but to blockade them in Barbastro, hesitated whether he should retreat or dispute the passage of the Cinca. His troops, the most undisciplined of the Spanish army, at this moment rushed on the Carlists—the engagement became general—the result, a victory for the Carlists, and upwards of 2,500 Christinos *hors de combat*. This action, decisive as

to the blockade, opened the road to Catalonia, and the expedition, without experiencing any farther molestation, crossed the Cinca on the 4th of June at Estadella. Thus Don Carlos is now in Catalonia, with an army increased to upwards of 25,000 men, and a direct communication opened with the royalists in Lower Arragon and Valencia. A proclamation has been issued by the Royal Junta of Catalonia, commencing thus:—"Catalans, you have at length the happiness of having near you your paternal and august Sovereign, Charles V., whose generosity heightens his magnanimous resolution of marching at the head of an army of heroes, to deliver the people who groan under the tyranny of the Revolution. Be assured that Charles V. unites to the tender name of father the exalted character of a King, and that all his promises will be fulfilled."

It appears that while Don Carlos was advancing towards Upper Catalonia, and preparing to place himself in the centre of the mountains of that province, agitation continued at Barcelona, where the population and the military authorities were about to engage in a new and bloody conflict. The municipal officers and the provincial deputation, affrighted by the aspect of affairs, had retired *en masse*, leaving the city without magistrates or administration. On the 24th May the municipality of Barcelona addressed to the General commanding (Parreno), a letter, in which they declare their inability to maintain, not merely public order, but to ensure their own personal safety, menaced as it was by the revolutionary spirit abroad in their unfortunate city, in which "the revolutionary hydra had raised its head with more hardihood than ever."

To add to the calamities of the Christinos, the old English legion may be said to have become defunct; the men have been paid off; and General Evans, with the greatest part of the officers, had abandoned the cause as hopeless, and returned to England. Fifteen hundred of the legion, however, remained behind, who form a brigade under the command of Colonel O'Connell. The Count de Mirasol is at present Commander-in-Chief of the united Spanish and English troops at San Sebastian and the environs.

## PORTUGAL.

After some difficulty, a new administration has been formed, of which Dias d'Oliveira is premier. Joao d'Oliveira is appointed to the finance department, Manoel de Castro Pereira E. Mesquita to the foreign department, and Viscount de

Bobeda to the war and marine portfolios. The new cabinet had already published a declaration of their principles. This manifesto states that "they conceive the first object of their mission to be the maintenance and consolidation of the principle proclaimed on the 9th of September last, viz., constitutional reform, legal liberty, progressive improvement and economy, but always with a due regard to order and stability." The appointments appear to have given average satisfaction; but there are said to be in the new combination but very few elements of durability. The Oliveiras are, however, admitted to be less anti-English in their prepossessions than their predecessors, and this at Lisbon is looked upon as an advantage.

## AUSTRIA.

Seven or eight villages in one of the valleys of the Tyrol have abandoned the catholic, and embraced the protestant faith. The Austrian government, after deliberating upon this circumstance in council, has refused the inhabitants permission to emigrate into Prussia. Transylvania has been assigned to them as a place of refuge. Examples of whole communes changing their religion are by no means rare in Germany. There has not, however, been a single instance of a Protestant or Lutheran commune being converted to Catholicism.

## NORTH AMERICA.

Commercial intelligence of the greatest importance has reached this country from America, from which we learn that payment in specie had been suspended by the

Banks in *all* the principal cities in the United States. It commenced at New York, where the panic became so general that a rush for specie was made simultaneously upon all the Banks; and it being impossible to meet the demand, they agreed to a suspension; and paper of all possible amounts, from five cents (two-pence half-penny English) up to several dollars each note, was issued. The Local Legislature assembled, and in a few hours legalised the Paper Circulation, which was taken with avidity by the trading population. The whole of the States of the Union promptly followed the example of New York, owing to which the distress has been very much relieved; but specie is now worth from ten to fifteen per cent. more than paper. Van Buren, who, but a short time since, refused to listen to the entreaty of the Committee of Merchants, has rescinded the specie circular, and determined upon calling a special meeting of the general Legislature to consider the subject, and determine thereon. In the mean time the collection of the public revenue has been postponed.

The steamer, *Ben Sherrod*, Capt. Castleman, left New Orleans on Sunday morning, May 7, bound to Louisville, and on the night of the 8th, when about thirty miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of near 200 persons on board only about fifty or sixty were saved. A large quantity of specie was in the boat, on its way to the Tennessee banks, which was all lost; one gentleman placed his pocket book, containing 38,000 dollars, under his pillow, and though he escaped with life he lost all his money.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to record the death of one of the most popular Monarchs that ever swayed the sceptre of these realms. After several days' severe suffering, resulting from an affection of the chest, William the Fourth expired, without a struggle, at Windsor Castle, at twelve minutes past two, on the morning of the 20th of June, having nearly arrived at the 72d year of his age, and completed, within six days, the seventh year of his reign.

As soon as it was known that the demise of his Majesty had taken place, one universal gloom appears to have prevailed. Most tradesmen throughout the West End, the City, and environs, partly closed

their shops. Large placards were affixed at the National Gallery, the theatres, and other places of amusement, stating that they were closed on the mournful occasion. The shipping in the river hoisted their colours half-mast high, and the bells of the churches commenced tolling. At Westminster Hall, and Lincoln's Inn, the different Courts immediately adjourned.

The melancholy event was immediately communicated, by special messengers, to the Ministers and all the principal Officers of State. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Marquess of Conyngham, Lord Chamberlain, proceeded to Kensington Palace, and communicated the melancholy intelligence to her Majesty the Queen, and to the Duchess of Kent.



Viscount Melbourne received her Majesty's commands to attend her at Kensington at nine o'clock, and summonses were then issued for a Council, to be held at that palace at eleven o'clock—at which hour the Privy Council assembled. The young Queen, Victoria, accompanied by her mother the Duchess of Kent and the Officers of her Household, soon afterwards entered the Council Chamber, and took her seat on a Throne which had been erected for the occasion. On the Queen being seated, the Lord Chancellor administered to her Majesty the usual oath, that she would govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, afford security to the Church of Scotland, &c. &c. The Cabinet Ministers then advanced to the Throne, and, kneeling, took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. This ceremony was afterwards observed by the other Privy Counsellors present. The Cabinet Ministers then tendered to the Queen the seals of their respective offices, which Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to return, and they severally kissed hands on their re-appointment. At the Council, the stamps to be affixed to official documents were ordered to be altered, and also the Form of Prayer used in the Church Service. A Proclamation was ordered, proclaiming her Majesty, with the usual ceremonies. The Proclamation was signed by all the Privy Counsellors present, and afterwards by the other distinguished persons and citizens of London then assembled. The Proclamation took place, in the metropolis, the next day, with the usual ceremonies.

A committee of upwards of forty Members of Parliament, and other distinguished persons of the metropolis, have been appointed at a public meeting lately held in London, in order to promote the free admission of the public (without charge) to Westminster Abbey, Saint Paul's Cathedral, the armoury and historical relics of the Tower, the annual exhibitions of Modern Art in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and all the great depositories of Works of Art, of Natural History, and of literary interest in public edifices.

A "Society for Promoting the Employment of additional Curates in populous Places" has been formed in London, of which his late Majesty was patron, with a subscription of 300*l.* a year. The Queen-dowager gives 100*l.* a year; and the two Archbishops and Bishop of London 200*l.* a year each. Other Bishops, several of the Judges, Noblemen, &c. contribute sums of 100*l.* and 50*l.* per

annum each, in a long list of subscribers.

June 22. The extensive mills belonging to Mr. Horne, of Lower Deptford road, known as the "Manor Mills," near the St. Helena Tea Gardens, were destroyed by fire. No fire in London, since the destruction of both the Houses of Parliament, ever had an appearance so awful as in the present one. The amount of property destroyed is enormous.

June 22. A question of considerable importance, as regards the present state of the laws which regulate the conveyance of passengers for hire upon the river Thames, was brought before the Westminster Sessions in the form of an appeal. There had recently been established a steam-boat conveyance from Hungerford-market wharf to London Bridge, by which passengers were carried to and fro every quarter of an hour, at the low charge of 4*d.* each. The Watermen's Company laid an information against the steam-boat directors for an infraction of the Act for regulating the navigation of the Thames. The information was heard at Queen-square Office, before Mr. Burrell, who, upon proof that the directors and shareholders of the Steam-Boat Company were not free watermen, convicted them in a penalty of 10*l.* Against this conviction the Steam-Boat Company now appealed. Mr. Thesiger, for the appellants, announced that an arrangement had been made, by which the Court would be saved the trouble of going into this very important case. Both parties were anxious to have a decision by a superior Court upon the general law on the question raised, and had come to terms by which the case might, as a simple question of law, be brought for argument before the Judges of the Queen's Bench. The contending parties had agreed that the steam-boats should from this time resume travelling for hire; but that an account of the profits should be taken, and in the event of the Queen's Bench deciding in favour of the Watermen's Company it should be referred to a gentleman at the bar to determine what portion of the profits accruing in the interval should be paid over to the Watermen's Company. Upon this arrangement the Steam-boat Company withdrew their recognizances. In the meantime the House of Lords, on the motion of the Earl of Devon, have appointed a committee to inquire into the laws relative to the above subject.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

*Registration of Births and Deaths in England and Wales.*—The following no-

tice has been issued by the Registrar General:—All births and deaths which occur *after* June, 1837, may be registered by the Registrar of the district within which they occur, without any payment being required from the persons applying to have them registered, provided that, in case of a birth, it is registered within six weeks after the day of the birth. A birth cannot be registered more than six weeks after the day of the birth, without payment of 7s. 6d. nor can it be registered at all more than six months after the day of the birth. All persons, therefore, should have the births of their children registered without delay. The time at which a death, happening *after* June, 1837, may be registered is not limited; but it is very desirable that it should always be done as soon as possible. The Registrar may be compelled to register a birth or death, if notice is given him of the birth within six weeks after it, and of the death within five days after it, by persons duly authorised. Notice may be given to the Registrar, either by word or by writing. All persons may give notice; and it is to be desired that whosoever has an opportunity should do so. The name and dwelling-house of the Registrar of each district may be seen in a list which the superintendent Registrar is required to publish. Any person applying to have a birth or death registered, will be told by the Registrar what kind of information is required. No birth or death which occurs *before* July, 1837, can be registered.

*May 29.* The foundation stone of a Protestant School Room was laid at *Whitechurch*, that day being the birth-day of Miss Whippie, at whose expense the building is to be erected. The Rev. Markham Mills, the curate of the parish, headed the procession, as he was commissioned to lay the stone, and was followed by the children of the school, with a band of music, &c.

*June 1.* This morning, the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway was opened in due form. A train consisting of four carriages, and three waggons, laden with iron and other necessary articles, started from Liverpool at eight o'clock, and proceeded to Warrington. The party consisted of about thirty gentlemen. Colonel Maberly and Mr. Louis, from the General Post-office, came expressly to Liverpool for the purpose of accompanying the party. The party remained in Birmingham during the night, and at ten minutes past eleven the next morning the party left Wolverhampton on their return to Liverpool. The engine was frequently propelled at a speed exceeding thirty-five miles an hour.

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*June 5.* During a thunder-storm, which broke over the neighbourhood of Rochester, the wooden spire of *Ilno* church was struck with lightning, and set on fire; but by the speedy arrival of engines from Chatham, which were directed to play from the interior, the fire was put out before it had consumed many yards from the summit.

*June 7.* This morning, at six o'clock, as the Union steam-packet was ready to leave Hull for Gainsborough, the boiler exploded, the vessel was blown into a thousand pieces, and sunk in the dock basin. Of the persons on board, several were killed by the explosions, and others drowned: at first it was supposed that nearly a hundred lives were lost; but the actual deaths which have since been ascertained amount to exactly twenty, though it is feared that some others are still missing. The accident is said to have been occasioned by an unusual weight being put upon the safety-valve, in order that the vessel might make a rapid start. The engineer, who escaped with his life, has been committed for manslaughter, by a Coroner's jury.

*June 19.* A great meeting of the Birmingham Political Union, at which it is stated that not less than 100,000 persons were present, took place at Newhall Hill. Mr. Attwood, the founder of this institution, was present, and addressed the people at great length on the present distressed state of the country. A petition to the House of Commons was then read to the meeting, and adopted, calling for a repeal of the Corn Laws, of the new Poor-law Bill, the restitution of popular rights, household suffrage, triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, and paid members of Parliament.

*New Churches.*—The first stone of a new church at Donisthorpe, and of another at Hulland, near Ashbourn, both in Derbyshire, were laid with the usual ceremonies. The funds for the erecting these places of public worship have been subscribed by individuals in the parishes, and the majority of the sittings in each church will be free seats.

Mr. Kinnersley, of Clough-hill, Staffordshire, has built, at his own expense, an elegant church in that parish, in which he has placed a fine organ, a ring of six bells, and a painted glass window. He has made every sitting in the church free. This beautiful building was designed by Mrs. Kinnersley, under whose direction it has been built, without the aid of an architect. The cost to Mr. Kinnersley is 5500*l.*



## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 18. Thomas Jas. Tatham, of Bedford-place, gent. to be an Assistant Commissioner of Tithes.

May 19. Sir John James Garbett Walsham, Bart. to discontinue the name of Garbett.

May 20. G. P. R. James, esq. to be Historiographer to the King.—Robert Kente, esq. Surgeon to his Majesty's person, to be also one of his Majesty's Principal Serjeant Surgeons in ordinary.

May 22. Sir Francis Bond Head, Knt. to be a Bart.

May 26. H. D. Fraser, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres.—Philip Griffith, esq. to be Secretary to the Legation at Greece.—Scot's Fusileers, Lieut. and Capt. C. H. Phipps, to be Capt. and Lieut.—Col.—20th Foot, Major W. N. Hutchinson, to be Major.—76th Foot, Major G. H. Dansey, to be Major.—Brevet, Major G. H. Dansey, to be Lt.-Col.

May 30. Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. K.C.B. to be G.C.B.

May 31. John Richards, of Kirkland, in Kirby Kendal, esq. and Rob. Henry Machel Michaelson, of St. John's coll. Camb. gent. in compliance with the will of Anthony Yeates, of Kirkland, esq. each to take the surnames of Yeates.

June 1. Dr. Wm. Fred. Chambers, to be one of his Majesty's Physicians in ordinary.—Knighted, Chas. Aug. FitzRoy, esq. Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

June 2. Major-Gen. W. Johnston, to be K.C.B.—14th Foot, Lt.-Gen. James Watson, to be Colonel.—86th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Brooke, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Brevet, to have local rank in Persia, as Lieut.-Colonels, Capt. Justin Sheil, V. Stoddart, R. Wilbraham; as Majors, Lieut. G. P. Cameron, G. Woodfall, P. Farrant, E. D. Todd, H. C. Rawlinson, J. Laughton.

Chelsea Hospital, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Bart. to be Lieut.-Governor.

Thomas Monypenny, esq. of Hole, in Rolvenden, Kent, Capt. W. Kent Mill. in respect to the memory of Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of Phillips Gylblom, of Hole, and relief of Philip Jodrell, esq. to take the name of Gylblom after Monypenny, and quarter the arms of Gylblom in the second quarter.

June 3. Knighted, by patent, Simon Heward, esq. Chief of the Medical Staff during the Burmese war.

June 9. 69th Foot, Major John Garvock to be Major.—Unattached, Major Henry Cramer, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. W. Drew, to be Major.

Hospital Staff, Donald Macleod, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.—James Arthur, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

June 14. Henry J. Cockburn, esq. to be one of the Lords Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Adam Gillies, esq. resigned, who is nominated to perform the duties of the last remaining Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, now deceased.

June 16. 19th Foot, Capt. Chas. Crauford Hay, to be Major.—20th Foot, Major C. Cyril Taylor, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. J. Deshon, to be Major.—62d Foot, Capt. Hon. G. Upton, to be Major.

June 26. Sir John Comroy, of Llanbrynmair, co. Montgomery, Knt. created a Baronet.

*Naval Appointments.*—To be Commander, Arthur Wakefield; Comm. James Wilkinson, in the Hazard; Lieut. Chas. Jenkin to command the Romney.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

*Member returned to serve in Parliament.*  
Glasgow.—John Dennistoun, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. C. Colton, Baston V. co. Lincoln.  
Rev. H. T. Daniel, Tresawell R. Notts.  
Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald, Fledborough R. Notts.  
Rev. R. Hamlie, St. Clement's, Demerara.  
Rev. G. C. Hawkins, Pinhoe V. Devon.  
Rev. T. Hayne, Rastrick P.C. co. York.  
Rev. F. Hele, St. Hempston R. Devon.  
Rev. H. W. Hickes, Crauford R. Middlesex.  
Rev. H. W. Hockin, St. Strythian's R. Cornwall.  
Rev. J. S. Henslow, Hitcham R. Suffolk.  
Rev. J. Herner, Tathwell V. Lincolnshire.  
Rev. G. T. Hudson, West Harptree V. Som.  
Rev. C. P. Jones, Frocester V. co. Gloucester.  
Rev. A. Kessen, Ch. of Kinloch, Perthshire.  
Rev. R. W. Kyle, Darlaston R. Staffordshire.  
Rev. C. Killadock, Lindley P.C. Yorkshire.  
Rev. G. Malin, Higham Ferrers V. co. Northampton.

Rev. H. J. Maltby, Eggingham V. Northumb.  
Rev. J. Mason, West Burton V. Notts.  
Rev. — Medlicott, Potterne V. Wilts.  
Rev. H. J. Morshead, Kelly R. Devon.  
Rev. P. Musgrave, Bottisham V. Cambridgesh.  
Rev. H. Newmarsh, Hessel R. Yorkshire.  
Rev. — O'Brien, Arboe R. Armagh.  
Rev. H. O'Neill, St. Ann's R. Lancaster.  
Rev. W. H. Parry, Bothel P.C. Northumb.  
Rev. J. Phelps, South Benfleet V. Essex.  
Rev. P. Poore, Foxcote P.C. Hants.  
Rev. W. P. Purvis, Crosecombe R. Somerset.  
Rev. P. W. Ray, Greensted-juxta-Ongar R. Essex.

Rev. J. E. Robinson, Chieveley V. Berks.  
Rev. G. Spence, St. Clement's V. Cambridge.  
Rev. T. Stanton, St. John's Chapel P.C. Woodford, Essex.

Rev. — Stenton, Gringley-on-the-Hill V.  
Rev. W. H. B. Stocker, Horsforth P.C. co. York.

Rev. W. Watson, St. Paul's High Beach P.C. Essex.

Rev. T. Whately, Chetwynd R. Salop.  
Rev. E. Williams, Leasfield and Ascott-under-Wychwood P.C.C. Oxford.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. Maxwell, to Lord Ward.  
Rev. J. G. Fardell, to the Earl of Courtown.  
Rev. W. A. Ormsby, to the dowager Countess of Miltoun.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. A. Osborne, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Macclesfield.  
H. N. Burrows, esq. B.A. to be Principal, and G. F. Simpson, esq. B.A. Second Master, of the new College at Hull.

## BIRTHS.

April 10. At Burghley, the Marchioness of Exeter, a dau.—25. At Corfu, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Dawkins, deputy adjutant-general, a dau.—

May 13. At Brighton, the Lady Jane Laurence Peel, a dau.—At Milton Ernest, Beds, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Bentz Pownall, a son.—14. At Hopton, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Ennor, a dau.—19. The Countess of Hardwicke, a dau.—21. In East-square, the wife of Col. D'Oyly, Gren. Guards, a dau.—23. At Mergham Hatch, Lady Knatchbull, a son.—24. In New-st. Spring-gardens, Lady

M

Mary Hoare, a dau.—29. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-pl. the wife of Edw. Dyett, esq. M.P. a son.—At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. R. Dickenson, C.B., R.N., a son.—At Little Shardsloes, Amersham, the wife of Col. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, a son.—31. At Filleigh House, near Chudleigh, the wife of Capt. J. E. Flint, a son.—31. In Catharine-place, Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Howyer, C.B. a son.

*Lately.* At Munich, the Hon. Mrs. T. Lane, a dau.—At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor, a son.—At Shillbrook Lodge, Lady Charles Fitzroy, a son.—At Easton Lodge, the seat of Viscount Maynard, the Hon. Mrs. Capell, a son.—At Lewknor vicarage, Oxfordshire, Lady Caroline Garnier, a dau.

*June 1.* At Gormanston Castle, the wife of the Hon. Edward Preston, a son and heir.—2. In Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Mrs. A. Herbert, a dau.—6. In Park-crescent, the Lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. a son.—13. In Guildford-st., the wife of Mr. Serg. Andrews, a dau.—At Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Twissleton, a dau.—19. In Hill-st. the wife of Capt. Nugent, Gren. Guards, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*April 11.* At Cheltenham, John, eldest son of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Meldon Park, Northumberland, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. of Blagdon, Northumberland.—17. At Maldstone, P. R. Hoare, esq. eldest son of P. R. Hoare, esq. of Clayton-hall, Lancashire, to the Lady Sophia Marsham, eldest dau. of the Earl of Romney.—18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Hall, esq. of Langham-place, and Holbrook-house, Somerset, to the Hon. Catherine Louisa Hood, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Bridport.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. A. Morgan, third son of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar, to Frances, second dau. of R. Lascelles, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-st.

*May 8.* Francis Walsingham St. Barbe, esq. of Lynton, to Augusta, third dau. of W. Towsey, esq. M.D.—16. At Bideford, Lieut.-Col. N. H. Hatherley, E.L.C. to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the late G. Heywood, esq.—At Prestwich, Lancashire, the Rev. Geo. Dugard, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. J. Lyon.—18. At St. Mary's, London, Walter Stevenson Davidson, esq. Park-sq. to Catharine Urania, dau. of the late G. T. Stewart, esq. of Cando ver House, Hants.—At Bath, the Rev. G. H. Paley, Rector of Freckenham, Suff. to Catherine Anne, second dau. of the late W. Robertson, esq. M.D. of Bath.—At Raynham, Norfolk, Lieut. Charles Fitz Roy, R.N., third son of the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Fitz Roy, Kempstone, Norfolk, to Caroline Emily, third dau. of the late Richard Phayre, esq. of Shrewsbury.—At Northampton, the Rev. G. L. Harvey, son of the late Sir L. Harvey, to Elinor, dau. of the late B. Young, esq. of Walton-on-Thames.—At the Hague, the Rev. W. B. Otter, eldest son of the Bishop of Chichester, to Eliz. dau. of Robt. Melvil, esq. Consul at Amsterdam.

—19. At Rev. J. Hubbard, jun. esq. of Stratford, to the Hon. Maria Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Lord Napier.—20. At Kilmalagh, the Hon. and Rev. Chas. Amberg Harris, youngest son of the Earl of Malmesbury, to Catherine Lucia, dau. of the late Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart.—At Wanslow, Hants, Edw. Hubbard, esq. 10th Hussars, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late J. Edge, esq.—24. At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Rev. Chas. Verney Shuckburgh, M.A. to Eliza Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Luard, esq. of Maldon, Essex.—At Wells, A. Constantine, to Fanny Henrietta, dau. of the late J. Paine Tadmey, esq. M.P.—25. In London, J. G. Smyth,

esq. of Heath Hall, near Wakefield, nephew of the Duke of Grafton, to the Hon. Diana, fifth dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.

—At Whitkirk, near Leeds, the Rev. J. G. Fardell, Rector of Spriborough, Yorkshire, to Emma, dau. of the late J. Wilson, esq. of Seacroft, Hull.—30. At Throwley, Kent, Capt. Bridges, R.A. to Gemina Margaret, dau. and heiress of the late John Smith, esq. of Throwley.—At Bathwick, the Rev. G. A. Biedermann, Rector of Dantsey, Wilts, to Selina, relict of Major John Stewart.—31. At Titchfield, John Buchan Hepburn, esq. second son of the late Sir J. B. Hepburn, of Smeaton, Bart. to Margaret Sophia, dau. of A. F. W. Swinton, esq. of Warsash, Hants.

*Lately.* Edward Conroy, esq. eldest son of Sir John Conroy, to Lady Alicia Parsons, dau. to the Earl of Rosse.

*June 1.* At Woolborough, Devon, R. F. de Barry Barry, esq. M.D. of Torquay, to Julia Ayshford, 2d dau. of Ayshford Wyse, esq. of Ford House.—At Madron, Cornw. C. Ewbank, esq. of Liverpool, to Louisa Caroline, second dau. of the late Hon. Sir G. Cooper, Knt. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

—At Clifton, James Morrah, esq. of Sloane-street, to Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. John Pasmore, Rector of St. Just Roseland, Cornwall.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, W. Lyde Wiggett Clute, esq. of Pickenham Hall, Norfolk, to Martha, dau. of Theos. Russell Buckworth, esq. of Cockley Cley Hall.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. Harper Burchell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Harriet, dau. of the late R. Miles, esq. of Philimore-place, Kensington.

—2. At Trinity Church, the Rev. W. Howard, of Great Witchingham, Norfolk, to Isabella, dau. of T. Hankey, esq. of Portland-place.—5. At Cortachy Castle, the Hon. the Master of Arbutnot, eldest son of the Right Hon. the Viscount of Arbutnot, to Lady Jane Graham Drummond Ogilvy, eldest dau. of the Earl of Airlie.—T. M. Williams, esq. of Penberwy hall, Denbighshire, to Annabella, dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. P. Puleston, D.D. of Pickhill-hall.—At Old Connell, co. Kildare, the Hon. B. Wodehouse, Capt. of the 8th Hussars, to Fanny, only dau. of Alex. Holmes, esq. Curragh, Kildare.—6. At Westbury, near Clifton, J. Hayward, esq. of Exeter, to Sarah Manningford, the youngest dau. of the late W. Ellerby, esq.—At Toddington, H. W. Booth, esq. of Turvey Priory, to Augusta Hope, dau. of the late Capt. Ellis, of Tyn Dey, Monmouthshire.—8. At Warnham, Charles Goodwin Bethune, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, to Anne Isabella, eldest dau. of the late J. Eversfield, esq. of Den Park.—At Dover,

the Rev. John Puckle, R.A. of Brasenose College, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of R. Shearman, esq. of Grange House, Kilkenny.—At Dublin, W. Neville Custance, esq. son of Haindleton Custance, esq. of Weston House, Norfolk, to Jane Bland, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 95th regt.—At East Wellow, Hants, Capt. G. Evans, R.N. of Wilton-crescent, Belgrove-sq. to Mary, dau. of Vice-Adm. Giffard.—At Salisbury, Capt. W. O. Colt, to Jane, second dau. of the late D. Eyre, esq.—10. At Edinburgh, Arthur Mair, esq. Major 62d regt. to Eliza Harriet, dau. of the late H. Siddons, esq.—12. The Rev. Thomas Simpson, B.A. Vicar of Pannal, Yorkshire, to Anne, third dau. of Mr. Daniel, of Harrogate.—13. At Cheltenham, the Rev. H. Griffiths, to Miss Jane Himes, of Founhope, Herefordshire.

—14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. E. Vansittart Neale, esq. to Frances Sarah, dau. of J. W. Farrer, esq. of Ingleborough, co. York.—15. At St. James's, Westminster, Major Armine Mountain, 26th regt. fourth son of the late Bishop of Quebec, to Jane, grand dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec.



## OBITUARY.

## LORD LYTTLETON.

May 1. At the mansion of his brother-in-law Earl Spencer, in the Green Park, aged 55, the Right Hon. William-Henry Lyttelton, the fifth Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, co. Worcester, (but third of the creation of 1794), third Baron Westcote, of Balamore, co. Longford (1796), and the ninth Baronet (of Frankley, co. Worc. 1618); Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, High Steward of Bewdley, and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born April 3, 1782, the youngest child of William-Henry the first Lord Westcote and first Lord Lyttelton of the creation of 1794, and his only son by his second marriage with Caroline, daughter of John Bristow, of Quidenham in Norfolk, esq.

He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; where he was matriculated as a Commoner Oct. 24, 1798, and was the contemporary of the late Lord Dudley, Lord Ebrington, the late Lord Blessington, Bishop Heber, Professor Wilson, &c. Among these eminent associates he was distinguished not only by his great natural abilities, but his academical learning and knowledge of Greek were considered to be superior to most of his contemporaries. We remember once asking him, how he intended to spend the vacation—"I shall read Plato (was the answer) under the oaks of Hagley."

At the appearance of the well-known witty letters of Peter Plymley, in 1807, and before their real author (Sydney Smith) was known, they were attributed at Oxford by some persons of judgment to Mr. Lyttelton. This at least shows the opinion entertained of his abilities.

Mr. Lyttelton naturally became an especial favourite with the Dean (Cyril Jackson), who was delighted with his ready wit, and rewarded his exertions (for no man was more conspicuous in his attention to his studies than Mr. Lyttelton, although he had at the same time no equal in harmless merriment and playful eccentricity) with a Studentship, to which he was appointed in Dec. 1800, but which he vacated at the usual time, by not taking Orders. He graduated B.A. June 17, 1802; M.A. Dec. 13, 1805; and at Lord Grenville's installation in 1810, was complimented with the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Before his marriage, Mr. Lyttelton visited Sicily, and he afterwards travelled in Sweden and Russia. In March 1816, he contested the county of Worcester

with the Hon. W. B. Lygon, and was defeated by a majority of 357; the numbers being, for Mr. Lygon, 1502; for Mr. Lyttelton, 1145. He was, however, in the course of the following year, returned for the county, which he continued to represent until 1820.

He spoke in the House occasionally; and once made the declaration that he would never accept office in any *subordinate* situation. His declaration also of breaking off his political connections or friendship with Sir Francis Burdett, in consequence of the acts which led to the latter's imprisonment in the Tower, will not be forgotten. It was owing to Mr. Lyttelton's exertions that the suppression of lotteries was accomplished, during the Perceval administration.

On the death of his half-brother William-Fulke Lord Lyttelton, Nov. 12, 1828, he succeeded to the peerage; and on the death of Lord Foley, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, May 29, 1833. In 1833, he seconded the address on the King's Speech.

Lord Lyttelton was of a warm-hearted, kind, and generous disposition, of high moral and religious principles, and sincerely esteemed by all who really knew him. We believe that among his attached friends he numbered the Bishop of Landaff, the Bishop of London, Dr. C. P. Burney, and Mr. Petrie.

Lord Lyttelton printed privately in 1836, an account of his interview and conversations with the ex-Emperor Napoleon on board the Northumberland, in company with Lord Lowther. The subjects of conversation were, as may be supposed, of no great moment: but it is interesting to see such a man at such a time, when he had just fallen from the throne of France, when he for ever had dropped the chain by which he had subjugated Europe, and was waiting, as it were, until the winds filled the sails that were to carry him to his solitary and last abode. Mr. Lyttelton's final impression of this fallen grandeur, ended in a *laugh*!

Lord Lyttelton also printed for private circulation a Catalogue of the Pictures of Hagley; and we believe some Prayers and religious Meditations for the use of his Sons at College.

His Lordship married March 4, 1813, Lady Sarah Spencer, eldest daughter of George-John second and late Earl Spencer, K.G. and sister to the present Earl Spencer—a union of sincere affection, and productive of the most perfect do-

mestic happiness. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Caroline-Lavinia, born in 1816; 2. the Right Hon. George-William now Lord Lyttelton, born in 1817; he has been educated at the university of Cambridge, where he has lately obtained the Craven Scholarship, and otherwise distinguished himself in his scientific and literary pursuits; 3. the Hon. Spencer, born in 1818; 4. the Hon. William-Henry, born in 1820; and 5. the Hon. Lavinia, born in 1821.

The widow of Thomas second Lord Lyttelton is still living, in her 95th year; having been a widow 58 years.

#### GENERAL SIR W. MAXWELL, BART.

*March 16.* At Edinburgh, aged 82, Sir William Maxwell, the seventh Baronet, of Calderwood, co. Lanark (1627), a General in the army.

He was the eldest son of Alexander Maxwell, esq. merchant of Leith, (younger brother of Sir William the fifth Baronet), by Mary, daughter of Hugh Clerk, esq. The late distinguished Sir Murray Maxwell, Capt. R. N. was his younger brother.

He was appointed an Ensign in the 20th foot in Sept. 1763, Lieutenant in 1770, and in 1775 Captain in the same regiment, at that time quartered in Ireland. In March 1776 he sailed from Cork in a large detachment of troops for North America, and joined the expedition under Gen. Burgoyne, with which he served during the campaigns of that and the following year. In the action of Freeman's farm, Sept. 19, 1777, the 20th regiment had 102 killed and wounded, out of 280 brought into the field, and a serjeant and 23 privates of this officer's company were killed and wounded, out of 35. After the unfortunate convention of Saratoga, Capt. Maxwell remained a prisoner for six months, when he effected an exchange.

On his return to England in 1778, he found himself Major by purchase of the 80th foot, then under orders for America, with which regiment he returned to New York in June 1779, and served that campaign and part of the next under Sir Henry Clinton. In Dec. 1780, the 80th formed part of an expedition to James river in Virginia, under Brig.-Gen. Arnold, for the purpose of destroying a large military dépôt at Richmond, which was effected without loss. He served the following campaign in Virginia, until the troops joined the army from Charles town, under Earl Cornwallis, in 1781, which terminated in the siege of York town by the French and Americans, where, on Lord Cornwallis's capitulation, he again became a prisoner.

After his return to England, Major Maxwell was appointed in Dec. 1782 Lieut.-Colonel of the 91st foot, which regiment was disbanded in June following, on the conclusion of peace. He obtained the rank of Colonel Oct. 1793; Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers Sept. 1794, Major-General 1795, Lieut.-General 1802, Colonel of 3d Royal Veteran battalion 1807, and full General 1812.

General Maxwell succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his cousin Sir William Maxwell, the sixth Baronet, in 1830. He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Henry Wilson, esq. of Newbottle, co. Durham, and had issue four sons.

#### SIR D. W. SMITH, BART.

*May 9.* At Alnwick, in his 73d year, Sir David William Smith, of Pickering in Upper Canada, and of Preston, co. Northumberland, Bart.

He was born Sept. 4, 1764, the only child of John Smith, sometime of Salisbury, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the fifth foot, who died commandant of the fortress of Niagara in Canada in 1795, by Anne, daughter of William Waylen, of Rowde hill and Devises, co. Wilts. esq. At an early age he was appointed an Ensign in his father's regiment, in which he subsequently attained the rank of Captain. Afterwards, he was called to the bar in the province of Upper Canada, with precedence as Deputy Judge Advocate; and was appointed Surveyor-general of lands, also one of the Trustees for the Six Nations, and one of the Executive Council, and of the Committee for administering the government in the Governor's absence; a member of the three first Canadian Parliaments, and Speaker of the House of Assembly in two of them. For these public services he was created a Baronet by patent dated Aug. 30, 1821.

The consummate ability with which he has for a long period administered the affairs of the Duke of Northumberland in the county of Northumberland, is well known; the kindness and warm-hearted generosity of his character, united with the manners of a high-minded English gentleman, endeared him to all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and will cause him to be long remembered with deep regret in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, where his death has caused a blank which will not be readily filled.

Sir David Smith was twice married; first, on the 3d Nov. 1788, to Anne, daughter of John O'Reilly, of Ballywillchrist, co. Longford, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1798, he had issue eight



children, three of whom died young; one son, David-William, of H. M.'s frigate *Spartan*, was killed at Quiberon in 1811; and three daughters survive, Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1814 to Charles Tyler, esq.; Sarah; and Anne. Sir David married secondly in 1803, Mary, youngest daughter of John Tyler, of Devises, banker, who survives him, with one daughter, Hannah.

GENERAL SIR R. BLAIR, K.C.B.

*Lately.* At Harley house, Bath, in his 83d year, Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B. a General on the East India Company's Bengal establishment.

He was appointed to an ensigncy in 1773, and served in that rank with the first European regiment of infantry. In 1777 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and from that time to 1782 served with the army in Surat, being present in all the various actions that took place. Having attained a captaincy in March 1781, he was in June of the following year sent to Calcutta with letters of recommendation from Brig.-Gen. Goddard, and in consequence obtained the command of a battalion of sepoys. In 1786 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Col. William Blair, then commanding the army of the Dooab, and he continued in the field until 1788, when that officer returned to Europe; after which Capt. Blair joined his corps, and served with it in various stations. He obtained the brevet of Major in 1794, that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1798, and was appointed Commandant of the first battalion of the 2d Native Infantry.

In 1802, the Commander-in-chief of all India, Lord Lake, was pleased to select Lieut.-Col. Blair to command the army assembled to reduce the refractory Rajah of Sasnee, and take his strong fortress of that name in the Dooab, which, after a siege of some weeks, was evacuated. On the commencement of the Mahratta war, in Aug. 1803, he joined Lord Lake's army, and with his regiment was present in the battle fought on the 29th of that month, near Allypore, which terminated in the defeat of the enemy's army commanded by Gen. Perron, a French officer in the service of Mhadajee Scindia.

In September 1803, Lieut.-Colonel Blair commanded his regiment in the glorious battle of Delhi, where it distinguished itself by a most steady and gallant advance to the charge against the enemy, who were defeated with the loss of the whole of their artillery, &c. In Oct. 1803, Lieut.-Col. Blair commanded his corps at the siege of Agra, and, on that fortress capitulating, Lord Lake selected him for the command of that garrison,

and the important charge of the newly-conquered districts. In a very short time, by his zealous and indefatigable exertions, he not only tranquillized the inhabitants, but succeeded in collecting large sums of the revenues, which were forwarded to the army, and greatly facilitated the general arrangements of the commander in chief, who was pleased, on several occasions, to express his thanks.

The 27th March, 1804, he obtained the rank of Colonel.

After the conclusion of the Mahratta war, Col. Blair marched with his regiment to the presidency in 1806, and was appointed, in 1808, to the command of Cuttack. In 1809, the Supreme Government in India selected him to command the army assembled at Cuttack, and destined to proceed to the Carnatic, at the time of the unhappy state of affairs in that country. He marched in the height of the rainy season, when that country was under water; but happily the public situation of affairs became so changed that the service did not require their proceeding much beyond Juggernaut.

The 25th June 1810, Col. Blair obtained the rank of Major-General. In 1812, he was placed on the Staff of the Bengal army, and appointed to command in Fort William and the military division of the districts connected with Calcutta.

In 1817, on being relieved from the Staff, Major-General Blair returned to England; in 1819 he obtained the rank of Lieut.-General, and subsequently that of General. He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1815.

CARDINAL WELD.

*April 10.* At his palace at Rome, aged 63, his Eminence Thomas Weld, Cardinal of the Church of Rome; brother-in-law to Lord Stourton, and father-in-law of Lord de Clifford.

He was born Jan. 22, 1773, the eldest son of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth castle, Dorsetshire, who was the founder of the Roman Catholic college at Stonyhurst in Lancashire. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Stanley Massey-Stanley, Bart. of Hooton. He resided for many years at Clifton, near Bristol. He succeeded to his ancestral estates on the death of his father in 1810; but after the decease of his wife, in 1815, he took holy orders in the church of Rome, and some years after was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Canada. Having accompanied to Rome his daughter Lady de Clifford, who went to Italy for her health, he received in 1829 the extraordinary mark of the favour of Pope Pius VIII. in being elevated to

the dignity of a Cardinal. Mr. Weld had for many years before devoted the whole of his time and a large share of his fortune to objects of piety and charity. He relinquished his estates to his next brother the present Joseph Weld, esq. and in 1830 the exiled Royal family of France found refuge at his mansion of Lulworth Castle, where they remained for some weeks until their removal to Holyrood House.

Mr. Weld married in 1796 Lucy-Bridget fourth daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, fourth and posthumous son of Hugh third Lord Clifford, and sister to the present Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford Constable, of Tixall, Bart. By this lady, who died on the 1st June 1815, he had issue an only daughter Mary-Lucy, who was married at Paris, 31 Aug. 1818, and afterwards at Ughbrooke, 9 Jan. 1819, to Hugh-Charles present and seventh Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, and died in June 1831, leaving six children.

In a letter from Rome, dated the 15th April, it is stated: "Yesterday the Pope was present at a *requiem*, celebrated in honour of Cardinal Weld. The Sovereign Pontiff wished thus to express the great esteem he felt for that dignitary. Never was mourning more general here."

#### GEORGE BAKER, Esq.

May 15. At Elemore Hall, Durham, in his 84th year, George Baker, esq.

Mr. Baker was the only son and heir of George Baker, esq. of Elemore (descended from an old Durham family,) by Judith, daughter and coheir of Cuthbert Routh, of Dinsdale, co. Durham, by Judith, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, of Holnaby, co. York, Bart.

He succeeded his father in his estates in 1774. In his earlier years he was well known in the sporting circles, and was supposed to be one of the best gentleman riders in England. During the course of a long life he was sincerely attached to Whig principles, from which he never swerved. He was a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham, in the year 1813, when a severe and expensive contest of nine days' duration, the longest in the annals of that city, took place between himself and the late George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, esq. The latter was elected by a majority of 80; the numbers being—for Mr. Allan, 440; for Mr. Baker, 360. Mr. Baker was high-sheriff for Northumberland in 1815.

He had been for some time past in a declining state of health, but was sufficiently well to receive his rents from his tenantry on the very day he breathed his

last. Having deposited his money in a place of safety, he signified his wish to retire to rest, and when his servant was in the act of undressing him, he fell back in his chair and expired without a groan.

Mr. Baker married Isabella, daughter of John Dalton, esq. of Henningford, in Yorkshire, by Isabella, sister and coheir of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. and had an only daughter, who was married to her cousin, Colonel Henry Tower, younger son of Christopher Tower, esq. of Wealdhall, Essex, by Elizabeth, Mr. Baker's sister, and his issue.

The bulk of Mr. Baker's large property, which has of late years been greatly increased, in consequence of his connection with the Hetton colliery, is devised to his grandson, (the eldest son of Colonel Tower, who married his only daughter), who is directed to assume the name of Baker upon his attaining the age twenty-one. Directions were given in his will that he should be buried, not in the family vault of Pitlington church, but in the church-yard, and that the following inscription should be placed upon his tombstone:—"Here lies the last of the George Bakers of Elemore Hall, in the county of Durham." He may not be the last George Baker; but he will be succeeded by no one of more gentlemanly spirit, or live longer in the hearts of the poor and unfortunate, to whom he was a constant benefactor, and the kindest friend.

#### COLONEL BARNSTON.

Feb. 4. At Chester, in his 88th year, Roger Barnston, esq. of Churton, Colonel of the Royal Cheshire Militia.

He was descended from a very ancient family, seated at Churton, in that county, a pedigree of which will be found in Ormerod's History, vol. ii. p. 408. He was the eldest son of Robert Barnston, of Chester, esq. who died in 1783, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Whitmore Acton, of Aldenham, co. Salop, Bart. He was baptized at Trinity church, Chester, Nov. 29, 1749.

He served the office of sheriff of Cheshire, in the year 1800; and was for many years the highly respected Colonel of the county militia.

The happiness and interests of his fellow citizens were the only anxiety of his tranquil life; he was venerated by all classes for his undeviating consistency, and for the disinterested purity of his motives. A beautiful instance of this was evinced at the election of 1807. However divided in local attachments, the crowded hall was unanimous for pressing upon Colonel Barnston the ho-



"our of representative for Chester. Mr. Justice (then Serjeant) Bailey was in the court, and declared his delight and surprise at seeing one so invited, and so fitted by station, so void of ambition, for accepting a prize usually combated for by popularity.

His energy was accompanied with manly eloquence in the pursuit of what he conscientiously considered to be right. Affection, amounting to enthusiasm, had long made him precious in Chester as the "Father of the City." No resentment or bitterness of feeling were ever entertained by him towards those whose views were opposite in political struggles. He never made an enemy or lost a friend. All the characteristics defined by the Spectator of the "last of our English Gentlemen," were revived in him—zeal for his country, benevolence to the poor, friendship not to be shaken, with pious and innocently cheerful submission in his long course of preparation for death.

The remains of the venerated Colonel were interred on the 11th of Feb. in the family vault at Farndon. All the shops in the city were closed until the funeral left his residence. At nine o'clock the procession began to form; and soon afterwards it moved on, in the following order:—

The Rev. Chancellor Raikes, and several of the Clergy of the city.

About three hundred Gentlemen and Tradesmen of the city, all four abreast.

The Hearse.

Three Mourning Coaches.

Carriage of the deceased, followed by those of the late Colonel's son, R. H. Barnston, esq., and his son-in-law the Hon. C. Napier; the Lord Bishop, &c. &c.

On the 22d March a public meeting of Colonel Barnston's friends and admirers was held in Chester; at which it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Chancellor Raikes, seconded by G. B. Granville, esq.—

"1. That a tribute of civic veneration for worth devoted to civic good, is laudable and just, and of an animating example to posterity; that it is accordingly the earnest desire of the persons assembled on this occasion, to testify by some public and enduring mark, the esteem and veneration in which the late Colonel Roger Barnston was held by all classes of the city and neighbourhood.

"2. That no measure seems more conducive to the end proposed, than the erection of a Monument to his memory, in the Cathedral church of this city, which may perpetuate the recollection of his name and character, and may stand as a

testimonial of the affection and regard of his contemporaries.

"3. That a subscription be commenced for this purpose, and in order that many who feel the loss of Colonel Barnston, may have an opportunity of testifying their regard, and, that he, who living was the friend of all, may be honoured in death by the remembrance of all, that subscriptions be received of any amount, not exceeding one sovereign from each individual."

Colonel Barnston married Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Parker, of Astle, co. Chester, and of Brightmet, Lancashire, by whom he had issue three daughters and two sons: 1. Anne-Elizabeth; 2. Mary; 3. Alice-Emma, who was married in 1824, to Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Napier, uncle to the present Lord Napier, and died in 1834, leaving two sons and two daughters; 4. Roger-Harry Barnston, esq. born in 1803; and 5. Robert, who died an infant in 1807.

#### REAR-ADM. D'URBAN.

Feb. 9. At Warminster, aged 65, William D'Urban, esq. a Rear-Admiral, and D.C.L.

He was the son of a military officer, and descended from an ancient Milanese family. He was educated under the well-known mathematician Mr. I. Dalby; served the first three years of his naval life as a midshipman on board the Sphinx of 24 guns on the Mediterranean station, commanded by Capt. Markham; and completed his time under Adm. John Eliot, an officer distinguished by his scientific acquirements, and particularly his lunar observations, in making which he found Mr. D'Urban so useful, that he requested from Earl Howe as a personal favour his preferment to a Lieutenantcy, which was immediately complied with.

At the commencement of the French revolutionary war Lieut. D'Urban embarked with his friend Capt. Markham in the Blonde frigate; and shortly after sailed in Sir John Jervis's expedition to the West Indies, where he was engaged in a variety of active services, particularly during the siege of Martinique.

Soon after his return to Europe, he joined the Monarch of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Sir George Keith Elphinstone, by whom he was attached to the advanced guard of the army at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1795. He also assisted at the capture of a Dutch squadron in Saldanha bay, Aug. 18, 1796. Amongst the promotions which took place on this latter occasion was that of Lieut. D'Urban, who received a commission from Sir George, appointing him Captain

of the *Castor* frigate. The Admiralty, however, only confirming him in the rank of Commander, he was subsequently removed into the *Rattlesnake* sloop of war. His next appointment was to the *Weasle* of 16 guns, employed on the Jersey station, where he performed an essential service by establishing marks for the inner channels along the French coast, between St. Malo's and Brest; by which the convoys bound to the last-named port might be intercepted. For this service, which he volunteered, and which, from the nature of the coast, was attended with many difficulties and much risk, he received the thanks of the Admiralty Board, and of Earl Spencer.

On the 22nd Jan. 1802, Capt. D'Urban sailed from Plymouth for the Mediterranean, with despatches relative to the peace of Amiens; and during the agitation of the question respecting the surrender of Malta, he was employed by the Governor to ascertain the capabilities of Lampadusa, as a naval station. It was likewise through his negotiation with the Grand Master and Knights of Malta, assembled at Messina (to whom he was sent by Sir A. J. Ball, on account of his diplomatic skill and knowledge of the Italian language), that the island was not surrendered to the Order, agreeably to the treaty with France. The importance of this service induced his friend the Governor, to represent the ability which he had displayed, and recommend him to the notice of his Majesty's Ministers.

He was subsequently sent on several delicate missions to Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, the whole of which he executed in a manner highly creditable to his talents, and beneficial to the commerce of his country.

Capt. D'Urban's services having gained him the esteem of Nelson, his Lordship gave him a post commission for the *Ambuscade* of 32 guns, which he received but a few hours previous to the arrival of an official despatch from England announcing his promotion, and appointment to the very same frigate by Earl St. Vincent, on the 17th Jan. 1804.

A renewal of hostilities with Spain being some time after expected by our great hero, he sent Capt. D'Urban to Barcelona, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the general state of Europe, giving him authority to open any public despatches that might be forwarded from the British Ambassador at Madrid for his Lordship. This service he managed with such address, as not only to avoid giving rise to any suspicions on the part of the Spanish authorities, but also to induce them to allow him to sail in com-

pany with a convoy having on board troops, stores, &c. for placing Minorca in a state of defence, the whole of which he captured, with the assistance of Lord Nelson's look-out ships.

Capt. D'Urban returned to England with the flag of Rear-Adm. George Campbell, in Jan. 1805; but sailed again for the Mediterranean, conveying thither Sir Thomas Louis, in the following March. During the defence of Naples and the subsequent co-operation with the Russian fleet, Capt. D'Urban rendered important services, and he afterwards proceeded to the coast of Spain, where he continued until the defects of his frigate required her to be sent home and put out of commission.

There was probably no individual who possessed a more intimate local knowledge of the shores of the Mediterranean than Capt. D'Urban, or with the language, manners, and prejudices of the inhabitants. During the period of upwards of twelve years which he spent at that station, he was constantly employed by Nelson, Collingwood, and other superior officers, on matters of so secret a nature that they could not be made public; and, although his services might not be of that brilliant cast which distinguished the names of many of his contemporaries, yet they were in many instances highly beneficial to his country, at the same time that they deprived him of the cruises which proved so beneficial to the less scientific sailor. In 1810 Mr. Arrowsmith published a chart of the dangers in the channel between Sardinia, Sicily, and Africa, formed from the original surveys of Capt. D'Urban, and determined by the mean results of six chronometers.

Capt. D'Urban was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the present year.

#### CAPT. SPEAR, R.N.

*Lately.* Capt. Joseph Spear, R.N.

This officer was born at Weymouth, and embarked as a midshipman in 1779, under the protection of Capt. Taylor Penny, a native of the same town, then commanding the *Marlborough* 74, which assisted that year in the relief of Gibraltar, and in the following in the defeat of *Langara*. He afterwards served in the Mediterranean fleet until the commencement of 1782, when he was sent out to reinforce Sir George Rodney's fleet at the Leeward Islands, where he arrived a few days previous to the decisive battle of April 12, and on that occasion had the honour of leading into action. Mr. Spear afterwards served in the *Orestes* sloop, *Ardent* 64, and *Hellana* third-rate, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790. He subsequently



was first of the Swan sloop on the East India station, and also served in the Audacious 74, Triton frigate, Saturn 74, Jupiter 50, when the late Queen Caroline came in that ship to England, and St. Alban's 64; the last being the flag of Vice-Admiral Vandeput, by whom he was made Commander in the Lily sloop, on the Halifax station, about September 1799.

In 1802 he exchanged into the Chichester 44, which returned home in Feb. 1803, and in June following conveyed the second battalion of the Royal Scots from Portsmouth to Barbadoes, where he immediately captured the Vrow Elizabeth, a Dutch brig, the cargo of which sold for 20,000*l*. After assisting in the reduction of the several French West India islands, he conveyed home the trade fleet of sixty-three sail; and after refitting his ship at Portsmouth, again sailed to the Leeward Islands, to join Rear-Admiral Cochrane, by whom he was successively appointed, pro temp. to the Ethalion frigate, to command the Dart sloop, and to act as Captain of his own flag-ship, the Northumberland 74, and afterwards of the Agamemnon 74. While commanding the Dart, and subsequently the Nimrod sloop, he captured two French privateers, respectively of 8 and 5 guns, and some other vessels.

From the Nimrod he was transferred to the Gores of 24 guns, in which, on the 22d April 1808, he sustained an unequal contest with two of the enemy's brigs, each mounting 16 guns, which, after crippling his rigging, by firing their guns at the greatest elevation, took to flight on observing the approach of another British brig. They were the Pylade and Palinzur, and were both intercepted by British cruisers in the following October, when Sir Alexander Cochrane reported the latter to the Admiralty as "the last of the two which were so gallantly beaten by his Majesty's sloop Gores." Capt. Spear received at the time a letter of thanks from his Commander-in-chief, in which he expressed his regret that "the spirit and gallantry displayed by yourself, officers and crew, did not meet with the success which you all so evidently deserved."

On the 24th November, 1808, the Gores captured le General Villaret sub-lieut. of marque, of 8 guns; and she subsequently assisted at the reduction of Martinique, from whence Capt. Spear returned to England with Sir Alexander Cochrane's official account of the conquest, in which he was described as "an old and deserving Commander." He arrived in London April 12, 1809, and

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was promoted to post-rank on the following day.

In April 1810 Capt. Spear was appointed to the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns, employed, as a private ship, off Toulon, under the orders of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.; from which he was removed in the following March, to the Temeraire 98, bearing the flag of his friend Rear-Admiral Pickmore, third in command of the Mediterranean fleet. In consequence of his suffering from a fever, which attacked nearly half of his crew, he was obliged to return home a few months after, and Sir Edward Pellew, as a mark of his esteem, sent him home in command of his own ship, then just relieved by the Royal George.

Capt. Spear married first, in 1809, Grace, second daughter of Ludovick Grant, of Knockandow, co. Murray, by Lady Griseld Gordon, third daughter of Charles second Earl of Aboyne; and secondly Grace, eldest daughter of the Rev. Patrick Grant, and as will as his former lady, a second cousin of the Earl of Aboyne.

#### CAPT. P. B. GREENE, R.N.

April 24. At Wickham, Hampshire, aged 72, Pitt Burnaby Greene, esq. a Post-Captain R. N.

He was made a Lieutenant in Nov. 1790, and promoted to the rank of Commander, May 8, 1804. He commissioned the Foxhound, a new 18-gun brig, about May, 1807; and was attached to the fleet under Lord Gambier, in the Basque roads, April 1809. His post commission bore date March 7, 1811, at which period he commanded the Bonne Citoyenne corvette. She was principally employed on the South American station; and Capt. Greene sustained the duties of senior officer in the Rio de la Plata, from Dec. 1811, until about Sept. 1812. He shortly after sailed for England, laden with specie; and whilst in the port of St. Salvador for some essential repairs, received an extraordinary challenge from an American captain, together with a pretended promise from the American commodore *not to interfere*, the particulars of which, and Capt. Greene's very proper reply, will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Suppt. Part II. p. 336. In Jan. 1813 the Bonne Citoyenne sailed from St. Salvador, under the protection of the Montagu 74; she arrived at Portsmouth in April following, and was commanded by Capt. Greene, until Aug. 23, 1814.

Capt. Greene's son, the Rev. Henry Burnaby Greene, is vicar of Longparish, near Andover. Another son, an officer

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in the Hon. East India Company's military service, died on his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Aug. 23, 1823, aged 26 years.

**CAPT. STOPFORD, R.N.**

*March 19.* At Cheltenham, Edward Stopford, esq. Post Captain R.N.

He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford, (second son of the first Earl of Courtown,) by Letitia, daughter of William Blacker, esq., and was consequently cousin-german to Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. the present Rear-Admiral of England.

He was made a Lieutenant May 1, 1804. When commanding the Victor sloop of war, on the East India station, he was unfortunately captured by La Bellone, French frigate, on the 2d Nov. 1809. After his release from captivity he was appointed to the Otter. In August, 1811, he was employed under the command of his uncle already named, in the attack upon the island of Java, when the batteries were manned by seamen; and Capt. Stopford, whilst actively engaged in them, was struck by a cannon shot, which carried off his right arm. However, he recovered so soon that his uncle was able to send him home with dispatches; he arrived at the Admiralty on the 10th Dec. 1811; and two days after was promoted to post rank.

In the spring of 1814 he was appointed to the Rosamond 20, in which he convoyed some merchantmen to Labrador; but on that vessel's return to the Nore, in the following November, she was found to have been so injured by the ice in Hudson's Straits, that she was immediately put out of commission, and condemned to be sold. Capt. Stopford, we believe, had no subsequent command. He enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* on the loss of his arm.

Capt. Stopford married, Oct. 26, 1821, Marian Helen, widow of Archibald Cockburn, esq.

**CAPT. WARING, R.N.**

*Feb. 18.* At Lyme, Henry Waring, Esq. Commander R.N.

He was for several years a Midshipman of the Phoenix 36, successively commanded by Captains George Anson Byron and Sir J. Richard Strachan; with the latter of whom he removed into La Concorde 36, soon after their return home from the East Indies, in 1793. On the 23d April, 1794, he assisted at the capture of two French frigates, and a corvette, between Guernsey and Morlaix. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant took place in the following

autumn; and we subsequently find him serving in the Foudroyant 80, and Saturn 74, under the flags of Nelson and St. Vincent, by the latter of whom he was made a Commander, April 29, 1802. His next appointment was in May, 1803, to the Serapis 44, which ship formed part of the squadron under Commodore Hood at the reduction of Surinam, in May, 1804.

He married April 4th 1805, Mary, only daughter of John Henry Franks, of Mitterton, co. Leicester. His third son, David, a midshipman of the Active frigate, Capt. Andrew King, died in consequence of a fall from the rigging, in 1823.

Capt. Waring was greatly respected at Lyme, both by rich and poor. He has left a son resident there, H. F. Waring, esq. solicitor.

**CHARLES BOWLES, Esq.**

*May 21.* At Shaftesbury, aged 71, Charles Bowles, esq. late Recorder and one of the Aldermen of that borough.

Mr. Bowles was the only surviving brother of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, the celebrated Poet and amiable Parish Priest; and was the third and youngest son of the Rev. William Thomas Bowles, Rector of Uphill and Brean, co. Somerset, by Bridget, second daughter and coheirress of the Rev. Richard Grey, D.D. Rector of Hinton, Northamptonshire, and author of "*Memoria Technica*." He was baptised at Aynho in Northamptonshire (his father then holding the neighbouring vicarage of King's Sutton) May 7, 1766; but his family had been long connected with Shaftesbury; from the time of his grandfather's grandfather, whose elder son, John Bowles, esq. (ancestor of the Bowles of Heale,) was M.P. for that borough: he died in 1700.

Mr. Bowles's father and mother both died, and were buried, at Shaftesbury, the former in 1786, and the latter in 1797.

He was articled to Mr. Nott, an eminent solicitor in Winchester, at the same time as the Rev. Richard Warner, the well-known antiquarian author. Mr. Bowles commenced business for himself at Shaftesbury, where his universal probity and kindness of disposition soon procured him a large practice.

In 1802 Mr. Bowles was elected Recorder of Shaftesbury, to which office he united that of agent to Lord Grosvenor, who was possessed of a large proportion of the property in the borough. In these capacities he acquired very general esteem, and he retained the office of Recorder until the year 1822, when, from a schism which arose among Lord Grosvenor's friends, Mr. Bowles was so seri-



only dissatisfied with the result of an election for Mayor, that he was induced to resign the Recordership, and Lord Grosvenor himself was elected to succeed him. A meeting of the inhabitants of Shaftesbury was held on the 7th Jan. 1828, to express their "sentiments of the highest respect and admiration for the upright and honourable conduct which has been pursued by Charles Bowles, esq. during a period of upwards of twenty-five years, in his administration of the office of Recorder of this borough;" at which it was resolved to present to him an address expressive of the high sense which the inhabitants entertained of the upright, impartial, and benevolent manner in which he had discharged his duties, and their deep and sincere regret that he should have resigned the office.

Mr. Bowles was a man of the most kind and generous disposition; and he was possessed of very extensive information, particularly in legal and genealogical antiquities. He was the author of the history of the Hundred of Chalk, which he compiled as a contribution to his friend Sir Richard Hoare's History of Wiltshire. It is a very faithful and minute account of the descent of property in the limited district to which it relates; and is prefaced by several essays on the general features of our feudal institutions and the sources of topographical information. This was first printed in octavo at Shaftesbury in 1832, and in the following year in folio, uniformly with the other portions of Sir Richard C. Hoare's magnificent work. To the folio edition is prefixed a portrait of Mr. Bowles, engraved by H. Meyer from a drawing by S. C. Smith.

Mr. Bowles was twice married, and has left an only daughter.

#### DR. TIARKS, F.R.S.

May 1. At Jever, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, in his 48th year, Dr. John Lewis Tiarks, F.R.S. British Astronomer to the American Boundary Line Commission.

Dr. Tiarks was born at Jever, on the 10th of May, 1789; and he very early displayed so devoted an attachment to mathematical studies, and pursued them so severely, as to excite the fears of his friends on account of his health. At the age of 17, having surpassed in his acquirements the teachers under whom he was placed, he proceeded to the University of Göttingen, for the purpose of preparing himself for the Church; but, after an attendance of one year on the Theological Lectures, he gave himself up to his favorite objects, and, having taken his degree, he visited Hamburg. He remained there

until Napoleon superseded his brother Louis in the kingdom of Holland, when, having every reason to fear conscription, he hastily quitted that city, and set out for England. But when he had taken this decided step, and the continent was subsequently closed against his return, it was found that the most favourable sentiments were entertained towards him; and, without his absence being known, the offer was directed to him at Hamburg of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at Marburg. He reached London in 1810, and became Assistant Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. In 1816 he went to Germany, and there had a serious illness. On his return, the following year, he received, through the interest of Sir Joseph Banks, the appointment of British Astronomer to the commission named under the treaty of Ghent, for determining the American boundary line (Mr. Hasler being appointed Astronomer on the part of the United States), and immediately proceeded to America, where he remained, with the exception of one short leave of absence, till 1821.

In 1822 he married, and arrived in England for the purpose of returning to America; but the state of the question not requiring his attendance at that time, the Board of Longitude took advantage of the opportunity presented by the delay, to recommend to the Admiralty the determination of the longitude of various places by means of observations on chronometers. For this purpose the *Comet* steam-boat was fitted out; and Dr. Tiarks having been conveyed from Greenwich to Madeira with fifteen chronometers, employed the months of July and August in that year in making the determination. From July to September, 1823, he carried on his operations with twenty-five chronometers, between Dover, Falmouth, and Portsmouth; and in the following year he went, with thirty-six chronometers, to Altona, from whence he proceeded, in conjunction with the German astronomers, to Heligoland, and various stations in the North Seas. On this last occasion he was accompanied by Sir H. Davy, who was desirous of ascertaining the mechanical effect of a rough sea, and the rapid motion of a steam-vessel, on copper sheathing furnished with protectors.

In 1825 he was re-called from Germany, to proceed to the interior of America, for the purpose of ascertaining the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods. He accomplished this in the autumn of that year; and, in carrying on the operations in this remote region, he endured the greatest hardships. For

many weeks the party saw neither house nor human being, though they constantly found themselves a day in arrear on the track of Franklin's expedition. They slept on the snow, with fires round the tents to protect them from the wolves. At one time they were entirely without water, and were obliged to substitute the juice of the bark of trees, and for food had only a little bacon and bread. In consequence of these privations, the party were affected with eruptions on the skin.

In 1826 he returned from America, and in 1828, on the reference of the Boundary Line Question to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, he proceeded to the Hague, for the purpose of giving the requisite information on the various points of the subject to the Commissioners appointed by that sovereign. After remaining a year in Holland, he returned to England, and made his report to the Government; and then retired to Germany, where he remained, in a state of great uncertainty as to the future orders of the government in the disposal of his services, until 1834, when the President of the United States having addressed a communication to the British Court on the question, Dr. Tiarks was immediately called over to London. He left this country, for the last time, in March, 1835; and, having experienced a severe attack of paralysis on the 23d of March in the present year, he continued in a very doubtful state until the middle of April, when he suddenly felt himself so much restored as to be able to write a letter to his friends in England. The effort was, however, too great, for he immediately sunk into a state of exhaustion, or nervous stupor, from which he never rallied.

The varied circumstances under which Dr. Tiarks's life was passed, furnished means for his acquiring a very extensive knowledge of the world. There was scarcely any subject connected with the science, the literature, the political constitution, or the manners and customs of the countries in which the divided portions of his life had been spent, on which he could not at once supply a fund of the most extensive information. His connexion with the distinguished scientific characters of the continent, as well as with those of our own country and of America, afforded him the most ample means of extending the inter-communication of science.

In 1825 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and a minute will be found among the Transactions of the Astronomical Society in 1830, showing how highly his labours were esteemed by that body.

The objects which chiefly engaged Dr. Tiarks's attention during his appointment on the Boundary Line, and which formed the subject of his reports, were the following: In 1818, to ascertain the parallel of 45° N. between St. Regis and Lake Champlain. In 1819, to ascertain the same between the latter and Connecticut River. In 1820, to explore and survey Lake Metis, a branch of the Green River, and a branch of the Tuladi River. In the same year, to survey the head waters of Connecticut River. In 1821, his official letter in explanation of the geocentric latitude. In 1825, his report on his astronomical observations for determining the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods.

The last labour of Dr. Tiarks was a revision of the calculations on which the celebrated Institution of Oldenburgh, for the benefit of Widows, so highly extolled by Price, in his work on Annuities, is founded, and on the completion of this intricate investigation, undertaken by him gratuitously, he received from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg a handsome letter expressive of his obligation, accompanied with a present of a thousand dollars, as a mark of his approbation of the disinterested service Dr. Tiarks had rendered to the duchy.—*Athenæum*.

#### JOHN LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S.

Feb. 11. At Winchester, in his 97th year, John Latham, M.D. F.R., A., and L. SS. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of several foreign learned societies.

This very eminent ornithologist was the son of Mr. John Latham, a surgeon and apothecary at Eltham, in Kent; (who died August 23, 1788); and he was born at that place on the 27th June, 1740. He was himself brought up in the same description of country practice, and he pursued it for many years at Dartford in the same county. In the correspondence of the Rev. Samuel Denne, the Kentish antiquary and Vicar of Wilmington, near that town, which is printed in the sixth volume of Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, the name of Mr. Latham frequently occurs, and at last his departure from Dartford is thus noticed under the date of the 3d of May, 1796: "By the removal of Mr. Latham from Dartford to Romsey, this vicinity has lost an experienced practitioner in the medical, surgical, and clinical line; and I am deprived of the conversation and assistance of a brother F.S.A. His departure is the more to be regretted, because he had



upon his shelves, many books of the antiquarian class to which I had free access; and he could likewise make good use of his pencil, and was always ready to employ it. The settling of his son in Romsey, and the marrying of his daughter to a surgeon and apothecary in Winchester, were what determined him to transigrate to the county of Hants; and as he has taken so long a flight, and is past the age of youth and activity, it is not probable that his visits into Kent will be frequent. An apology is requisite for styling him him only Mr., he being a Dr. by diploma from Acad. Cass. and enrolled M.D. in the lists of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London."

Mr. Latham was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 15th of Dec. 1774; and of the Royal Society, on the 25th May 1775. He had been the senior member of the former body since the death of the late venerable historian of Surrey, William Bray, Esquire, Dec. 23, 1832; and of the Royal Society for a longer period, since the death of Joseph Planta, Esq. Keeper of the British Museum, Dec. 3, 1827.\* In 1788, he was one of the original members, or founders, of the Linnean Society. The degree of M.D. was unsolicited conferred on him by a foreign university (we believe Vienna) in 1795.

Dr. Latham first appeared as an author in 1770, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and afterwards published the following works:—*A General Synopsis of Birds*, in six volumes, 4to, with two supplementary volumes, 1781-1801. *Index Ornithologicus, sive Systema Ornithologicæ, complectens Avium Divisionem in Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, ipsarumque Varietates*, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1790.—*A Plan of a Charitable Institution intended to be established upon the Sea Coast, for the accommodation of Persons afflicted with such Diseases as are usually relieved by Sea Bathing*, 8vo. 1792.—*Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. ex Harveyi Instituta, habita Oct. 18, 1794*, 8vo.—*A Letter addressed to Sir George Baker, Bart. on Rheumatism and Gout*, 8vo. 1796.—*Herald's Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians* revived, and adapted to the last improved edition of the College, 8vo. 1805.—*Facts and opinions concerning Diabetes*, 8vo. 1811.—Also several treatises on medical subjects and on natural

history, which appeared at various times in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, and the *Medical Transactions*.

Though chiefly known, and most successful as a naturalist, Dr. Latham was also much attached to antiquities. In a letter to Mr. Denne, written in 1797, he remarked, "In respect to natural history and antiquities, I compare myself to Garrick, between Tragedy and Comedy; and, though not so great a man, I cannot help, like him, squinting towards that which pleases me best." In 1801, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of some ancient sculptures and inscriptions in the abbey church of Romsey (printed with a plate, and accompanied by some remarks of Sir H. C. Englefield,) in the *Archæologia*, vol. XIV.; in 1804, an account of an engraved brass plate from Netley Abbey, published with a plate, in the *Archæologia*, vol. XV.

Very recently, we remember his making a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, we think relating to the seal of Romsey. He was also an occasional correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* on antiquarian subjects; and we may particularly refer to a communication respecting a painted altar-piece found in Romsey church, on which an article in vol. xcvi. of the old series, ii. 584, was founded.

At the age of 80 he retired with his second wife to the house of his son-in-law, W. N. Wickham, Esq. at Winchester, where he remained till his death. In his 82nd year this indefatigable man began publishing his *General History of Birds*, which was completed in 10 vols. 4to. In 1835, he for the first time, began to feel the failure of his sight. Infirmities gradually increased on him; but he was still an active and cheerful man, taking his daily walk alone, and scorning the assistance of an arm. Four days before his death he exhibited unusual vivacity; this was followed by a failure of understanding, and he fell into a deep sleep, in which he expired without a pang.

Dr. Latham was twice married. His second lady, to whom he was united in 1796, was Miss Delamott, of Ealing.

R. J. THORNTON, M.D.

Jan. 21. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, Robert John Thornton, M.D. the celebrated botanist.

Dr. Thornton was the younger son of Bonnell Thornton, esq. translator of Plautus, and joint editor with Colman of the *Connoisseur*. His mother was a sister of Sir John Brathwaite, Bart. Commander-in-chief at Madras. Mr. Bonnell

\* Sir Abraham Hume is now the father of the Royal Society, elected Dec. 14, 1775; and Sir John English Dolben, Bart. of the Society of Antiquaries, elected April 6, 1780.

Thornton died in 1768, leaving two sons and one daughter, then children, of whom the subject of this memoir alone long survived him. The boys were educated first at a public and afterwards at a private school. The subject of this memoir was remarkable for passing the whole of his holidays in making collections in natural history; and he also devoted his play-hours at school to the same pursuit, and established there a small garden and menagerie, besides having every species of the English hawk. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Cambridge, where, though destined for the church, he evinced a decided preference for the study of physic; a circumstance the more remarkable, because his father, who was the son of an apothecary, had been brought up to the profession of medicine, and had deserted it. He attended the anatomical and chemical lectures in the university, as well as those on botany and natural history. Shortly after this, having acquired an important accession of fortune by the death of his brother, he resolved to make medicine his profession; and going to London, he became a pupil at Guy's hospital, attending also the lectures of Mr. Cline and Dr. Babington. On taking his degree of B.M. at Cambridge in 1797, he gave as his thesis a discovery which he had himself made, contrary to the received opinions, "That the animal heat arises from the oxygen air imbibed by the blood flowing through the lungs, and taken from the atmosphere received into them, and that in its circulation through the body it becomes decomposed."

Having studied for three years in London, he visited the continent; and on his return, began to practice in the metropolis with considerable success. He published in 1798 a work in support of the Brunonian system (which many had deemed empirical) under the title of "The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the nature of Health and Disease, including the laws of the animal economy, and the doctrine of Pneumatic Medicine," 5 vols. 8vo. This work went through several editions.

In the following year he applied the same plan to a system of modern politics, entitled "The Philosophy of Politics, or Political Extracts on the nature of Governments and their Administration," 3 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Thornton was for four years Physician to the Marybone Dispensary, where he first introduced the foxglove as a cure for smallpox. On his retirement, the Directors and Governors of the charity presented him with a piece of plate. He afterwards succeeded the late Sir James

Edw. Smith as lecturer at Guy's Hospital on medical botany, and for many years he was a most indefatigable author. At length, however, he entirely overreached himself in a gigantic speculation, which was a work on botany of an extraordinary size, with plates very splendidly coloured after nature. The returns from the sale of this very expensive undertaking by no means answered the author's expectation; and he had recourse to a plan which had been previously tried by Boydell and Bowyer—that of a public lottery. He succeeded in obtaining an act of Parliament to legalise this measure; but the results were not sufficiently successful to restore his fortunes, and he was ever after a beggared man.

The following are the titles of Dr. Thornton's works, besides those already given—

Facts decisive in favour of the Small Pox, 1802.

Plates of the Heart, illustrative of the Circulation of the Blood, 1804.

A complete course of Lectures on Botany by the late William Curtis, with the life of the author, 3 vols. 8vo, 1804.

History of Medical Plants, 8vo.

Elements of Botany, 2 vols. 8vo.

TEMPLE OF FLORA, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter and Philosopher, with picturesque plates in illustration of the sexual system of Linneus, folio. This is the magnificent work which has been already noticed. The pencils of Opie, Reinagle, Russell, Miss Burney, &c. were employed in its embellishment; the muses of Seward, Maurice, Dr. Shaw, G. Dyer, &c. &c. were invoked to swell its triumph. In its best state it is certainly a very splendid volume, though scarcely bearing out the extravagant contemporary eulogies that were lavished upon it.

Vaccine Vindictæ, or a Vindication of the Cowpock, 1806, 8vo.

Practical Botany, being a new illustration of the genera of Plants, 1808, 8vo.

The Philosophy of Botany, 1809, 4to.

Outlines of Botany, or Introduction to that Science, 1810, 8vo.

A Family Herbal, and complete system of Medical Botany, 1810, 8vo.

A Grammar of Botany, 1811, 18mo.

A School Virgil, 1813, 12mo.

Illustrations to the School Virgil, 1812, 1814.

Various communications to the Philosophical and Monthly Magazines, and other periodical publications.

Dr. Thornton had a son, who formerly gave public lectures on astronomy and geography. He had also several daughters; but finally left his family in very reduced circumstances. There are portraits of



Dr. Thornton, engraved by B. Smith after Hutton, prefixed to his *Botany*; by Battistini, with a vignette of Guy's Hospital, folio; and in the *European Magazine* for July 1803, from a crayon drawing by Russell, R.A.

WILLIAM CUMMIN, M.D.

April 10. In Great Russell-street, William Cummin, M.D. a member of the Royal Medical-Chirurgical and Statistical Societies.

This very accomplished medical professor was deeply imbued with all the learning of his profession, and qualified by the most refined education to adorn its highest rank; but he never enjoyed extensive practice. He was chiefly known as a teacher of forensic medicine at the Aldersgate Street School. His lectures on that interesting subject, as published in the *Medical Gazette*, exhibit the profound knowledge of the medical jurist, with all the elegant accomplishments of the scholar. He was also the author of a tract on the "Proofs of Infanticide." As a writer in the *Medical Gazette*, he distinguished himself by his contributions on every matter connected with medical literature. His writings were marked by extreme accuracy, correctness of style, exactness of knowledge, and elegance of expression. A tone of truth characterized all that he said, and all that he wrote. Against quackery and vain pretension he waged continual warfare, and censured not to uphold against ignorance and prejudice, the honour and the dignity of his profession. He was honest as a reviewer, and never allowed himself to be flattered or frightened into a false panegyric or an unjust condemnation of any work, by any author, be he what or who he might. He had a passion for knowledge, which he pursued to the last moment of his life, with singular devotion. He had won the highest honours in the University of Dublin; and he was familiar with the principal continental languages. His habits were those of a retired student; but the few individuals who knew his heart loved him not less for the excellence of his disposition, his candour, and steady friendship, than for his high and cultivated talents.

E. T. BENNETT, Esq.

The Council of the Zoological Society, in their Annual Report, have paid a well deserved testimony to the memory of their late secretary, Edward Turner Bennett, esq. F.L.S. whose death is recorded in our vol. VI. p. 332.

It appears that shortly before his decease he presented to the Society a valu-

able collection of books, consisting of two hundred and eighteen volumes, selected with excellent judgment, and including the best foreign works on natural history. One of the last acts of his life was to present a copy of the edition of White's *Natural History of Selborne*, enriched by him with a fund of new and valuable information.

"Has the Council are well aware that in the present state of the Finances of the Gardens of the Museum, and of the Publications of the Society, equally valuable memorials exist to testify the zeal, the diligence, the industrious and ever watchful care bestowed by Mr. Bennett upon whatever related to the prosperity or credit of the Society.

"The various negotiations and the often difficult arrangements which have put the Society in possession of some of the rarest, most beautiful, and most interesting animals to be found in any menagerie in Europe, were by Mr. Bennett conducted and brought to a successful issue; nor did his industry relax when dealing with the unobtrusive and less inviting matters which came under his cognizance. He directed the accurate attention to the specification of every contract, and to the particulars of every work required in the Gardens and Museum.

"The Museum, that centre of the Society's scientific usefulness, was the object of his anxious care. He left no means unemployed to maintain this most important department on the scale contemplated by its founders, Sir Stamford Raffles and Mr. Vigors. That, however, which has chiefly raised the Society to the reputation it now holds among the scientific bodies of this country and the continent, the state of its published papers, is greatly due to the unwearied diligence and to the comprehensive acquisitions of Mr. Bennett. The many contributions furnished by this gentleman to the transactions or proceedings of the Society, are proofs of the value of the labour which he exerted in the cause of science.

"The genius and high integrity of this ever lamented friend of the Society, were united with singular amiability and gentleness of disposition. He died, after a short illness, scarcely consenting to relinquish the fulfilment of the duties of his office when physical strength was wanting to perform them.

"The council have a melancholy satisfaction in recording the manifestation of respect exhibited by the Fellows of the Society to the memory of their Secretary. The first meeting for scientific business which occurred after his decease, was

adjourned in consequence of that melancholy event, and at the monthly general meeting next ensuing, Sept. 1, 1836, it was moved by Joseph C. Cox, esq. seconded by N. A. Vigors, esq. and unanimously resolved, 'That this meeting deeply lament the announcement which has been made in the Report, of the death of the late Secretary, Mr. Edward Turner Bennett, and they desire to record their deep sense of the loss which the Society and Science have sustained in the decease of so excellent and amiable a man.'

#### E. DONOVAN, Esq. F.L.S.

Feb. 1. In John-street, Kennington-road, Edward Donovan, esq. F.L.S.

Mr. Donovan was the author of the articles in Natural History in Rees's Cyclopaedia, and of the following works, all of which are illustrated with numerous engravings.

The Botanical Review; or the Beautica of Flora, 8vo. 1790, Nos. 1 to 7.

The Natural History of British Insects, 16 vols. royal 8vo. 1792-1813.

Instructions for collecting and preserving subjects of Natural History, with a treatise on the management of Insects in their various states, 1794, 8vo.

The Natural History of Birds, 10 vols. royal 8vo. 1794-1818.

The Natural History of British Fishes, 5 vols. royal 8vo. 1802-8.

The Natural History of British Shells, 5 vols. royal 8vo. 1803-4.

An Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of China; India, and islands in the Indian seas; New Holland, New Zealand, &c. &c. 3 vols. 1805.

Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire in 1804, and five preceding Summers; 31 plates, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805.

The Natural History of British Quadrupeds, with coloured figures, royal 8vo. 1820.

The Naturalist's Repository of exotic Natural History, 8vo. vols. 1 and 2.

The Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds, 1826.

Mr. Donovan has left a large family in destitute circumstances.

#### Miss E. W. MACAULEY.

Feb. 22. At York, aged 52, Miss Elizabeth Wright Macauley, a lady who has been some time known to the public in the varied and opposite characters of actress and preacher of the Gospel.

She published in 1812, "Effusions of Fancy, a collection of poems, consisting of the Birth of Friendship, the Birth of Affection, and the Birth of Sensibility." About twenty years ago she left the stage

on the plea of ill health, and became the occupant and preacher of a chapel in the Metropolis; but subsequently returned to her former profession. For the last twelve months, had she been travelling through the provinces delivering lectures on "Domestic Philosophy," which were interspersed with recitations, &c. During the three weeks before her death, she had been sojourning at York, delivering a course of lectures in the Merchants' Hall. Her subject at the last lecture was "Jealousy," which Miss Macauley illustrated by a recitation from the third act of Othello, which she delivered with an energy that drew forth the enthusiastic plaudits of her auditory. On the following day (Wednesday) her health appeared better than usual, and her spirits very good, until towards nine o'clock in the evening, when she suddenly fell from her chair in her apartments, apparently in a fit, and shortly afterwards died.

An inquest was held upon the body on the following day. Dr. Rawdon regarded the attack as a stroke of apoplexy. The deceased was a very stout person and very fat. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

March 18. At the residence of his father Benj. Agar, esq. Brockfield-hall near York, by being run down by a runaway horse, and crushed between the cart-wheel and a tree, aged 33, the Rev. Benjamin Agar, M.A. Vicar of Ellerburn near Pickering. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, and had only recently been presented to his living, of which he had not yet taken possession.

March 19. After a lingering illness, the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Gage, Vicar of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and Perpetual Curate of North Hykeham, Lincolnshire. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. B.A. 1823, M.A. 19.; was collated to North Hykeham in 1824 by Dr. Pelham, then Bishop of Lincoln, and presented to Higham Ferrers in 1830 by Earl FitzWilliam. He married Feb. 17. 1831, Lady Mary Elizabeth Douglas, third daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry.

March 21. At Kilear glebe, co. Donegal, aged 88, the Rev. Hill Benson.

April 20. At the Lodge, Tewkesbury, aged 65, the Rev. Joseph Shrapland. He was born at Marshfield, co. Glouc. the son of John Shrapland, esq. of that place. He was matriculated of Christ church, Oxford, in 1792, and graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799. His widow died at Worcester shortly after him; she was the only sister of Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Whitmore, R. Eng.



*April 23.* At Nantwich, aged 31, the Rev. *Richard Devereux Hill*, curate of Baddeley, eldest son of the late Richard Hill, esq. of Chester, and grandson of the late Rev. Robert Hill, of Hough, Cheshire.

*May 6.* At Great Malvern, aged 67, the Rev. *George Cooke*, Rector of Sprothborough, Yorkshire. He was the third son of John Cooke, of Bedford square, esq. (who was grandson of Sir Thomas Cooke of Hackney, sheriff elect of London in 1692) by Catharine, dau. and co-heiress of Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley near Doncaster, Bart: he was formerly a Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1726, and in 1790 was presented to the rectory of Sprothborough by Earl FitzWilliam. He married in 1795 Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Jonathan Burward, of Woodbridge, esq. by whom he had one son, who died unmarried in 1821, aged 24, and one daughter.

*May 8.* Aged 75, the Rev. *James Commeline*, Rector of Redmarley d'Abitot, co. Worc. and of Cowley, co. Glouc. and an active magistrate of both counties. He was the elder brother of the late Rev. Samuel Commeline, Rector of Hempstead, near Gloucester, who died in 1826. He was matriculated of Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1781, and took the degree of B.A. in 1784; was presented to Cowley in 1797 by the Lord Chancellor, and instituted to Redmarley d'Abitot in 1800.

*May 9.* At the residence of his brother Peter Harvey Lovell, esq. Cole Park, near Malmesbury, aged 76, the Rev. *John Lovell*, B.A.

At Dun's Tew, Oxfordshire, aged 66, the Rev. *William Gorden*, Vicar of that parish and a magistrate for the county. He was a native of Islip, was matriculated as a Bible Clerk of All Souls' college, Oxford, in 1788; was afterwards a Jackson's Scholar and Bible Clerk of Merton College; and graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795. In 1794 he was presented to the vicarage of Dun's Tew, by the late Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart. to whose son he afterwards became tutor. He accompanied his pupil to France during the short peace of 1802-3, and in 1803 they were both detained prisoners of war, and sent to Verdun. During a period of eleven years' detention in France Mr. Gorden's prudence and discretion, and his influence with the French authorities, founded solely on esteem for his character, enabled him to render important services to many of his countrymen, prisoners like himself—while his talents for business, his readiness to oblige, his unremitting labour in the committee of management for the relief of the distressed English in France,

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as well as the manner in which he discharged his duty as a clergyman, won the respect and regard of all. From the time of his return to England up to his death he resided on his benefice, where he was ever most assiduous and attentive to the wants of his parishioners; as a magistrate he was upright, patient, and humane; and as a man and member of society, his tenderness of heart, his amiability and unvarying benevolence, will cause him to be long and affectionately remembered.

At Doncaster, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Woodcock*, Rector of Swillington, Yorkshire. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Camb. where he took the degree of B.A. in 1792 as fifth wrangler, and afterwards proceeded M.A. in 1795 as a member of Catharine hall. He was presented to Swillington in the latter year by Sir John Lowther.

*May 20.* At an advanced age, the Rev. *Richard Baugh*, Rector of Ludlow, to which he was presented in 1803 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. For some time he had exhibited aberration of mind, and he contrived to possess himself of a loaded fowling-piece, with which he committed suicide.

At Birmingham, aged 76, the Rev. *Edward Burn*, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's in that town, and Rector of Smethcott, Shropshire. He was the son of Charles Burn, gent. of Killileagh, co. Down, was matriculated of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, in 1784; graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1791; was presented to his church in Birmingham in 1810 by the Trustees of the advowson; and to Smethcott in 1830 by Mrs. Lacy.

*May 21.* At Gosfield, Essex, aged 52, the Rev. *John Stedman*, Vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for the county. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1810, M.A. 1816, and was instituted to his living in 1830.

*May 24.* At Walton, Suffolk, the Rev. *John Frederick Benjafield*, only son of the late John Benjafield, of Bury, and nephew to the late Professor Symonds, LL.D. of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford. He entered as a commoner of Trin. coll. Oxf. in 1818, and took the degree of B.A. in 1822.

*May 30.* At Eglington, Northumberland, aged 42, the Rev. *Henry Baker Tristram*, Vicar of that parish. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Tristram, by Louisa, daughter of Major-Gen. the Hon. John Barrington, and sister to the third, fourth, and fifth Viscounts Barrington. He was elected a Student of Christ church in 1813; and graduated B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820; and was collated to Eglington in 1821 by his great-uncle the late Hon.

Q

Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham.

*June 1.* In Cove, Ireland, the Rev. John Quarry, D.C.L. Rector of St. Mary, Shandon.

*June 2.* In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 83, the Rev. Edward Bradford, Rector of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he was graduated B.A. 1775, as 7th Wrangler, B.D. 1786 and was presented to his living by that Society in 1795.

*June 12.* In Worthing, aged 78, the Rev. Henry Garlick Vernon, Rector of Great Bromley, Essex. He entered as a Commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1777, took the degree of M.A. in 1784, and was instituted to Great Bromley in 1807.

### DEATHS.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*April 10.* At St. John's Wood, the Hon. Anna Matilda Hill, elder sister to Lord Berwick and the Marchioness of Ailesbury.

At Chelsea, in his 83d year, William MacGeorge, esq.

*April 23.* At Regent's Park Barracks, aged 22, George Thomas Quin, esq. Lieut. Royal Horse Guards.

At Hyde Park-corner, Charles Aug. infant son of Sir C. R. Cockerell, bart.

*April 24.* In Cavendish-sq. aged 57, Charles Scott Murray, esq. of Dunesfield, Bucks. He was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the installation of the Duke of Wellington at Oxford.

*May 5.* Lady Dorothy Anne Cecil, infant dau. of the Marquis of Exeter.

*May 7.* In Grafton-st. aged 52, William Staveley, esq.

*May 9.* At Islington, aged 78, John Gibson, esq. only son of the late Wm. Gibson, esq. of Northampton.

*May 18.* At Old Brompton, aged 24, Samuel Gambier, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of Sir James Gambier.

*May 20.* At Kensington, aged 35, Charles Standert Delatryde, esq.

*May 21.* Aged 79, Susannah, relict of H. W. Atkinson, esq. of the Royal Mint.

In Hanover-sq. Harriet Mary, wife of N. Malcolm, esq. of Poltalloch, Argyllshire.

*May 23.* At Bethnal-green, aged 91, R. Wrightson, esq.

*May 24.* Aged 69, Mary, wife of Samuel Mills, esq. of Russell-sq.

At Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 17, Fanny, second daughter of C. Jones, esq.

In York-st. Portman-sq. Mrs. Leckie. Aged 81, F. Thwaites, esq. of Woburn-place.

*May 26.* At Notting hill, aged 66, Thomas Brace, esq. formerly of Savoy-st. Strand, solicitor.

*May 28.* At Pentonville, Mary Ann, wife of R. Goodrich, esq.

At Brompton, a few days after his arrival from Edinburgh, Capt. T. Small, late District Paymaster, N. B.

*May 29.* At East Hill, Wandsworth, aged 72 James Morris, esq. many years a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Surrey.

At Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, Mary, only dau. of Michael Bentley, esq.

*May 30.* At Dulwich-hill, aged 37, Mary, wife of W. Stone, esq.

In Nottingham-place, aged 80, Mary, widow of G. Clay, esq.

*May 31.* In Cadogan-place, the widow of John Mayo, esq. M.D.

In Sloane st. aged 78, William Hemming, esq.

At the house of his mother, in James-st. Buckingham gate, Thomas Cayley Shadwell, esq. of Gray's Inn, brother to the Vice-Chancellor of England. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 25, 1825.

*Lately.* In London, Mrs. Staniforth, relict of John Staniforth, esq. formerly M.P. for Hull.

The widow of the Rev. Isaac Saunders, Rector of St. Anne's in the Wardrobe; and within a few days, *June 5.* his daughter Ann, wife of the Rev. D. Capper, of Great Missenden, Bucks.

In Doughty-st. at the house of her brother-in-law Mr. Charles Dickens, (author of the Pickwick Papers,) Mary Scott, dau. of G. Hogarth, esq.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 76, Helen Hester Mary, wife of J. T. Hope, esq.

At his mother's house, Wandsworth, W. H. Barker, esq. late Captain of the 13th Light Infantry.

Capt. John Bayley, R.N. He obtained post rank Dec. 1813, and subsequently commanded the Cornwallis, 74, bearing the flag of Sir G. Burton, on the East India station.

Commander Ranceford Tookey, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1782, and Commander of the Assurance, 44, on the Mediterranean station, 1796.

Commander Thomas Hill, R.N. He was promoted to the command of the Volageur sloop 1802, and subsequently employed in the Sea Fencible service.

Commander George Fuller Stow, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1822, and promoted to the command of the Badger sloop, employed as a mourning vessel at Mauritius, Feb. 1830. On that vessel being com-



verted into a receiving hulk, Com. Stow was placed on half-pay in 1833.

Commander Richard Whitehead, R.N.

June 3. In her 73d year, Ann, relict of W. Smith, esq., of Brompton Park-house.

At Piccadilly, Mr. George Walker, surgeon. He destroyed himself with prussic acid, while in a state of delirium, brought on by scarlet fever.

June 5. At Islington, Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Palmer, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. Harriman Hutton, Vicar of Leekford, Hants.

At Hampstead, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of George Ruby, esq. of Bath.

In Beaumont-st. Portland-pl. aged 64, James Grant, esq. of St. Vincent's.

At Sir G. Wilson's, in Stratford-place, Frances, dau. of the late Colonel G. Hotham, of York.

June 8. Aged 46, Miss Jane Charlotte Dewar, only dau. of the late David Dewar, esq. of Enham House, Hants, and grand-daughter of the late Gen. and Lady Jane Matthews, of Clancville Lodge. Her remains were interred at Enham.

June 9. At Lavender-sweep, Clapham Common, aged 84, J. Broadhurst, esq.

June 10. In Great Coram-st. aged 26, Susan Haighton, wife of Mr. William Rivington.

June 11. In Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 68, W. H. Maund, esq.

In Eaton-place, Mary-Anne, wife of Wm. Ewart, esq. M.P. for Liverpool.

June 13. Aged 39, Julia, wife of Mr. F. Watts, publisher of the *London Gazette*.

At Bayswater, Margaret Bruce, wife of W. P. Home, esq. of Hamewood, co. Wicklow, Ireland, eldest daughter of Robert Chaloner, esq.

June 14. At Guildford-st. aged 48, W. Pecty, esq.

At Clapham-rise, aged 72, P. C. Cusance, esq.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, in his 60th year, Henry James Cholmeley, M.D.

June 15. Aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of Darnton Greenwood, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Fulham in her 75th year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, rector of Newhaven, Sussex.

June 17. Elenor, dau. of Henry Halham, esq. of Wimpole-st.

In Argyll-st. in his 70th year, Ralph Green, esq. inspector-general of military hospitals.

June 19. In her 35th year, Sarah Margaret, wife of Henry Nelson Smith, esq., of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Gilpin, of the Grange, Hockliffe, Beds.

June 23. In Whitehall-place, Eliza Maria, wife of Mr. Sergeant Merewether.

BERKS.—May 23. At Binfield-park, in her 15th year, Charlotte, only dau. of the late Capt. George Digby, R. N. (son of the late Dean of Durham) and niece to Sir John Walsh, Bart. and to the Countess dowager of Ilchester.

June 2. At Childrey, in his 20th year, Richard Heydon Nelson, Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, only son of the Rev. John Nelson, Childrey.

June 12. At Maidenhead, aged 50, Jane Buckley, relict of Kennett Dixon, esq. of Finsbury-square.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 7. John Ball, esq. of St. John's College. Cambridge, only son of Mr. Fall, of Sleaford.

CHESHIRE.—Jan. 22. Martha, relict of Dr. Moss, of Warrington, and dau. of the late John Davies, esq. of Heutren, Flintshire.

Feb. 1. At Edgeley, aged 66, Thomas Steel, esq. the first Mayor of Stockport under the new corporation, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough and county.

May 15. At Knutsford, aged 82, Henry Calveley Cotton, esq. uncle to Lord Viscount Combermere. He was the fifth son of Sir Lynch Cotton, Bart. by Elizabeth, dau. of Rowland Cotton, esq.; he married Matilda, dau. of John Lockwood esq. and had issue.

CORNWALL.—May 24. At Falmouth, aged 76, the widow of Gen. Kersteman, of the corps of Royal Engineers.

May 28. At Liskeard, aged 95, the widow of James Gartrell, esq. alderman.

May 30. At Trewardle, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Basset Collins.

CUMBERLAND.—April 9. At Bowness cottage, Windermere, William Garnett, esq.

DERBY.—May 6. At Markenton, aged 63, Francis Mundy, esq.

May 7. At Stainby house, Lucy, widow of E. S. W. Sitwell, esq.

May 23. At Chesterfield, Eliza, second dau. of the late John Elam, esq.

DEVON.—April 14. At Barnstaple, aged 66, Nicholas Glass, esq. late Comptroller of the Customs, and the oldest member of the late Corporation.

May 21. At Exeter, aged 60, Morgan Edwards, esq. of Bristol.

June 1. At Exeter, T. G. Janson, esq. late of London, merchant.

June 4. At Heavitree, aged 60, John Norman, esq., of Iwood House, Somerset, Deputy Lieut. of that county.

June 5. At Exeter, aged 83, the Rev.

Moses Levy, forty-four years Rabbi to the Jewish congregation.

*June 8.* At Crediton, aged 91, the widow of the Rev. W. Hazlitt, Presbyterian Minister, and mother of the clever writer of that name.

*June 15.* At Heavitree, aged 27, Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Thomas Floud, esq. late Alderman and Magistrate of Exeter.

*Dorset.*—*May 25.* Thomas Bell, esq. in the 82nd year of his age, and the 50th of his medical practice in Poole.

*May 28.* At Chard, at an advanced age, Charles Tucker, esq.

*DURHAM.*—*May 8.* At Houghton-le-Spring, aged 27, Elizabeth Armstrong, wife of Charles Cookson, esq. solicitor.

*ESSEX.*—*May 20.* Near Southend, aged 72, R. Sutton, esq. formerly of Abridge and Woodford.

*May 27.* At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. J. Adeney, Thorpe, Lady Carr.

*GLOUCESTER.*—*May 15.* Aged 23, Joseph Biscoe, son of John Ashley, esq. of Clifton, and Ashley Hall, Jamaica.

*June 4.* Aged 83, John Street, esq. of Somerset House, Clifton.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Mary, widow of Capt. Peter Hunt, R.N.

*June 14.* At Murlwood, near Thornbury, aged 70, Andrew Currick, M.D. late of Clifton. He commenced his profession in Bristol about the year 1789, was elected one of the Physicians to the Infirmary in 1810, and became the Senior Physician in 1816, which rank he held until 1834, when he resigned, and was unanimously chosen Honorary Physician.

*June 17.* At Bristol, aged 22, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. David Thomas, youngest dau. of the late John Saunders, esq. of Plymouth.

*HANTS.*—*May 6.* At Shanklin parsonage, Isle of Wight, aged 21, W. A. Christian, esq. Ensign 37th Foot, son of Capt. H. H. Christian, R.N. and grandson of the late Rear-Adm. Sir H. C. Christian, K.B.

*May 17.* At Portsmouth, Sophia Frances, wife of Dr. C. Inches, R.N. dau. of the late J. Peake, esq. of New Charlton, Kent.

*May 20.* At Fareham, aged 86, Helen, widow of Capt. Charles Patton, R.N. a memoir of whom was given in our March number, p. 321.

*May 22.* At Southampton, aged 28, James Charles Baird, esq. late Capt. 15th Hussars.

*May 27.* At Fort Monckton, near Gosport, Anne, wife of Lieut. P. M. N. Guy, 5th Fusiliers.

*Lately.* Aged 32, Sumnathi, wife of

Chas. Morgan, esq. surgeon, Bedford-row, London, second dau. of Henry Twynam, esq. of Bishop's Stoke.

*June 7.* At Hambledon, aged 29, Jane, second dau. of the late Robert Shaw, esq. of White-dale.

*June 12.* At Christchurch, aged 63, Martin Kemp Welch, esq. banker.

*HEREFORD.*—*April 24.* At Hampton Court, the seat of John Arkwright, esq. Sophia Letitia, only daughter and last surviving child of Hardman Philips, esq. of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania.

*May 18.* At Ledbury, aged 61, Thomas Webb, esq. banker.

*HERTS.*—*June 8.* At Watford, Dorothy, wife of T. E. Dyson, esq. of Tolpits.

*June 10.* At Northaw, aged 80, Arnel Cotterell, esq. formerly of Woolwich.

*June 14.* At Redheath-house, the residence of J. Finch, esq. James Croft Brooke, esq. of Littlethorpe, co. York, formerly Major in the 3d Dragoon Guards.

*HERTS.*—*June 8.* At Huntingdon, in her 82d year, Ann, relict of the late Thomas Verney Okes, esq.

*KENT.*—*March 24.* At Clatham, Edward Peploe Law, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Vernon, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Law, of St. Petersburg.

*May 14.* Anne Augusta, wife of G. Miller, esq. of Goudhurst, Kent, and eldest dau. of R. Pack, esq. of Floore House, Northamptonshire.

*June 1.* At Woolwich, Capt. George Rivers Luke, R. Art.

After a few days illness, Mr. Alexander Selby, of Wilmington, near Dartford, aged 45 years.

*June 14.* At Bromley, Mary, relict of Stewart Erskine, esq. (cousin-german to the two last Earls of Kellie), who died July 31, 1836. Her maiden name was Reid.

*LANCASHIRE.*—*May 11.* At Preston, aged 31, Emma, wife of the Rev. Thomas Clark, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Preston.

*May 13.* Aged 71, William Farington, esq. of Shaw Hall.

*LEICESTER.*—*April 24.* At Leicester, aged 65, Mr. Joshua Harrison, timber-merchant. Perhaps few individuals were more generally known in this county, or more deservedly respected.

*LINCOLN.*—*Lately.* At Stamford, aged 47, Wm. Whitby, esq. surgeon.

*MIDDLESEX.*—*April 18.* At Lower Halliford, aged 64, Commodore James Jeakes, many years an officer in the Indian Navy.

*Lately.* At Southgate, aged 40, Lieut.-Col. Fred. Goulburn. He was appointed Cornet 23d dragoons 1803, Lieut. 1806, Capt. 1810, 15th dragoons 1813, Major



104th foot 1816, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1836. He served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo.

*May 28.* At Hanwell, in his 70th year, Martin Livesey, esq. last surviving son of Dr. Livesey, of Liverpool.

*June 1.* At Little Stanmore, aged 88, Mary, widow of Eardley Norton, esq.

**NORFOLK.**—*May 29.* At the vicarage, Middleton Lynn, aged 22, Anne, second dau. of the Very Rev. Peter Wood, Dean of Middleham.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—*May 19.* At Brackley, aged 27, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. W. K. Malins, second dau. of J. Horwood, esq. of Steane Park.

*Lately.* At Barby, aged 86, the widow of the Rev. J. Wright, Rector of Tatterford-cum-Tattersett, Suffolk.

**NOTTS.**—*April 22.* At Carlton-hall, the wife of Robert Ramsden, esq.

*May 17.* At Southwell, aged 69, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. T. Becker, Prebendary of Southwell.

**SOMERSET.**—*May 23.* At Wells, William Parfitt, esq. Deputy-Registrar of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and Secretary to the Bishop. Edward Parfitt, esq. of Wells, has been appointed to succeed in the former office.

*Lately.* At the Rectory, Heathfield, near Taunton, aged 75, the wife of the Rev. T. Cornish.

At Stocklinch Magdalen, the wife of the Rev. James Eyre.

At Bath, aged 75, the Right Hon. Susanah dowager Viscountess Exmouth. She was the second dau. of James Frowd, esq. was married to Edward the gallant Lord Viscount Exmouth in 1783, and left his widow in 1833, having had issue the present Viscount, the present Dean of Norwich, two other sons, and two daughters.

*June 9.* At Bridgewater, in his 70th year, Edward Bury, esq. a lineal descendant of James Douglas, Earl of Morton and Aberdeen.

*June 16.* Mary, wife of W. P. Roberts, esq. of Bath, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Mundy, of Bathampton House, Wilts.

**STAFFORD.**—*June 6.* R. Rutter, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. J. S. Rutter, Vicar of Walsall.

*June 7.* At Stafford, Samuel-Thomas, third son of the late Rev. Thomas P. Foley, Rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire.

**SUFFOLK.**—*May 22.* At Bury, aged 60, Capt. S. I. Payne, R.M.

*June 15.* At Bury, aged 71, Mary, widow of John Jackson, esq. of Dutton-hill, Great Easton, Essex.

**SURREY.**—*May 24.* At Mitcham-hall,

in her 63d year, Dorothea, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart. She was the 4th born but 3d dau. that survived of George Bowles, esq. of Mount Prospect, co. Cork; was married in 1792, and left a widow in 1827, having had issue Sir Thomas Henry Oakes, the present Baronet, four other sons, and three daughters.

**SUSSEX.**—*April 1.* At Hastings, in her 24th year, Anne, eldest dau. of Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart.

*April 24.* At Southover, Lewes, aged 44, Philip Orkney Skene, R. Eng. brother to Lieut. A. M. Skene, R. N. and G. R. Skene, esq. of Addersey lodge, Bucks. He was the eldest of five brothers, the last male branch of the Skenes of Skene and Hallyards, N. B., three of whom have died of a premature decline in the prime of manhood.

*May 7.* At Brighton, aged 72, Major Philip Stewart. He was appointed Captain in the army 1790, 114th foot 1794, 92d foot 1795, 3d foot 1804; brevet Major 1805, Capt. 5th vet. batt. the same year; 9th vet. batt. 1807, 2d vet. batt. 1819.

*May 17.* At Brighton, Mary, wife of Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy, dau. of the late John Bourke, esq. of Carshalton.

*May 22.* Capt. W. L. Brereton, eldest son of the late Col. Brereton, of Chichester.

*June 5.* At Hastings, in her 21st year, Louisa, dau. of the late David Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

*June 5.* At Worthing, aged 81, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of J. Wakefield, esq.

*June 6.* At the rectory, East Lavant, in her 5th year, Honora-Anne, dau. of the Rev. H. Legge, and cousin to the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Brighton, aged 86, Miss Lucien Jeffrey, sister to the late Duke of Grafton.

*June 12.* At Brighton, aged 55, Mary-Bridges, relict of T. Solly, esq. of Blackheath.

*Lately.* Colonel Richard Buckner, C. B. of Ronald's Wyke. He was appointed First Lieut. in the Royal Artillery 1794, Capt.-Lieut. 1797, Captain 1802, Major 1810, brevet Lt.-Col. 1813, in R. Art. 1814, and brevet Colonel 18—. He served in the Helder expedition 1795, in the Mediterranean 1807 and 1808, and in the expedition to Walcheren. He also served as a field officer at the battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, and battle of Nivelle, for which he received a medal and two clasps, and the companionship of the Bath. His body was interred in Chichester cathedral.

**WARWICK.**—*May 12.* At Bourton-hall, aged 71, John Shuckburgh, esq.

*May 16.* Aged 82, Richard Homer esq. of Solihull.

June 2. Aged 43. George Osmond, esq. of West Orchard, Coventry: a man whose private integrity and public usefulness had obtained him the esteem of all parties.

June 10. Aged 32. Richard Newcombe Gresley, esq. Barrister-at-Law, second son of Richard Gresley, esq. of Meriden. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1831., and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, July 3, 1829.

At Salford Prior's, aged 82, John Haywood, esq.

June 12. At Leamington, aged 29, Caroline, youngest dau. of Sir John Chetwode, Bart. of Oakley-hall, Staff.

June 13. At Solihull, Elizabeth Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Yates, rector of Solihull.

WILTS.—May 26. At Swindon, aged 87, Ann, relict of Rev. Edmund Gibson, grandson of the Right Rev. Edmund Gibson, formerly Bishop of London.

WORCESTER.—*Lately*. At Pershore, (on his road to visit his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Henry Chamberlain, of Breddicot-court, near Worcester,) John Davidson, esq. of Cork-st. London, the highly respected father of the late lamented African traveller.

May 24. At Bromwich-house, near Worcester, E. Waddron, esq.

Yorks.—May 9. In Wakefield, at the house of her son the Rev. E. C. Tyson, M.A. aged 71, Mrs. Tyson, of Bridlington Quay, relict of the Rev. Isaac Tyson, Vicar of Addingfleet and Hemingbrough, dau. of J. Milnes, esq. of Flockton-hall.

*Lately*. Mrs. Freeman, of Houseley-hall. She has left to the Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, youngest son of Lord Wharfedale, property, personal and freehold, amounting to about ten thousand pounds. The clause in the will states that Mrs. Freeman, having long been a sincere admirer of the manly independence of Lord Wharfedale's political character, was so much gratified at seeing Mr. Wortley determined to tread in his father's steps, that she was induced thus to testify her admiration of his character, and at the same time to aid, in some degree, in making up the pecuniary deficiencies which the sacrifice of professional to political success might call upon him to make. The bequest consists partly in money, to be paid immediately, and partly in reversionary property, including the Houseley-hall estate.

At Leeds, James Cassidy, esq. Lt.-Col. 31st regt. He was appointed an Ensign in the 1st West India regt. 1793, Lieut. 1799, 68th foot, 1797, Capt. 1st W. I. regt. 1804, brevet Major, 1814, 1st W. I.

regt. 1815, brevet Lt.-Colonel, 1822, Lt.-Col. 31st foot, 1825.

June 5. At Bridlington, aged 72, Marmaduke Prickett, esq.

WALES.—April 9. At Beaumaris, aged 31, Robert M. Poore, esq.

May 27. At Haverfordwest, aged 31, Emma, wife of C. Brooks, esq.

June 7. Aged 28, George Neville Brown, esq., of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, eldest son of Neville Brown, esq., city marshal.

SCOTLAND.—Jan. 22. At Glasgow, aged 72, Lieut. Colonel Francis Weller, formerly of the 13th regiment.

April 16, Aged 84, the relict of Lord Woodhouselee.

May 17. At Kirkcaldy, N.B., Georgina Mary, second dau. of Sir W. P. Call, Bart.

EAST INDIES.—Dec. 14. At Malacca, Nancy, wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry, Madras N. Inf. youngest dau. of Robert Trewhman, esq., original proprietor of the "Exeter Flying Post."

Feb. 17. On board the *Thomas Grenville*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, aged 25, Charles Henry, second son of Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.

*Lately*. Col. Alexander Cummins, Hon. E. I. C. service.

WEST INDIES.—April 11. In Jamaica, aged 72, Abraham Hodgson, esq. Custos Rotulorum and Member of Assembly for the parish of St. Mary.

ARGOAT.—Dec. 6. Off Malta, Commander Henry Jellicoe, R.N. of his Majesty's ship *Canopus*.

Dec. 21. At Sydney, New South Wales, Capt. Robert Gedney, of the ship *James Laing*, son of Mr. William Gedney, corn-factor, of Hull. He distinguished himself under Adm. Napier, in 1833, as Lieutenant in the service of Donna Maria Queen of Portugal, was presented with the Order of the Tower and Sword, and promoted to the command of the steam-ship, the *Lord of the Isles*, in the same service.

Jan. 23. At Hobart-town, Virginia, wife of A. Stephen, esq. his Majesty's Attorney-general at Van Diemen's Land, dau. of the late M. Consett, esq., of Guildford st.

Feb. 27. At Madeira, in the 9th year of his age, George Thomas Wright Wyndham, only son and heir of the late George Thomas Wyndham, esq. of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

April 5. At Hobart Town, Faude Ferguson, a free black of the Mandingo nation, aged 130 years. He was originally brought from Africa a slave, but by dint of industry soon obtained his freedom. It is worthy of remark, that on the



1st Aug. 1834, there was not a single individual of the Mandingo nation in slavery in Van Diemen's Land, they having all become free by their own exertions, industry and good conduct.

April 23. At the Havannah, in her 23rd year, Jane Maria, wife of Edward Wendham Harrington Sehenley, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration in the Isle of Cuba, youngest dau. of Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. of Shute House, Devon.

May 10. At Naples, aged 68, Harriet, relict of the late Sir W. Drummond, K. C., of Logie Almond, Perthshire.

May 15. At Paris, aged 41, Sophia Charlotte, wife of Thomas Tyndham Bernard, esq. of Wincheuden, Bucks, only dau. and heiress of the late Sir David Williams, Bart. of Goldingtons, Herts, and Clifford Court, Herefordshire.

May 27. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged

65, Lucy, widow of W. Wilson, esq. of Streatham-common, Surrey.

May 31. At San Sebastian, in her 33d year, Sarah, wife of John Callander, esq. Medical Inspector-general of the British Legion, eldest dau. of William A. Beckett, esq. of Golden-square.

Lately. Of wounds received in the assault on Irua. May 17, aged 23, Capt. J. M. P. Bezant. Royal Irish brigade in the service of the Queen of Spain, eldest son of John Bezant, esq. one of his Majesty's Special Justices of the Peace in the West Indies; and Capt. Pector Durie, 1st battalion British Legion, son of Charles Durie, esq. late Consul in Norway. Also slain during the attack, Major Macduff, a volunteer, formerly of the Legion, who was revisiting Spain to settle some affairs of pay.

At Paris, Thomas Jenkins, esq. formerly a capt. in the 11th Light Dragoons.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 24 to June 20, 1837.

| Christened.  | Buried.     |         |               |
|--------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| Males 1123   | Males 653   | Between | 2 and 5 170   |
| Females 1030 | Females 650 |         | 5 and 10 49   |
|              |             |         | 10 and 20 53  |
|              |             |         | 20 and 30 105 |
|              |             |         | 30 and 40 104 |
|              |             |         | 40 and 50 139 |
|              |             |         | 50 and 60 114 |
|              |             |         | 60 and 70 100 |
|              |             |         | 70 and 80 94  |
|              |             |         | 80 and 90 32  |
|              |             |         | 90 and 100 7  |
|              |             |         | 100 and 110 1 |

Whereof have died under two years old ...335

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 16.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 36 4   | 29 5    | 25 0  | 35 11 | 39 8   | 40 6  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. June 26.

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Kent Bags.....3l. 11s. to 4l. 10s.     | Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s. |
| Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.          | Kent Pockets.....3l. 15s. to 6l. 0s. |
| Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.           | Sussex.....3l. 12s. to 4l. 4s.       |
| Farnham (fine) ...6l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. | Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.         |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 24.

Smithfield. Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.—Straw, 2l. 0s. to 2l. 4s.—Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 5s.

#### SMITHFIELD, June 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Beef.....3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.     | Lamb.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.        |
| Mutton.....3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. | Head of Cattle at Market, June 26. |
| Vcal.....4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.     | Beasts.....2,421                   |
| Pork.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.     | Calves 404                         |
|                                 | Sheep & Lambs 22,500               |
|                                 | Pigs 590                           |

#### COAL MARKET, June 26.

Walls Ends, from 19s. 6d. to 22s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 44s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 50s. Mottled, 56s. Curd, 70s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 203. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 570. — Regent's, 18. — Rochdale, 112. — London Dock Stock, 54½. — St. Katharine's, 90½. — West India, 103. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 204. — Grand Junction Water Works, 32½. — West Middlesex, 79. — Globe Insurance, 147. — Guardian, 71. — Hope, 3½. — Chartered Gas Light, 48½. — Imperial Gas, 43½. — Phoenix Gas, 22. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 25. — Canada Land Company, 36½. — Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, 1837, to June 25, 1837, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |          |                 | Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |        |                |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.        | Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | Weather.       |
| May 26              | 57                 | 64    | 48                | in. pts. | cloudy, fair    | May 11              | 60                 | 68    | 54                | 29, 80 | do. cloudy     |
| 27                  | 57                 | 66    | 55                | , 97     | do. do.         | 12                  | 61                 | 62    | 59                | , 90   | cloudy, rain   |
| 28                  | 56                 | 59    | 55                | 30, 02   | do. rain        | 13                  | 65                 | 69    | 62                | , 80   | fair, do. do.  |
| 29                  | 62                 | 64    | 54                | 29, 98   | fair            | 14                  | 66                 | 72    | 57                | , 83   | do.            |
| 30                  | 55                 | 65    | 48                | 30, 05   | do.             | 15                  | 67                 | 72    | 57                | , 97   | fine           |
| 31                  | 53                 | 65    | 54                | , 00     | do. cloudy      | 16                  | 62                 | 74    | 64                | , 90   | do. rain       |
| Jun. 1              | 52                 | 59    | 49                | 29, 96   | hail, fair      | 17                  | 65                 | 72    | 59                | , 93   | do.            |
| 2                   | 54                 | 59    | 51                | 30, 00   | cloudy          | 18                  | 60                 | 65    | 58                | , 80   | cl. fair, rain |
| 3                   | 49                 | 61    | 48                | 29, 95   | do.             | 19                  | 62                 | 70    | 59                | , 90   | do. do.        |
| 4                   | 55                 | 67    | 53                | 30, 10   | fair            | 20                  | 68                 | 72    | 58                | , 90   | do. do.        |
| 5                   | 61                 | 71    | 55                | , 10     | do. rain        | 21                  | 65                 | 72    | 57                | 30, 07 | fair           |
| 6                   | 58                 | 67    | 48                | , 10     | do.             | 22                  | 63                 | 72    | 60                | , 28   | do.            |
| 7                   | 50                 | 56    | 43                | , 14     | do. cloudy,     | 23                  | 68                 | 75    | 59                | , 30   | do.            |
| 8                   | 53                 | 57    | 49                | 29, 90   | cloudy          | 24                  | 67                 | 75    | 60                | , 15   | do.            |
| 9                   | 58                 | 69    | 58                | , 70     | fair, do. rain. | 25                  | 70                 | 74    | 58                | , 10   | do.            |
| 10                  | 60                 | 68    | 57                | , 60     | do. do.         |                     |                    |       |                   |        |                |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 29 to June 26, 1837, both inclusive.

| May & June. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3½ per Cent. 1878. | 3½ per Cent. Reduced. | New 3½ per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Old S. Sea Annuities. | South Sea Stock. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills, £1000. |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 29          |             | 90½                  | 91½                  |                    | 97½                   | 99               |                 |                       |                  |              | 35 37 pm.    | 35 37 pm.         |
| 30 206½     |             | 90½                  | 91½                  |                    | 97½                   | 99½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 260½         | 35 37 pm.    | 35 37 pm.         |
| 31 205½     |             | 90½                  | 91½                  |                    | 97½                   | 99½              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 37 34 pm.    | 34 36 pm.         |
| 1 204       |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   | 98½              |                 |                       |                  |              | 34 36 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 2 204       |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  |                 |                       |                  | 259½         | 31 33 pm.    | 30 32 pm.         |
| 3           |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  |                 |                       |                  |              |              |                   |
| 5 203       |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  | 259½         | 34 37 pm.    | 34 37 pm.         |
| 6 204½      |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 35 37 pm.    | 35 37 pm.         |
| 7 204½      |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             | 87½                   |                  |              | 35 37 pm.    | 35 37 pm.         |
| 8 205       |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 35 37 pm.    | 35 27 pm.         |
| 9 204½      |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  |                 |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 10          |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 12 205½     |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 34 36 pm.    | 34 36 pm.         |
| 13 206      |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 34 36 pm.    | 34 36 pm.         |
| 14 205½     |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 34 36 pm.    | 34 36 pm.         |
| 15 206½     |             | 89½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 16 206½     |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 17 206½     |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 19 206½     |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 32 34 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 20 206½     |             | 90                   |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 31 33 pm.    | 31 33 pm.         |
| 21 206      |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 31 33 pm.    | 31 33 pm.         |
| 22 206½     |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 97½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 31 33 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 23 207      |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 98                    |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 30 33 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 24 207½     |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 98                    |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 34 36 pm.    | 34 36 pm.         |
| 26 207½     |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 98                    |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 35 37 pm.    | 35 37 pm.         |

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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.  
AUGUST 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of the PALACE of NONESUCH, in Surrey.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

LANCASTRIENSIS remarks:—"In your biography of John Latham, M.D. F.R.S. (the Ornithologist, July 1837, p. 93, your compiler states him to be the Editor of the London Pharmacopœia of 1803, and author of the Harveian Oration 1794,—a Letter to Sir George Baker on Gout and Rheumatism 1796,—and of Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes, 1811. The Harveian Oration could only be delivered by a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, which Dr. Latham of Romsey was not. The author and editor of those works was John Latham, M.D. of Brasenose College, Oxford, F.R. and L.S.S. late of Harley-street, London, and President of the College of Physicians of London, immediately before the occupancy of that Chair by the present President, Sir Henry Hallford. He is now resident in respected and honourable retirement at his seat, Brailwell-hall, Cheshire."

"Bishop Newton, on the Prophecies, Vol. I. p. 136, edit. 1766, quotes the following passage from Origen, but without, (as he usually does,) giving a reference:—

—τυπικῶς μὲν οὖν καὶ αἰνιγματικῶς ἀναφερομένου εἰς τὸν Χριστὸν τῶν ἀναγεγραμμένων ἐν τῇ νόμῳ πλεοντα ὅσα ἐστὶν εὖρεῖν. γυνωτερά δὲ καὶ σαφέστερα ἐγὼ οὐκ ὄρω ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ἀλλὰ τίνα παρὰ ταῦτα.

S. L. would be much obliged to any correspondent, who would inform him in what work of Origen the above passage occurs."

A. J. K. remarks:—"In the Minor Correspondence of your May number, it is alleged that your Antiquarian Correspondent at Exeter has been grossly deceived in stating that Greek coins have been found in great numbers in the City of Exeter as of ancient deposit, and that such an assertion requires no serious refutation: now surely it would not be difficult to prove that many cohorts of the Roman legions stationed in Britain were raised in the provinces of Greece; that the earliest British coins had peculiarly a Greek character; that the Greeks and Phœnicians traded with Britain; and consequently that it is more than probable that some of their current monies would find their way into this island, and be occasionally discovered, as well as the Roman.

"That such is really the case the recent discoveries at Exeter have afforded proof, and it would be odd were it otherwise. It would be a singular circumstance indeed that the current coin of a nation, by some elective attraction, should peculiarly confine itself alone and unmixed to its own peculiar dominions. That it should be impossible to find, for instance, a coin of Richard I. and one of St. Louis in Great Britain. The *Nænia Britannica* of Douglas will show an example, that in the Romano-British barrows excavated in fortifying the heights at Chatham, a Greek coin was found with the sepulchral relics; besides, when Greek literature was known to the Druids, is there anything incredible in the fact that the Greek currency had reached the districts where they taught?"

Our Correspondent on the Pronunciation of the word *Ache*, in addition to testimonies which he adduced in March, p. 265, might have likewise brought forward the following passage of Shakspeare, which occurs in "Much Ado about Nothing," Act. 3, Scene 4.

*Beatrice*.—By my troth I am exceeding ill;—hey, ho!

*Mary*.—For a hawk, a horse, or a husband?—

*Beat*.—For the letter which begins them all—H.

The jest requires the pronunciation *aitch*. Steevens in this passage likewise cites an epigram of Heywood (published 1566) on the letter H, which will serve to confirm the same thing:—

"H is worst among all letters in the crosse row,

For if thou find him either in thine elbow,  
In thine arm or leg, in any degree,  
In thine head or teeth, or toe or kneec.  
Into what place soever H may pike him,  
Where'er thou find *ache* thou shalt not like him."

Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary, has noticed that Butler (*Hudibras* III. ii. 407,) speaks of those who—

Can by their pains and *ach-es* find  
All turns and changes of the wind.

And he says that Swift had it in his Shower in London, as first printed. In Lloyd's "Men Miracles, 1656," we have—

"Tenants with *aches* and sore eyes."



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

RAMELES IN EGYPT AND CANDIA, &c.

By CAPTAIN R. SCOTT. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT is with a satisfaction somewhat similar to that with which we contemplate the growth of the human frame, the progress from youth to age, the dawning of the early intellect, and the formation of the manly character, that we view also the rise of a whole nation from its first rudiments of savage life, and see it advancing in civilization, and possessing the arts of social improvement; and where a few years back, some straggling flocks alone were pastured on the mountain side, or some tents scattered by the Nomad tribes along the bosom of the desert, we see men gradually taking permanent possession of the land, clearing the forests, and forcing the plowshare over the grateful bosom of the earth:

How jocund do they drive their team afield!  
Now bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Then we see cities rising along the plains, men turning the powers of nature to their use, exploring their future wealth in the bowels of the mountains, and making the rivers, and the ocean itself, the apparent barrier to their increase, only a new and more powerful means of enlarging their resources, and extending their strength and influence. In late ages of the world, like those in which we live, such interesting phenomena cannot often present themselves to view; but in the page of history we may trace the traditions that have come down of the rise of the communities of mankind. It would be, however, with no inferior interest, that we should contemplate the revival of a country consecrated in our minds by the recollections of its former glory, and whose annals, though long since closed, were once bright with the lustre of historic fame; to see the dormant ashes awake to life; the causes of its decay or downfall discovered and repaired; fresh vigour infused into its system; and a second brilliant career of prosperity commenced. Yet this has been a fact of such rare occurrence, as to lead the philosopher to presume that the social system, like the productions of nature, when once they decay, rise no more; and thus the poet describes the stream of time as flowing over the ruins of the empires which it has passed in its progress:

Westward the course of Empire holds its way,  
The four first acts already past;  
A fifth shall close the drama of the day;  
Time's noblest empire is his last.

It is thus the huge skeletons of Babylon and Tyre are lying in the desert, reminding us alike of the magnificence of their dominion and the completion of their ruin: yet, in spite both of History and Prophecy, we have now before us the spectacle of two nations, and those of all recorded in history the most dear to our recollections, after a long sleep of slavery and degradation, bursting their fetters, and struggling to rise into a new and independent existence. GREECE is assuming her forgotten rank among the nations of Europe. Her mountains and her shores are again

peopled with life and activity. The time that has past is rising once more, with every characteristic feature, and with every picturesque accompaniment. The Letters which were given her by *Cadmus*, and the Laws bequeathed to her by *Solon*, have not been forgotten. Her ancient destinies seem awaking in every quarter to new enterprize. The Amphitryonic Council is again sitting: the *Ægean* is studded with sails; galleys are again carrying the wealth of *Eubœa* to distant shores; the bales of commerce are lying on the *Piræus*; and the Athenian mariner may again be seen resting on his oar. If Greece wants incentives to a national spirit, she has only to look back to her own annals, for all that was magnanimous, generous, intelligent, and brave: she has only to look to her ancestors, for a race of men, who, in force of imagination, in delicacy of taste, in sublimity of thought, and in ardour of mind, have never had their equals. Her oracles are now no longer dumb. From the caves of *Delphi*, and the forests of *Dodona*, a voice, not of lament, but of confidence and courage, is again heard,

O'er thee, *Oh King!* their hundred arms they wave,  
O'er thee in deeper, hoarser murmurs breathe.

But while we contemplate with 'trembling hope' the rising prospects of a land like this, struggling to achieve a second Liberty, we may also, looking southward, view one even yet more venerable for its antiquity, and, if possible, more deeply sunk in what appeared a hopeless and remediless captivity, in like manner rising from its sleep, and commencing its progress towards the establishment of a second Empire; yet, with this distinction, that while the fortunes of *Greece* have awakened the sympathy, and appealed to the assistance of the powers of Europe, *Egypt* has been roused from her oblivious slumber by the single and unassisted genius of an obscure and unknown slave. With no one to instruct him, and none to incite, *Mahomed Ali* became signally *sua artifex fortunæ*. He curbed early within him the fiery passions and burning ardours of his nature and his race; he resisted the melting desires and the voluptuous languors that have enslaved and enervated his countrymen. He stood up like a man among children; and, at his call, the genius of civil arts and political wisdom awoke from the tomb. He who now rules the empire of *Sesostris*, who sits upon the throne where *Pharaoh* sate—who governs the kingdom of the *Ptolemies*—who has succeeded to the rule of *Saladin*, and possesses a sway greater than that of the *Khalifs*, or the *Mameluke Sultans*—was once a low official drudge—a servile taxgatherer—an obscure, unknown slave—a servant of the *Scraglio*! He now sways the empire of the most ancient kingdom of the World; he is lord of the seven-mouthed Nile; he possesses all from the distant mountains of *Ethiopia* to the *Alexandrian Pharos*—all are his!—*Thebes* and her hundred gates—the eternal pyramids—all that is most august, most sacred, and most revered in the annals of the World, are in his possession! *Mahomed Ali*, the Slave, holds the sceptre of *Ramesis*, which he wrested from the Sultan's feeble hand:—yet is his heart not hardened, nor are his eyes dim. His policy has accompanied his power: he has shown that he may be trusted with the rights of his fellow-creatures, and that he is acquainted with the just limits of power, which no sovereign can infringe without diminishing the influence, or endangering the security, of his Throne. Commerce and arts, and milder and juster laws, have followed his new dominion. Enterprize is busy on his shores; and he himself, though grey in years,

'Impatiens ævi, spernit novisse Senectam.'



and he wants only an acknowledgment of the independence of his kingdom by the European States, to complete the consolidation of his power, and to secure the stability of his empire: for, like Mithridates—like Hannibal—like Arminius, his country is now—in him alone. Such a country, under such a ruler, placed in the position it is, cannot exist without possessing an important influence on the different states of Europe. Egypt is, as it were, the isthmus between the West and East—the key that opens to European enterprise the gates of the Asiatic dominion. The importance attached to the possession of Egypt by Napoleon we all know. He placed his foot on her, that he might, through her, rise to grasp that still remoter empire which Alexander relinquished in despair. Whatever the designs of Russia may be, evil or good, to her the friendship and the alliance of Egypt must be of the most vital importance: but, perhaps above all, to our own country are her destinies the most eventful. This we virtually acknowledged when we wrested her dominion from France; and as long as we possess the kingdoms beyond the Indus, as long as we watch with a jealous and vigilant eye the ambition of Russia, so long is it the policy of England to foster the independence, to augment the power, and to secure the friendship of that important country. These considerations called our attention to Captain Scott's work, which we found to be such as any man of knowledge and observation would not be unwilling to own; a work of much observation, judiciously collected, and told in a pleasing and agreeable manner. To him we need make no apology for drawing largely on his stores, in the following extracts which we shall make on the present situation and resources of the country:

"With respect to *young Egypt*, such was the discrepancy of opinion among recent writers, that it was obvious by close unprejudiced observation alone could any idea be formed of the impulse given to the march of civilization; for whilst by some the changes which have of late years been effected in that country have been spoken of in the most exalted terms of praise, by others they are condemned as mere innovations, tending to no possible good; and whilst the former maintain that, touched by Promethean fire, Egypt has started into a new life of civilization, the latter describe it as a country plunged in the lowest depths of misery, and governed by the most revolting tyranny. Both these statements are equally distant from the truth, having been dictated by self-interest in the one case, by prejudice in the other. That Egypt is making rapid advances towards civilization will not admit of a dispute; but there is yet much to be done, ere she can take rank as an enlightened nation. That the ruler of Egypt is a despot, and the inhabitants mere serfs, chained to the land, are also facts beyond the power of contradiction; but that Mahomed Ali is a sanguinary tyrant, and that he has involved the Egyptians in greater misery than they before endured,

are assertions that have been hazarded without due reflection. As regards the *improved state of the country*, though I did not, as I had been led to expect, find a diligence grinding down a Macadamized road between Cairo and Alexandria; nor the streets of those cities subjected to the omnibus nuisance; neither that gin-palaces had been opened to facilitate the conversion of Mahomedans, and penny magazines published in Arabic for the diffusion of useful knowledge; yet I soon became sensible that, thanks to Mahomed Ali's tyranny, a Christian's head was now as safe on his shoulders in Cairo as in London; his purse safer in his pocket; that he was neither despised for his religion, nor ridiculed for his dress; but, on the contrary, was invariably treated with respect; that without any outward check upon vice, it was less apparent in the streets of the Egyptian metropolis, than in those of most European cities. In fine, it appeared to me that the people, well-disposed by nature, had rather been *weaned* from their vices and prejudices by a growing sense of the advantages of civilization, than *forced* into compliance with an order of things, so totally at variance with all their former habits and preconceived notions."

When Captain Scott was at Alexandria, he of course visited the Naval

Arsenal, which is a magnificent establishment, and has been brought in a short time to a great degree of perfection :

"Very few things," he says, "are English; and of those, *bar-iron* was the only article that figured conspicuously. In the store-houses I noticed some brass swivel guns of about a pound calibre; a few were English; but the greater part were of native workmanship: they were all fitted with percussion locks. The number of men employed in the Arsenal, amounts to about 3000. The workmen are chiefly natives of the country; the foremen are mostly foreigners—Frenchmen, Italians, and Maltese; the director of the establishment and naval architect (Cerisy Bey) is a native of France. The Dockyard contains four permanent slips for building vessels of the largest class, their dimensions being 195 feet by 33. Several vessels have already been launched from them, and three line-of-battle ships and a large transport were in a state of forwardness when I left Alexandria. The build of the Egyptian ships is by no means so strong as those of our service; and the timber of which they are constructed (now brought principally from the newly-acquired province of Adana) is not sufficiently seasoned. They are, however, fine models of vessels, and most of the latest improvements in naval architecture have been adopted in their construction—such as round sterns, diagonal planking for the decks, *mademasts*, that is, composed of various pieces, &c. &c. The Egyptian navy afloat consists of 89 line-of-battle ships of from 90 to 136 guns, seven large frigates of from 50 to 60 guns, six corvettes, eight brigs, and several cutters, schooners, fire-ships, gunboats, and transports. They are mostly named after the principal

towns of Egypt, as Mesr (Cairo), Mehalet Kebeer, Mansourah, &c. The first time I visited one of the Egyptian ships of war was under every disadvantage, having on my way gone on board his Majesty's sloop *Champion*, a pattern of order, cleanliness and regularity, even in our service. I was nevertheless struck, on planting my foot on the deck of the Mesr, to find those good qualities possessed to a very considerable degree; a sailor's practised eye could probably have detected numerous faults in the setting up rigging, in the internal oeconomy of the vessel, and so forth, which to me are not apparent; but in every thing my expectations were far surpassed. The vessel, a noble three-decker mounting 136 guns, was at that time commanded by a Frenchman, whose good taste in fitting up his ship I could not but admire. The guns were in excellent order, and all fitted with sights; the decks clean and clear, and devoid of any close, disagreeable smell. The Mehalet Kebeer is perhaps the best regulated ship in the Egyptian navy; it is a fine round-sterned two-decker carrying 100 guns, all 32 pounders, of which 30 on the upper deck are carronades. The crew consists of 1100 men. The complement of men to the Egyptian ships is ten to a gun, but the actual number usually exceed that average. The officers are far too few in proportion to the men. The Mehalet Kebeer, for instance, had only a first and second captain, seven lieutenants, and ten or twelve midshipmen: the petty-officers were tolerably numerous."

If the above description shows advance towards a resemblance even to our navy, the following account will again separate us on a point esteemed of the most vital importance :

"The discipline is slack; but this arises from the *familiarity* existing between the officers and the sailors. The Arab is naturally obedient to his superiors so long as they maintain their places; but both officers and men are unavoidably taken from the same class—for there is but one in Egypt: they are consequently on a par in point of birth, and as yet but little removed from each other by education. The only distinction between them is the gold-laced coat worn by the former, and that loses all respect if once laid aside. This, I was sorry to learn, is but too frequently the case in the Egyptian naval service—the officers at one moment expecting their subordinates to execute the

most servile offices for them, the next will be perhaps hugging their pipe-bearers round the neck. The pay is remarkably good; and, what is of more consequence, is pretty regularly issued: a captain of a line-of-battle ship receives 300 dollars a month; the other ranks less in proportion; the petty-officers from 175 to 200 piastres (£1. 19s. to £2. 4s.); the sailors from 15 to 55 piastres. The expenses of the officers are trifling. There being no mess on board any of the ships, each eats his pittance how and when it best pleases him. Amongst them are many Franks, chiefly French, but (excepting in the medical department) not one Englishman. The Egyptian navy was placed in 1834



under the command of Moutouch Pasha, promoted from Vice-Admiral. He has the character of being a very different man from his predecessor Osman Pasha, who, deserting the Egyptian service in 1833, added the crime of treachery to the faults of drunkenness, ignorance, and cowardice, by which he was previously distinguished. The Admiral Pasha is assisted by a Council, consisting of the Vice-Admiral of the fleet, Monsieur Besson, a Frenchman, (who is said to have projected a plan for the escape of Bonaparte from St. Helena,) Cerisy Bey, the naval architect before mentioned, and two other mem-

bers, who are Turks. The ships are not, generally speaking, handsome, being very large and unwieldy for young sailors to manage; indeed, the *Mesr* is so large, that there is not a sufficient depth of water in the channel to allow her going to sea with guns and stores on board; she therefore remains in port as a kind of guard-ship. They are considered dull sailors, which may probably arise from the coppering on their bottoms being constantly out of repair—a fault occasioned by the sheets not being sufficiently thick when put on," &c.

We now pass to the army. It was in the year 1815, that Mohamed Ali issued his first order for organising his army on the European model, and it was received by the Turks and Arnauts who composed it with undisguised dissatisfaction. They had no idea that a bayonet was a better weapon than a yatagan, and they did not relish a drill of six hours a day, which divorced them from their pipes. The consequence was a revolt, which was so far successful that the old order was re-established, and pistols and papouches resumed their honours. Fortunately for the Pasha, the Sultan ordered him to carry on the war against those potent Dissenters, the Wahabees: this was a golden opportunity for getting rid of his refractory Arnauts. The Chief of the Wahabees was captured, Mekka was saved, and a few skeleton regiments returned to Egypt. A war with Sennaar in 1820 completed what the Arabian campaign began: not only did the Pasha calculate that the remainder of his intractable troops would be disposed of, but that the conquered country would furnish him with more submissive and docile levies.

"The army," says Capt. Scott, "continued to occupy both Sennaar and Cuda-fa= till the latter end of 1824, when it was relieved by a body of black slaves, who had been captured and sent to Egypt by thousands, and who now returned, formed into regiments, and drilled in the European manner. The astonishment of the

undisciplined Janizaries was unbounded—resistance fruitless; so sheathing their scymitars, and exclaiming *Allah akbah*, 'God is great,' they took their way back to Egypt, from whence the great portion of them was shortly afterwards shifted to Candia."

The army was formed upon the French model, and divided into five battalions of eight hundred men each; each regiment being a small *corps d'armée*, that could be employed separately under its own colonel. In three years six regiments were completed, making an army of 24,000 men. In 1824 the new regiments were fit to take the field. One was sent to relieve the army in Sennaar, and another dispatched to the pashalic of Mekka. The Wahabees, who had been used to the showy and martial appearance of the Turkish cavalry, despised this new infantry sent against them, and came down to surround and cut them in pieces. The advantage of discipline, however, over the most enthusiastic courage, was soon seen, and the victory of the Pasha was complete. Under Ibrahim Pasha, the same troops, in the sanguinary and severe conflicts in the Morea, maintained their character; the solitary skirmish of Mylos being the only check that they received. The Egyptian army in 1828 having completed its conquest of the Morea, was about to be transported to some other part of the theatre of war, when the battle of Navarino took place, and, in consequence, Ibrahim and his troops returned to Egypt. We ought, however,

to observe, that in the course of a few years the black slaves of Sennaar and Kir dofan had been swept off by disease and climate, and the casualties of war; and that their place had been filled up with the native fellahs. The total of regular troops is supposed to amount to about 90,550, of which 70,400 is composed of regiments of the line. And this, as Capt. Scott observes, is an enormous force to raise out of the population of Egypt. The pay of a colonel is about 8000 piastres,\* or 88*l.* a month, a captain 500, and a private 20. The system of conscription is used to recruit the army, and as it is placed in the hands of the shieks el-billed, every kind of deceit and violence, and every species of abuse, is practised by them. The officers form the worst part of the Egyptian army. They are entirely Turks; for the Pasha was fearful of the influence that Arab officers might acquire with their countrymen: but this part of the system is undergoing a change. It would be unjust not to notice that to Sulïemen Pasha, alias Colonel Sevès, is due the credit of having, with infinite pains, patience, and perseverance, despite of jealousies, backbitings, and prejudices, brought the Egyptian army to its present state of discipline; † a task which certainly bespeaks the possession of rare military qualities. From his services in the Morea, when he was the principal adviser of Ibrahim Pasha, it may be inferred that he is equally as capable of directing an army in the field, as of preparing one for it. *Au reste*, according to the general testimony of his countrymen, he is in social life—*un brave garçon*—and as far as having three wives and a handsome service of pipes and coffee cups, he does his *petit possible* to convince the world that he is a good Mussulman.

Let us pass to the arts of peace; and first contemplate the budget of the Pasha, who is his own chancellor of the exchequer. The revenue of Egypt is calculated, in the years of 'a good Nile,' to amount to about twenty millions of dollars, or four millions and a half sterling; at other times it does not exceed fifteen millions; this is exclusive of Syria and Candia, both of which at present are sources of expense to the treasury. The principal sources of revenue are the Land Tax, about a million and a half; the Capitation Tax, half a million; and the Customs and Excise, three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The rest is made up by the farming out fisheries, monopolies, and different taxes, amongst which one on jugglers, dancing women, and courtezans amounts annually to no less than thirty thousand pounds: surely an enormous sum to be raised from such a source. This revenue, Captain Scott thinks, might be augmented in various ways; but he is sceptical as to the expediency of abandoning altogether the manufactures, monopolies, &c. and opening the trade. For the possession of manufactories is called for by the uncertainty of Mohamed Ali's foreign relations, and the government monopoly in the export of corn to save the country from famine; whilst the want of landed proprietors and capitalists obliges the Viceroy to constitute himself the farmer-general

\* The Egyptian piastre was, in 1834, worth about 2*d.*

† We must give the following note from Capt. Scott's work. "On a substitution of the English for the French bayonet, a Frenchman high in Mohamed Ali's service, accompanying his highness on one of the inspections of the small arm manufactory, objected to this alteration, saying, the English bayonets were too short. 'There's no pleasing them ere French foreigners,' muttered a patriotic operative, before whom the observation was made. 'Now they finds our bayonets too short—at Waterloo they found them too long.' The viceroy enjoyed a hearty laugh on the words being translated, and ordered a puras to be given to the patriotic gunsmith." i. 166.



and sole merchant of Egypt. The Pasha is, however, modifying his system, as his subjects are acquiring knowledge, and is gradually giving up his monopolies, beginning with those that bear most heavily on the Fellah population; amongst the number, those on the sale of corn and barley, oil, fowls, eggs; on the spinning of flax and manufacture of mats, &c. The collection of the revenue is still entrusted to the Copts, the only persons sufficiently clever financiers to undertake such a complicated affair. The Nazzeers are land stewards of the Pasha, who take his rents and see that his lands are well cultivated; for, with the exception of some estates belonging to the mosques, the Pasha is proprietor of all Egypt. The principal source of expense to the cultivator is, the *irrigation* of his lands. The price of labour in Upper Egypt is 20 peras a day. The quantity of husband susceptible of cultivation may be computed at about four million five hundred thousand seydans. The chief productions are cotton, indigo, hemp, flax, sugar,\* rice, corn, barley, millet, peas, beans, cloves, tobacco, and dates.† Large tracts of land have been planted with olive and mulberry trees. The olive thrives in an extraordinary way, producing fruit in the third year. This acquisition has been gained from Candia (where, however, the olive takes five years to bear fruit), and Egyptian oil will before long be found in the European market. Rose-water is produced in the Fayoum. The silk of Egypt is on the decline, principally, our author thinks, from the ill-chosen spots for the mulberry plantations. The mineral productions of Egypt are emeralds, copper, silver, and other metals (the mines of which do not appear to have been worked since the time of the Romans), salt, nitre, soda, sal ammoniac, &c. Egypt also exports, to a vast amount, buffalo, ox, and goat skins; and many valuable articles pass through her country in search of a market from Nubia and Africa, such as gums, spices, drugs, ivory, and coffee. The principal consumers of Egyptian produce, ‡ after Turkey, has hitherto been Austria, which took, some years since, nearly twice as much as England, and sent more than double the goods; but the trade with Austria is on the decline in consequence of Syria furnishing the timber for Egypt, which was formerly procured from the forests of Dalmatia. England is the next principal consumer, and then France and Tuscany. In 1831, the exports of Egypt amounted to 1,630,000*l.*, the imports to 1,566,000*l.* Of this, raw cotton was exported to the amount of 600,000*l.*, and manufactured cotton imported to the value of 325,000*l.*, but a great increase has taken place in the production of this valuable plant, and the cotton crop in 1835 was valued at a million and a half sterling. England supplies Egypt with iron, cutlery, coals, manu-

\* Sugar canes grow in the Delta, but the warmer climate of Upper Egypt is more congenial to them. i. 135.

† Captain Scott says,—"The fruits, though fine to the sight, do not attain the flavour of the same species in other climates. The citrons, lemons, and oranges, for instance, are by no means so good as those of Spain. The limes and bananas are inferior to those of the West Indies; and even the *dates*, the staple of the country, are not to be compared with those of Western Africa. The nights probably are too cold, and the vegetation, forced on by abundant irrigation, may possibly be too rapid. The vegetables, though large, are tasteless from the same cause."—i. 61. Doubtless the excess of humidity from artificial means is the cause of want of flavour. But Capt. Scott has not noticed the want of fragrance in the plants of Egypt, a fact mentioned by Pliny:—"In Egypto minime odoratæ flores."—Nat. Hist. lib. xxi. c. 7.

‡ "Of 80 square-rigged merchant vessels that I at one time counted in the harbour of Alexandria, 24 were Austrian or Tuscan, 15 French, 6 English (i. e. Maltese), 6 Sardinian, 4 Swedish, 4 Neapolitan, and 1 Russian. The rest had no colours, and were probably Greek."—i. 22.

factured cottons, and warlike stores. France supplies wine, sugar, and silk. Egypt supplies Greece with rice,\* for which she receives money, and Turkey with *every thing*. The superficial contents of Egypt, i. e. the land susceptible of cultivation, is about 6,800 square miles; for, though the valley of the Nile exceeds five miles in width, yet the cultivation seldom extends so far, and sometimes not more than half a mile. It is supposed that the population of Egypt is on the decrease,† but the official returns do not support this statement. It is composed of a medley of almost all the nations of the East. The Arabs (fellahs and Bedouins) constitute about 12-13ths of the whole amount; that is, about three millions. The Copts are the next numerous body. The Turks and Albanians hold the first rank in the land, filling most of the principal posts, and may be estimated at 10,000. The Ethiopians at 15,000. The Levantines, including Syrians, Armenians, and Greeks, amount to about 30,000. The Georgian Circassians at 25,000, the Franks at 6,000, and the Jews at 20,000. The establishment of factories in Egypt has considerably alleviated the condition of the lower orders, by giving employment to many who formerly depended ‡ on a precarious agriculture for their subsistence; for it frequently happened that by the failure of the rise of the Nile, on which the fertilization of their grounds depends, the population of a whole district could not find employment, and required relief; but this the system of agriculture could not afford. Captain Scott well observes, that "by the time machinery can be worked in Egypt so as to produce goods at a cheaper rate than by manual labour, then it may be expected that improved means of irrigation will also have been adopted, to enable the fellah to return, with a certainty of gaining a livelihood, to his original and destined occupation." The great evil that weighs down the country, pressing on the springs of industry, is the necessity which obliges Mahomet Ali to constitute himself the sole proprietor of the soil; but it seems at present a matter of necessity, for if the land was parcelled out to the Turks, the grandees of the court, they would regain their authority, of which the Pasha has been so long aiming to deprive them. The Arab

\* "The rice (at Rosetta) is of a bad quality, and mixed with a large proportion of salt; they told me this was done to make it *keep*, but I fancy there is another reason, to make it *weigh*, salt being a cheaper article in Egypt than rice. It is principally exported to Russia. The rice grounds are mostly between Rosetta and the mouth of the river, and in the direction of Damietta."—i. 66. Capt. Scott considers the commerce of Rosetta, except for the exportation of fruit and grain, to be at an end.—i. 62. The trade of Damietta is considerable, but confined chiefly to the Greek islands and Levant, carried on in small vessels; for the mouth of the eastern arm of the Nile, though more practicable than the Rosetta branch, is, like it, obstructed by a bar.—i. 90.

† The plague in 1835 is computed to have carried off 12,000 persons in Alexandria, and in all Egypt 200,000.—Vol. i. 20. Capt. Scott estimates the population of Cairo, previously to the plague, at half a million (p. 157), but this much exceeds the common statistical accounts.

‡ The pay of a workman in the Arsenal varies, according to his proficiency, from one penny to seven pence per diem: such as are on the lowest scale of pay receive, in addition, an allowance of food.—i. 33. Capt. Scott observed the great advantage the workmen in the manufactories appeared to possess over the field labourers, being all decently clothed and shod, and looking well fed and contented.—i. 64. See also p. 79—"Many of my preconceived notions of the poverty and misery of the *fellahs* were, I must confess, considerably shaken," &c. And p. 140—"The price of labour varies, in the Delta, from 20 paras to a piastre a day. The price of provisions—fowls 1½ piastre each, ducks 1½ each, four large French rolls 1 piastre, 24 eggs 1 piastre, six pounds of dates 1 piastre. The village markets are well supplied with eggs, salt fish, and fresh meat.



Sheiks are not to be trusted; and if the land were divided amongst the people themselves, each fellah would cultivate merely the quantity of ground sufficient to afford him subsistence, and no more. For the same reason, Mahomet Ali has burthened himself with so many monopolies, and is in fact the sole merchant of the country; but as there are no Barings, Browns, or Rothschilds on the banks of the Nile, and as no Europeans would hazard their capital in a country whose independence is not acknowledged, and which could give no guarantee for the fulfilment of their engagements,—the present commercial power, like all other, must rest with the Pasha. On him, as Captain Scott observes, the existence of Egypt as a nation depends, and his death would either plunge the country in a civil war, or engage it in a contest with Russia and Turkey, who would both endeavour to possess it.

"The greatest fault," Captain Scott observes, "with which the administration of Mohamed Ali can be charged is the outlay of large sums of money, obtained by exorbitant taxation, upon the wild experiments of the Viseroys's Frank advisers. These needy adventurers, mostly refugees from France, Spain, Piedmont, and Naples, with the word honour on their lips, and a bit of ribbon at their button holes, have no other object in view than to cut out work that will put them in a way of making fortunes, at his expense, in as short a time as possible. It is thus that even the *useful* public works have all been hurried on, for the sake of being done *quickly*, rather than with a view to their being done *well*. The canals, bridges, factories, forts, &c. all partake of this radical defect. The Egyptian ships of war are said all to be falling to pieces from the same cause. Much as this system of roguery is to be regretted, the wasteful expenditure of money on wild speculations, that can, in the present state of Egypt, tend to no possible good, is yet more seriously to be deplored. The cheap rate at which human labour is obtained in Egypt,—the facility of water carriage in that level and intersected country,—the bulky nature (as cotton) of the commodities it produces,—the expense attendant on the purchase of foreign machinery, and on its repairs,—the want of fuel and want of science, cause *steam power and rail-roads* to be applied to the purposes of commerce and manufactures at a dead loss. All Mohamed's bubbles sink, how-

ever, into insignificance, when compared to his projects to *dam the Nile*. This project has been undertaken at the suggestion of the sect of the *Simonians* resident at Cairo, and the '*Pere Enfantine*' his chief engineer and *treasurer*, assisted by a Monsieur Lelan—an élève of the Polytechnic School at Paris. The spot selected for this stupendous work is a few miles below the bifurcation of the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the river, and its object is to raise the water to the height of ten feet above its usual level at low Nile,\* so as to form a head of water, from which every part of the Delta can be irrigated at all seasons of the year. The work, as originally proposed, was feasible, though sufficiently daring to have made even a *Brunel* pause before undertaking it; but the enormous expense of timber fit for piles, has caused that the dam is to be made of stone, and to rest on the sandy substratum of the Delta. None of the stones that I saw were more than four feet in length, and the whole business looks so like a job, as almost to make one doubt the sincerity of the cosmopolitan father's profession, that he acts solely—'*pour l'amour de la famille universelle des hommes*.' If this work is ever finished, the whole system of canals, sluices, and dykes of the Delta must be altered, and there will be always a risk of the cattle, fields, date groves, and houses being swept away, either by old father Oceanus disdaining his strong curb, or making for himself another channel to the sea."

\* The value of land in Egypt must be estimated according to its level above the Nile, as on that depends the cost of its cultivation—i. 137. Irrigation, it must be recollected, is performed by manual labour. Capt. Scott mentions (i. 215,) that a remarkable change has taken place in the climate of Egypt; for *rain*, from which, except on the sea coast, Egypt was formerly considered as exempt, *now falls frequently at Cairo during the winter months*. It rained every day during the whole period of his visit in the month of January, and it rained also in May. The rain is invariably brought by a northerly wind.

Besides this experiment in hydraulics, a railroad is being laid down between Cairo and Suez, which is expected to draw to Suez a great part of the English trade with China and India, and which will be connected with the steam communication to Bombay. One is completed between the quarries of the Mikattan hill to Boulak; but that across the desert from Cairo to Alexandria has been abandoned.

And now, having given, we think, information sufficient to put our readers in possession of the spirit of Mohamed Ali's policy—civil and military,—and drawn a faint and brief outline of the spirit and conduct of his government, we must refer them to Captain Scott's work for the satisfaction of further inquiry . . . but we cannot take our pen from the page till we have given the portrait of him whose genius, courage, patience, and skill have raised him from a simple taxgatherer to the dignity of a three-tailed Pasha, and then won for him an empire in the midst of slavery, and built for him a palace of power out of the mouldering ruins at his feet :

"We were ushered," says Captain Scott, "into the Presence Chamber, a long and handsome apartment, at the further extremity of which sat the Egyptian sovereign. Mohamed Ali was attended by one only of his secretaries—a young Armenian,—who translated the Viceroy's conversation into French, styling him always '*Son Altesse*.'—the introduction was made without ceremony. In person Mohamed Ali is short and rather corpulent, but perfectly erect. His dress was studiously plain, being composed entirely of blue cloth; a handsome Cashmere shawl was folded round his loins, white silk stockings, yellow slippers, and a white muslin turban, completed his costume. He wore no jewels of any kind upon his person—not even a ring; but the pipe which he held in his hand, and occasionally applied to his lips, was blazing with diamonds and other precious stones. He is decidedly a handsome old man, but his fine grey beard is hardly in keeping with his vivacity and personal activity. In the expressions of his quick and piercing eye, there is more of jocoseness than cunning; and if his high and ample forehead does not give the lie to the assertions of his detractors, it forms the exception to the rules of Spurzheim; for never did I see the organ of benevolence more strongly developed. A peculiarity in his mode of wearing the turban, close down over his eyes, takes off much from the fine character of his countenance, concealing his handsome forehead, compressing the eyebrows, throwing the eyes into shade, and giving them a sinister expression which is foreign to them; but when, in the course of conversation, he becomes animated and pushes back his turban, which he has a habit of doing, the unfavourable impression is instantly removed. He conversed with much freedom, joked and laughed a great deal, and was evidently

in a gossiping humour. Though he does not profess to understand the French language, yet it struck me that he had some knowledge of it, from the manner in which he often anticipated the answers made to his observations, before the interpreter had translated them into Turkish. Having been informed that I had lately travelled through the Delta, he asked me a variety of questions as to the route I had taken, what I thought of the state of cultivation, &c. I was rather amused on one occasion, when the conversation lagged for a moment, at his jokingly desiring the interpreter to request the consul-general to say something,—*Son Altesse dit,—dites quelque chose*. Shortly after our arrival, we were presented with some thick, sugarless coffee, served up in fillagree silver cupholders, richly set with brilliants. This was, I was informed, no inconsiderable honour. The *Chibouque* is a mark of distinction reserved for persons of very high rank, which being estimated according to his highness' ideas, is often rather ludicrously bestowed . . . Our visit lasted altogether about an hour; during the whole of that time, the apartment was open to all such persons as had the usual right of *entrée*, as well as to those whose names had been given in as requesting an audience—if foreigners, through the consuls of their respective nations . . . On issuing from the palace, what a contrasted scene of splendour and misery presented itself! The portico crowded with military officers, ulemas, nazirs, dragomans, mulems, and the other numerous appendages of an eastern court, shone with Oriental gaudiness. The space beyond thronged with a dense mass of barefooted urchins and half-starved donkeys, clothed and caparisoned with cast-off finery, had much the appearance of a rag fair, &c.



"Possessed of great acuteness of perception, which enables him at a glance to see the drift and tendency of affairs,—endowed with tact and presence of mind to turn them to his advantage, and with a self-possession and calmness that seldom can be shaken,—indefatigable in business, and finding time to attend personally to everything,—courageous, generous, tolerant, and merciful, Mohamed Ali wanted but education to have made him the greatest man that Islamism ever produced. But that want unfortunately obliges him to see with other men's eyes, to hear through the polluting channel of a dragoman, and to pick up knowledge as best he can from the herd of needy foreigners that surround him. Thus led astray by vague notions of the wonderful power of steam, and the facilities afforded by railroads, he has been induced to engage in many ruinous undertakings, that have gained for him the character of a *were 'homme à projets;'* but it should be recollected that he is an uneducated Turk, to whom all these things are new. That thwarted in all his plans for improve-

ment of the country by his brother Osmanlis, assisted in them but little by the ignorant natives, and suspicious of his Frank advisers, by whom he has so often been deceived, it requires more than human penetration, among the schemes presented to sift the chaff from the wheat, and obliges him to purchase experience at an enormous cost. Thus much must be admitted in his praise,—that, whilst many of his innovations have benefited his country, other plans have failed through the ignorance of the projectors, or to his own impatience; that, whilst invested with despotic power, he has governed the country with a justice and clemency unheard of in the Mohamedan dominions since the days of Haroun al Raschid;\* that the few acts of cruelty he has committed, have been forced on him by the unceasing enmity of the Porte; and that the continuance of a system which presses hard on the resources of the country, is an unavoidable consequence of the inexplicable policy of the great European powers."

We have of necessity left much of our pleasant traveller's tale untold. We have passed by his tour in the Delta,—his description of Cairo,—his observations on the dimensions of the pyramids and their history,—his account of the ruined temples on the shores of the Nile,—the Propyleum of Karnac,—the avenue of the Sphinxes, and the other wonders of the desert,—

Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ,  
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis;

but Captain Scott is not always so devoted to antiquity, but that he has also his hours of recreation and amusement; and if the reader should open this volume in his brighter and more festive moments, then the author will be happy to inform him how, by sitting on his own eggs, he may hatch his own chickens,—he may read how the once beautiful nymphs of the garden of the Elephantine Island have now, by the malice of some wicked enchanter, broad, flat noses, projecting lips, woolly hair, large knock-knees, and spindle shanks! He may read a bulletin of the great Sesostrius himself, written in the style of Napoleon,—he may learn with amazement that the two famous colossal statues of Memnon, are now desecrated by the most vulgar appellations, and that the son of Aurora is called by the names of *Shammy* and *Dammy*,—he may read a disquisition on the best overland routes to India, and the arguments on the Euphrates or the Red Sea, candidly reviewed,—he may peruse a fresh instance of brother Jonathan's commercial roguery, in sending his Transatlantic coffee to Mocha, and exchanging it for her immortal fruit. He may find a much more credible account of the great magician of Western Africa, who filled Lord Prudhoe's head with his miraculous powers, and converted Mr.

\* The punishment of death by *impaling* has been abolished, and the power of inflicting death, except in urgent cases, is confined to the Viceroy himself.—See also on the Popularity of Mahomed Ali, vol. ii. p. 143—59.

Webster, than we before have had : \* and lastly, he will find a long and authenticated account of the exhuming and unrolling a very celebrated mummy at Paris, brought from the catacombs of Thebes ; when, to the astonishment of the Sçavans, and the whole Société pour la propagation des connoissances étrangères, it turned out to be Mr. Peter Simkins of Fenchurch-street and Camberwell-grove, Soap-boiler and Salt-refiner to the Royal Family ; but how he ever escaped from the family vault—the sepulchre of his fathers—and joined the company of the Pharaohs,—how he ever came to be encased in a sycamore coffin,—how his body was ever filled with rosin and wax, and fragrant gums, and what was the papyrus which he grasped in his right hand—will probably for ever remain a secret to the anxious and astonished world of letters.

#### THE RECORD COMMISSION.—No. VIII.

##### *Rolls of the Curia Regis during the Reign of Richard I.*

THIS volume† contains the earliest of a series of records preserved in the Chapter House Record Office. They are the most ancient specimens of that description of Record which are known to exist in England ; and surpass in antiquity, by about sixty years, all documents of a similar character to be found in the other countries of Europe. The "Olim Registers" of the Parliament of Paris, which approach the nearest to them in age, do not, according to Sir Francis Palgrave, commence until the year 1254.

This circumstance gives them one, but by no means their only, claim to consideration. Dugdale, Spelman, Madox, and others of the meritorious band to which those celebrated men belonged, have shewn the various uses to which these records may be put in the illustration of genealogical and topographical antiquities ; and great indeed will be our disappointment, if, by laying before our readers a general account of their contents, which it is our intention to do in the present paper, we do not succeed in convincing them that as fragments of legal history these documents are invaluable ; and that as memorials, although brief yet clear and certain, of an interesting period in the progress of society, few records deserve greater consideration. The persevering antiquaries to whom we have alluded, contrived, in spite of difficulties which would have chilled the ardour of ordinary students, to extract much precious metal from the then unworked and somewhat repulsive mass ; a portion of it is here placed within the reach of every man, and it is to be hoped that modern students in this branch of learning will not fail to profit by their superior advantages. Sir Francis Palgrave has led the way in his Introduction, which contains many observations worthy of note, especially those which relate to the title and constitutional position of the "*Dominus Anglie*," the uncrowned heir to the throne ; let us hope he will not lack followers.

Before we proceed to our principal object, we must point out some things in this volume which we are desirous not to be thought to approve of.

\* Since we wrote the above passage, we have seen, in the Quarterly Review, No. cxvii. July, a long note on Egyptian magic, p. 195 to 203. No notice is taken of the account given of the same magician in Captain Scott's work, though his narrative is of importance, as showing a more repeated failure than is allowed by the other writers ; we do not think the attempted explanation of the means by which the Sheikh Abd El-Ch'adir El-Mugh'reb'ee performs his arts, is very successful. Consult Captain Scott's work, vol. i. p. 218, who says, "He failed in every instance but one most completely."

† *Rotuli Curie Regis. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices. Vol. I. From the sixth of King Richard I. to the Accession of King John. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. 8vo.*



In the first place, the publication bears evident marks of a very improper disregard of expense. The Introduction is printed in an unreasonably large type, and with a most ridiculous display of margin. If printed in the same manner as other books of the same size, it would not have filled more than half the one hundred pages over which it is now spread. The pages occupied by the Record are not properly filled with type; one-third of every page being unnecessarily devoted to the marginal memorandum of the county to which the entry refers. But the crowning "beauty" of the work is the Index. The volume before us contains four hundred and fifty-three pages of Record, and *one hundred and sixty pages of Index*. "All the *Indexes* that ever we beheld," to borrow the simile of Mrs. Winifred Jenkins, "are no more than Welsh barrows and cromlechs to this wonderful Index! One would think there is no end of it. The road from London to York is a mere flea-bite after it." Nor is the manner of its composition less ingenious than its length is interminable and the mode of its printing extravagant. All the complex names are entered over and over and over again, under the head of every single word they contain; thus "*Simon filius Roberti*" figures in the Index under the head of "*Simon*" at p. 586, under that of "*filius*" at p. 510, and under that of "*Roberti*" at p. 575; and "*Walterus frater Nicholai filii Willielmi*," incredible as the fact may appear to the uninitiated, is really and truly referred to by all those different words, for names they are not, at pages 517, 557, 601, 499, and 607! The entries it will be perceived are, like Christopher Sly's stockings, in exact proportion to the number of legs. *Fourteen pages* are occupied with references under the word "*filius*," every one of which is again referred to in *two*, many of them in *three*, and some, highly-favoured, in *four* other places in the Index! Why the great sea-serpent, which

—— "on the flood extended, long and large,  
Lies floating many a rood,"

is nothing to this, although in its infinite twistings and convolutions it gives a better notion of this Index than anything else we can imagine. The nose of Slawkenbergius, which was so long that it flapped in the face of every man who met him in the street; the mouth of Garagantua; the longevity of Methusaleh; the arms of the Gibbon or Long-armed Ape; or any other exemplification of long-measure which has

"Dragg'd its long length along,"

in either ancient or modern times, sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with this immortal Index. The longest day, which chances to be the one upon which we are writing, is all too short to sing its praises in; and the longest Record article does not afford us half sufficient space to devote to a dissertation upon its excellencies. And yet, after all, this wonderful achievement is imperfect. *Filia* comes in for her share of references, and *fili* for theirs, and *frater* and *avunculus* and *nepos* for theirs, but where is *uxor*? where *pater*? where *soror*? We take up the cudgels on behalf of these dear relatives, and insist upon it that this Index, otherwise incomparable, is, in this respect, incomplete. What right have Agnes and Alice, the daughters of Leo the Carpenter, which Christina, his wife, ought not to share? The younger ladies are entered as *filiæ*, why should not the elder find a place as *uxor*? Every single "*filius*" of Robertus is entered at full length, why not Sarra, his *uxor*? If every "*frater*" of Willielmus is to be inserted, why should Matilda, his "*soror*," be excluded? If Matilda may be found as "*filiæ*" of master Godfrey the deacon, why should her murdered parent be deprived of any of the honours of his "*pater*"nity. We confidently submit the case of "my father the deacon," and the rest of these injured individuals, to the justice of the Commissioners on the Public Records, and that of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this Index. The latter may rest

assured that his Leviathan Index would not be one whit more ridiculous than it is if he were to insert references to all the titles of relationship to be found throughout the book, and as for considerations of so much per sheet for index making, why really we feel that the less that is said upon that head the better!

Another objection to this work is founded upon the manner in which entries evidently cancelled in the original Record, on account of some mistake of the scribe, are here noticed. The arbitrary marks by which such cancellations are indicated are extremely unsightly and perplexing, but what are we to say to the extent to which their use is carried? Clerks in the reign of Richard I. were but men, fallible as we are; they blundered as we do; and, when they found themselves in error, they corrected their mistakes, if they could, exactly as we do. Now in this work all their blunders,—however palpable and ridiculous,—are preserved and perpetuated for the instruction and advantage of mankind. Whenever an awkward, ungainly looking character, something like an ace of clubs in appearance, stands upon its heels before a word, and upon its head after it, we are to understand that that word was struck out by the scribe; and if the word which follows is placed between brackets, all this confusion is supposed to indicate very clearly, that the word between the two aces of clubs was superseded by the word between the brackets. Instances happen continually; sometimes several in a single page, and ninety-nine out of every hundred are the most palpable clerical blunders. Thus, at p. 313, the clerk having to write the word *remanet*, made a mistake in the second syllable, which he wrote "we" instead of "ma," but instantly discovering his error, like a sensible clerk, as no doubt he was, he corrected it by a cancellation. Poor fellow! he little dreamed that after the lapse of six centuries, the Commons of Great Britain, and His Majesty William IV., and many noble and honourable persons called Commissioners, aided by Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., would conspire together to drag his peccadillo to the light. And yet this has really happened! It would seem by the title-page that all these worthy people have been in their several stations instrumental in the production of the volume before us in which the unhappy "*remanet*" stands "*re—we—manet*," the *we* being pilloried between the crinkum-crankums which resemble aces of clubs. Hundreds of other instances of the same delightful attention paid to blunders equally palpable, might be adduced; almost every page is blotted over and confused by them, and very frequently there are many of them in a single page. Now—without profaneness be it written—is not this mere childishness? Is it not an useless, expensive, and ridiculous affectation of extreme accuracy? Is not that money which is grudgingly voted by Parliament, and which might be applied to honourable and useful purposes, in this manner wasted,—absurdly wasted,—in the gratification of whimsical notions respecting the value of an exact copy. There is, or was,—for islands sometimes vanish very mysteriously,—an island in the Indian Ocean, in which it was the etiquette for all persons who were fortunate enough to approach the royal presence to copy the gestures and actions of him who sat upon the throne. If his Majesty sneezed, so did all the courtiers; if he slept, they nodded; if he stood upon one leg, so did they; and thus, in all his imitable excellencies, they followed him as closely as it is possible for subjects to copy the graces and virtues of a sovereign. Even nearer home, the personal defects of princes have given rise to long-prevailing fashions. The hump-back of a monarch occasioned a whole court to become round-shouldered, and the unsightly neck of an aged queen caused youthful beauty and elegance to enshroud itself in a mountain of starched frills. But the Record Board and its Editor have the glory of being the first to perpetuate, in characters which even the tide of time will scarcely wash out, the palpable and corrected verbal blunders of lawyers' clerks, prothonotaries, "*et ul genus omne*." If, in accordance with the practice of mankind in similar cases, we sought to bestow upon the Commissioners of



Records some *cognomen* indicative of our sense of the peculiar excellence of their labours—some title calculated to hand down to posterity the memory of their good deeds and of our gratitude, we know not where we could find subjects which stand out more pre-eminently conspicuous, or more peculiarly deserve commemoration, than the Leviathan Index and the blunders.

Having thus discharged our conscience of a *portion* of the load which this work imposes upon it, we proceed to notice the Records which are here contained.

They relate to three different years; the sixth of Richard I. A.D. 1194; the ninth of Richard I. A.D. 1198; and the tenth of Richard I., and the first of John A.D. 1198—1199. That these Records are not the earliest of their class is proved by references to similar documents belonging to various periods in the reign of Henry II. Indeed, when we come to consider their nature, we think it will appear that it was scarcely possible to carry on judicial business according to the forms of proceeding prevalent after the Conquest without some such memorials as these. The absence of the earlier records is much to be regretted, and is no doubt to be attributed to the same want of care which has deprived us of all but one solitary Pipe Roll of Henry I. Sir F. Palgrave remarks, "perhaps when it was declared that legal memory extended not beyond the first year of Richard's reign, the earlier judicial Records, deprived of their practical utility, were cast aside and neglected, and ultimately destroyed, either by neglect or design."—(Intro. p. ii.). But surely that is not very probable. If "practical utility" was the only thing looked to, and records which had lost that quality were, merely upon that account, disregarded, we may reasonably infer that those which continued to possess that quality would be the object of a careful guardianship. If so, where are the Records from the first to the sixth of Richard I. and many belonging to subsequent periods? Their "practical utility" has not been sufficient to ensure their preservation. Besides, it is not correct that the Records anterior to the first of Richard I. lost their practical utility by the limitation of legal memory: they lost it only in one particular sense, and not by any means for all purposes.

The period to which these records refer was one of great excitement. Richard's subjects had not only been taxed to the very uttermost to procure his release, but the peace of the country had been disturbed by the intrigues of his brother, and by the party squabbles of the persons entrusted with the administration of public affairs during the King's absence. The Royal authority was never more needed, and has seldom been in hands which have wielded it less beneficially. Richard returned to England early in 1194. For a few months his martial spirit found congenial occupation in the reduction of his partly revolted kingdom to obedience; but having performed that duty, and undergone the ceremony of a second coronation, he hastened to his continental dominions, and embarked with ardour in a war against France, which continued during the short remainder of his life. Whilst absent on the continent his pecuniary necessities occasioned reiterated demands upon the people of England, which were endeavoured to be made a little more palatable by some useful alterations in legal practice; by the regulation of the proceedings of the Justices Itinerant; and by some beneficial laws for the equalization of weights and measures. It is at this period, the nation groaning under oppressive taxation, newly recovering from actual discord, and called upon to submit to new laws of which the justices were the administrators, that we are by the present Records made acquainted with the proceedings of the King's Court and of those very justices. Such circumstances cannot fail to give these documents a peculiar value in legal history; but they are not devoid of other claims upon attention.

There are here three different kinds of records: I. Plea Rolls; II. Essoign Rolls;

and III. Rolls of proceedings before the justices in Eyre. We will treat of them separately.

The Plea Rolls are a series of entries apparently made at the very time when the proceedings to which they refer took place, or within a short time afterwards. They contain minutes of business transacted from day to day; the names of the parties; the nature of the causes; and the decisions of the Court. The modern practice is to devote a roll to each cause; but the rolls before us are rather in the nature of journals of the proceedings of the Court—minute books, in which are entered consecutively many separate memoranda relating to various different causes. A record of this description lets us at once into the very character of the business transacted in the King's Court. We see the description of suits, and the varieties of suitors—we almost hear the decisions of the Court. Imagination needs little more to bring the supreme Court of Justice in the twelfth century vividly before us. But a few extracts will exemplify the character of the different entries better than any description. Opening then the book at page 35, we find the minutes of the proceedings of the Court, at their sitting on Wednesday next after the Octaves of All Saints in the sixth year of Richard I., which was on the 9th November 1194.

In the first cause which occupies the attention of the Justices, an assize, that is a jury of twelve men summoned by the Sheriff, attended the Court from Northamptonshire to try whether Fulk son of Roger, son of David, unjustly disseized Cecilia, daughter of Hervæus, of her freehold at Gadinton in that county. It seems from the subsequent proceedings that the Court, according to the usual course in such cases, had directed that the land which was the subject of dispute should be viewed by the jurors. The parties are now in attendance; the cause is about to proceed, when, behold! Master Ralph Passemer, one of the jurors, steps forth and apprises the Court that he had never seen the land, having been absent from home when summoned for that purpose, and, immediately afterwards, Richard Capon, with all humility, informs the Judges, that, although in obedience to the Sheriff's summons, he had attended when the land was viewed, yet, alas! he is no free man but a mere rustic, or villain, unworthy to hold an assize, "and no man," says the Record, "contradicted him." The recognitors being thus reduced to ten, and there being no mode of supplying the deficiency, the cause was postponed to fifteen days after the morrow of Saint Martin, when the parties were again directed to make their appearance at Westminster. But now Mistress Cecily, whom we will suppose to have been a recent widow, since there is no mention of any husband, let the Court know that she was "gravida," and desired to put in her place her sister Alice to appear for her on the day appointed. This reasonable request was granted; Alice was directed when to attend, and a writ was issued commanding the Sheriff not to let there be any further mistakes about the assize. The cause was thus apparently got rid of; but "on the morrow," says the legal Chronicler, "Mistress Cecily," wearied out by the law's delay, hought off by her opponent, or terrified at the apprehended justice of the Court, "comes and retracts her suit, and puts herself at the mercy of the Court," for having instituted an unfounded proceeding.

The Court next proceeds to the cause of Savary, son of Simon, against William, son of Mathew. Savary, the appellant, being called upon to propose his charge, alleged that Master William had, wickedly, and against the King's peace, robbed him of chattels which belonged to his lord of the value of ten marks, and of chattels of his own of the value of twenty shillings, and he offers to prove his complaint by his body; that is, by the legal combat, or duel. The Record then details the examination of the appellant, which seems to have been conducted in the following form:

*The Court.* 'When did this circumstance take place?'—*Savary.* 'Four years ago.'

*The Court.* 'Did you prefer your complaint to the Sheriff?'—*Savary.* 'No.'



*The Court.* 'Did you complain to the King's Justices when they held the assizes in your county?'—*Savary.* 'I did not.'

*The Court.* 'Why did you not?'—*Savary.* 'Master William was then out of the country.'

The excuse was considered plausible; and the accused was called upon for his defence. He came forward and pleaded that he was not in any manner guilty of the robbery and felony of which he was accused; but that, some years before, having a lawsuit against Ralph de Felton, about a piece of land, and having gained his cause, his servants were put into possession of the land by the Sheriff, and that thereupon they cut down the standing grass which they found upon it, which was the robbery complained of. He further stated, that if they did wrong, it was altogether without his knowledge, for that he was in Ireland when the act was done. The Court then interrogated Savary thus:

*The Court.* 'Did you raise a hue and cry in the neighbourhood about this alleged robbery?'—*Savary.* 'No, I did not.'

The Court, after consideration, pronounced their judgment that Savary's appeal originated in mere malice, that he should be amerced for his false accusation, and that William should go free.

Savary having been thus dismissed with all the scorn and contempt which could be heaped upon a false accuser, the attention of the Court is requested by John Crioll, who, in conformity with the old Saxon mode of transacting important business in the courts of Justice, comes into Court and solemnly relinquishes to the Prior and Convent of Ledes (*i. e.* Leeds in Kent) all the right and interest of himself and his heirs in the Church of Serres, or, as it is now called, Sarr, in the Isle of Thanet. And Hugh de Lucei, imitating so pious an example, comes at the same time, and gives up all his right and interest in the same Church to the "Canons aforesaid."

The exact nature of the rights thus relinquished does not appear. At any event they did not together amount to the right of presentation, for that was afterwards granted to the Canons of Leeds by Robert de Crevequer in the 3d Edward I. (*Vide Monast. vi. 217.*) The obtaining possession of intermediate interests was a favourite manoeuvre of ecclesiastical bodies. They thus gained a footing, and often a stepping-stone to more important rights. Your Black Canons, who composed a never-dying and moreover a never-sleeping body, were dangerous partners.

In the next case Fulk son of Warin, attorney of Hawisia his wife, and Sibilla wife of Hugh de Plugesai, the attorney of the said Hugh, sought to recover seizin of some lands in Wiltshire. One of the defendants excused himself in an informal manner, whereupon the plaintiff sought for judgment. The Court determined that, inasmuch as the land was in the King's hands, no assize ought to be held until he had given it up to such person as he judged to be the right heir.

The next was a Yorkshire case, in which Henry de Perci having been summoned at the suit of Brien, son of Ralph, and Gunnora, his wife, respecting a plea of land at Pettesworthe, had excused himself as being ill-a-bod, whereupon four Knights were dispatched to inquire into the nature of his illness and appoint him a time to appear. One feels inclined to remark, with Hamlet, that the wisdom of our ancestors would have shewn itself more rich to have dispatched a doctor upon such an errand; however, it was their custom, and on the present day the Knights appeared in Court and reported that Master Perci was really ill, and that they had appointed him to appear at the Tower of London within a year and a day from Sunday next after the feast of All Saints. According to Bracton, the Tower was appointed upon these occasions because the Constable was always present there, which was not the case with the Justices at Westminster.

All these and half a dozen other cases, differing from each other, occurred on one day. It is evident that they lay open to us the very heart of society. They carry us back into the actual presence of the people of England at that remote period. They exhibit their legal practice, their modes of transacting business, and many minute traits of life which are altogether invaluable to those who wish to form a correct estimate of the state of society at that remote period.

The *Essoign Rolls* are of a very different character. According to the legal practice—a defendant lawfully summoned was bound either to appear personally in court, or to send some one in his stead with some legitimate *essoign* or excuse, which, in most cases, the messenger was bound to verify upon oath. The excuses sent were of many kinds, but the most common were, that the defendant was ill a bed, which was entitled the *essoign de malo lecti*; or that he had been taken ill on his road to the Court, called the *essoign de malo veniendi*; or that he was in the service of the King; or that he was beyond the sea; or that he had gone a pilgrimage. A Roll was kept of the *essoigns* or excuses preferred from day to day, upon which Roll were entered the names of the parties,—the character of the causes,—the nature of the *essoign*,—the name of the person who verified it, and the day to which the cause was postponed. Such a Roll is in fact a mere list of causes. A more unimportant or uninteresting memorial cannot be conceived. It is possible of course that one entry in five thousand may contain a name or title which deserves remembrance, and it does so happen that some half a dozen entries in the present volume, which refer to the period of seeming interregnum between the death of Richard I. and the accession of John, contain some allusions to the new Sovereign before his coronation, under the titles of the "Duke of Normandy" and the "Lord of England," and these entries are really worthy of notice; but with the exception of these, which do not fill a page, it would be difficult even for the most zealous and least rational antiquary to point out any one single passage in the *one hundred and thirty pages* over which these *Essoign Rolls* are spread, which is of the slightest earthly value. It is a mere bushel of chaff with the one grain of corn in it to which we have alluded. We, who regard the Record Commission with favour, but who do not love its faults, decidedly protest against the publication of stuff like this. The perpetuation of such unmeaning nonsense, and, not merely so, but its perpetuation in an extravagantly expensive manner, and with all the most minute blunders of the copying clerks carefully preserved, is a folly which we extremely regret, and which, in our estimation, entitles its perpetrators to a distinguished rank amongst the enemies of Record Literature.

The *third class* of Records relates wholly to the tenth year of Richard I. and contains various proceedings of Justices Itinerant in the counties of Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex. The *capitula* set forth by Richard I. for the regulation of these proceedings, are preserved in Hoveden, and point out very clearly the manner in which the facts contained in these Records were arrived at. In the first place, four knights were chosen for the whole county, who, upon their oaths, chose two lawful knights out of every hundred, and those two, also upon oath, chose ten other knights, or, if there were not so many knights, lawful and free men, out of their own hundred. The whole twelve composed a jury, who tried certain causes, and answered for the hundred to certain points which are set forth in the *capitula*. Their answers and verdicts form the Records here published.

They contain tales of forcible abductions of property, burglaries, arsons, murders, and all the other crimes which distinguish a state of society imperfectly reduced under the control of the law, and in which the impulse of every man is rather to right himself by his own strong arm than to undergo the vexations and uncertainties of a prolonged litigation. We find here also in full operation that complex system



of pledges by which the law ultimately succeeded in making its authority felt throughout the whole country. Every outrage was followed by the infliction of some fine or penalty upon a hundred, or other division; all the inhabitants of which were thus made sensible that they had a direct interest in the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of the law. The following case exemplifies the extent to which that system was carried, and contains also a clear proof that the humane principle upon which all poor laws are founded, the right of the indigent to support, is a part of our ancient Common Law.

The jurors say, that Robert, son of Randulf, was found dead *of want* in Badow Fields, and Englishery was not presented,—that is, it was not proved before the Coroner that the deceased was an Englishman, whereupon the fine called *murdrum* was inflicted upon the hundred. Four of the nearest residents had been attached and given pledges to appear and answer for this offence, but they did not come; whereupon their pledges were held liable to amercement.—(page 203.)

The following is another case to the same effect.

The jurors say that in the Vill of Kaneules, William Hache was found frozen to death, and no one was accused thereof, nor was Englishery presented. Here again, the fine called *murdrum* was assessed. The serjeant [probably the constable] of the hundred, being called to account for this death, represented to the Court that he had done his duty by attaching four of the neighbours to appear and answer; and he brought forward four persons, but they turned out not to have been attached. The Court then inquired who was the sheriff at that time. It was answered that it was William Pintel, and that Robert de Lanshule was the under-sheriff, but no one was in Court to answer for them, and the knights who acted on behalf of the county, represented that no person had been attached on this account. Whereupon the serjeant was adjudged to be amerced for his false presentment.—(p. 203.)

Another death in respect of which the fine of *murdrum* was inflicted, was that of William de Silham, a lunatic, who was found dead in the Vill of Brakeshaud, and "*it was not known where he was born.*"—(p. 203.)

The number of untimely deaths which are here recorded, presents a dreadful picture of the state of society. Besides the three we have noticed, a boy was killed by drowning at Lindesele (p. 203); a house was broken open in the very town in which the justices were staying, by ruffians who seriously wounded the owner, and murdered his wife and maid-servant (p. 204); Geoffry of Calais, formerly marshal of Flanders, beat Ednot, son of Roger, so that he died (p. 206); a man unknown was found dead in Halingebury Wood (p. 208); and another at Witham, (p. 210); a man and his wife were murdered in their own house, and no trace could be found of the culprits (*ibid.*); a man was found drowned at Westwood (*ibid.*); and another at Ongar (*ibid.*) These with others make up the whole number of twenty-one violent deaths in the single county of Essex—probably within one year.

We find here also the numbers of suspected persons who fled from justice; the value of their chattels, which is stated for the information of the Crown, to whom they were forfeited, and the names of the persons who answered for the fines assessed upon the frank pledges to which the fugitives belonged. There are also returned the numbers of persons who sold wine against the Assize; or used unlawful weights or measures; or concealed their effects to avoid taxation; or who made unlawful enclosures or encroachments; or who had fallen into ward to the King by the death of his tenants; or who had succeeded to lands which were liable to the payment of reliefs; and, lastly, the particulars of such causes as were tried before the justices.

With a few extracts from these last we will come to a conclusion.

Senio Fitz-Eustace appealed Roger Fabri for beating and bruising him so badly that he would not have borne so much for a hundred shillings; and so that he had

suffered *mayhem* from the bruising, and this he offers to prove in such manner as the Court should direct, considering his mayhem. Roger denied the fact altogether, whereupon the justices proceeded to inquire into the nature of the injuries which the appellant had suffered. "Mayhem" in the legal sense was any hurt which rendered a man unable to defend himself by the ordinary mode of trial by combat or duel. Whatever therefore made him unfit to fight was "mayhem," and the law went into very nice distinctions upon the subject. A man might fight "sans nose and sans ears," therefore to cut off those useful appendages was not "mayhem," but a crooked finger clearly was. The particular disfigurement inflicted upon Serlo does not appear, but the justices having inspected it were of opinion that it was not "mayhem." The defendant was therefore discharged, and Serlo was fined half a mark for his defective pleading or false allegation.

In one of the cases of violence to which we have before alluded, William Algar and his family were attacked in the night in their house at Estre, whilst the justices were in the town. He himself was beaten and maimed, his back being broken; Edith his wife and Maud his maid-servant were both killed. William appealed six persons,—five men and one woman. Two of the men absconded, one was acquitted, and the other two were directed to undergo the ordeal by fire. The woman, being convicted, was sentenced to be burned to death. It afterwards appeared that she was pregnant, whereupon the judgment was respited until after her delivery, when it was directed to be carried into execution.

William le Norreys, who figures in several causes in this volume, appealed William de Buttingeham and Robert his son, for that against the King's peace and "in ham-sokne," that is, "within the jurisdiction of the complainant's home,"—that inviolable spot of earth, the quiet possession of which the law guarantees to every man, and the invasion of which constitutes the crime of burglary;—these accused persons robbed him of 6s. 6d. of his own chattels, and of twenty-four hoggets or hoggrele, that is, young sheep of the second year, which were in his keeping, and they also broke the doors and locks of his shepherd's house, of the value of ten shillings, and all these things he offers to prove by combat. The accused allege in their defence against this apparently gross outrage, that one Maurice, the *Victricus* of the said William de Buttingeham, kept the flock of the said William upon his own fee, but that, upon his death, William recalled them into his own custody; whereupon one of his neighbours, named Alexander, son of Philip, drove twenty-five sheep from the pasture of the deceased into the fee of the said William, and afterwards William le Norreys came and drove away the said sheep, and put them into another fee, and detained them there, whereupon William de Buttingeham and his son went to the constable of the hundred, who restored them their sheep by replevin. This is confirmed by the constable, and, moreover, the whole county testifies that William le Norreys is in the habit of bringing men into trouble by similar appeals. The tables were thus completely turned upon the litigious appellant, who was marked for amercement on account of his false appeal, and the defendants were set free.

We have not left ourselves room to comment upon these cases, nor is it necessary. If it be worth while to inquire into the manners and customs, the opinions, practices, laws, and usages of our remote ancestors, the value of such documents is obvious.



## ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE determination of the Legislature that the structure to be erected for the New Houses of Parliament should be built according to the old English mode of Architecture, may be regarded as the foundation of a new epoch in the history of that splendid production of human genius, the Gothic or Pointed style. The public sanction which it has received from the highest authority in the land has already had the effect of causing inquiry to be made into the sources of its beauties, and in future will direct the architect to a new branch of study. It will teach the dull and blind followers of precedent, who have pored over modules and minutes, and puzzled themselves to determine the exact limit of the swelling of a shaft, that genius and invention are qualities as necessary to the architect as they are to the artist; that the name of architecture is no longer to be confined to those creations of dusky offices which have been affectedly styled Grecian; that in common with the productions of the sister art of painting, the mind of the designer, as well as his rule and pencil, must be apparent.

In the outset it will be as well to consider the nature and requirements of the proposed structure. A vast building is to be raised for one of the grandest of national purposes: it will be a palace in which the laws are to be made and regulated; on the decrees of the assembly within its walls, depend the security of property and the prosperity of commerce; in which the monarch meets the representatives of his subjects and the assembled aristocracy of the land, making at each meeting a public recognition of our constitution. To suit all these purposes, the pile must contain Halls for the accommodation of the respective Houses of Legislature; Chambers for conference between the two; a Hall or Saloon to receive the Sovereign; and a vast succession of rooms for committees and for private use. It is superfluous to say, that a building dedicated to such purposes should be grand and magnificent in the highest degree; the pitiful spirit which would limit the expense, can be called by no more appropriate name than that of meanness. Instead of deliberating on the

mode by which a few thousands can be saved, the contention should be upon the extent of the same which a great nation could on an emergency like the present afford for such a structure. Millions should not be grudged. The architect should be told to erect an edifice worthy of England; one which, amidst all the dusky brick and mortar erections of London, might be pointed out to foreigners with exultation; instead of this liberality we hear successive debates about cutting off towers and paring down ornaments, more worthy of a parish vestry or the town council of a provincial borough, than the deliberations of a British Senate upon the erection of a building which is to exist for ages, and to meet with the admiration or censure of many generations.

A controversy has recently arisen on the propriety of adopting the Grecian style; the commencement of which may be traced to the letters named in the note below, which,\* as the productions of a gentleman distinguished by classical attainments, by his high literary character and the respect which is paid to his opinions on questions relating to antiquity, are entitled to the highest regard; but, as certain predilections in favour of a particular subject are apparent in these productions, and throughout the controversy an undue value is affixed to Grecian architecture, it may not be out of place to review the claims of the respective styles:—let us consider then, whether a frigid unattired Grecian beauty would form the fittest ornament to Palace Yard, or whether a "Gothic monster" is to rear its hideous front to the utter annoyance of the advocates for the beauty and efficiency of Grecian antiquity.

The very sound of Grecian architecture is imposing; it calls up many associations, and, aided by early impressions, the mere name will create a decided popularity for the style, especially amongst a class of persons who, following the judgment of others in preference to thinking for them-

\* Letter from W. R. Hamilton to the Earl of Elgin on the New Houses of Parliament. — Second letter from same to same.

selves, are likely to be dazzled by names. The difference of climate between England and Greece is little thought upon; the admirers of antiquity pause not to contrast the "eternal sunshine" of the happy land "where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine," with the dull, cold, and gloomy atmosphere of an English winter; they think not of a north wind whistling through the colonnades of a Greek temple; or they heed it not, conscious "if they starve—they starve by rules of art." If they had paused to consider, that an English building of magnitude requires a multitude of windows, and that such things as chimneys must be constructed; they would infallibly arrive at the conclusion, that an edifice intended for the climate of England must be designed and built on totally different principles to those which should direct a structure appropriate to a sunny climate and a warm and dry temperature.

Of the architecture of Greece beyond the temples we know little or nothing. What is the Pnyx, or the Bema, or the Pœcyle beyond mere names? Of the temples which have reached our days, and of which a considerable number exist, it may be remarked, that when one is seen all are seen; whether we take our examples from Athens or Agrigentum, from Pæstum or from Selinus, there is little variety except in point of dimensions, one design pervading every structure. A portico seems to be the leading feature of the Grecian remains, and this appears in every building, whether it be a temple, the gate of a fortress, or the porch of a market. Our modern professors of Grecian architecture form their designs, for whatever uses they may be required, from these scanty materials, and their productions plainly show to what strange and miserable shifts they are driven to bend the stubborn exotic to English uses.

The want of height in this style is severely felt; the architect, if he confines himself to Grecian proportions, cannot introduce all the floors and apartments which the conveniences of an English building require. This difficulty he overleaps by sacrificing some of the minor comforts of his building, or he determines that his principal front shall alone be pure

Greek, and that the back front shall have all the windows, great and small, which he can crowd into it. One view may shew the elegance of a temple, the other the meanness of a manufactory. The introduction of the constituent parts of Grecian architecture in modern examples, are generally confined to a mere façade, and the difficulties they present are clumsily overcome. The introduction of a portico is a matter of course: it is therefore set up, not at the end, as in the ancient prototype, but in the centre. All idea of the utility of such an appendage has fled, and it appears to have been erected for no other purpose than to darken the windows of the dwelling rooms behind it. A Grecian window he represents by a large naked opening, smaller at top than at bottom, a most inconvenient form for sashes if it was ever intended to open. It would appear, with the others in the range, to be used for lighting some large hall, and this the spectator would expect to find. When he enters the building, alas! for his disappointment. Whatever its outer aspect might lead him to imagine, he will find that internally it lights various apartments, its ample space being divided by partitions, horizontal and perpendicular. The entablature, too, which he imagines to be composed of three independent members, architrave, frieze, and cornice, is imitated, it is true, as the finish of the modern Greek structure; but do not let the beholder flatter himself that what he sees is really an entablature; it is in truth only a parapet, and the lines of mouldings which appear to mark the divisions, are but mere lines, mere façade work; the solid entablature which in the prototype bore up the entire roof, only serves to screen and darken, and deprive of air, a set of miserable garrets behind it. Sometimes a bold architect actually pierces the frieze with windows, shewing plainly the falseness of the appearances which he intended to convey. But this is not the only difficulty which the architect encounters in the entablature; he cannot always conclude his elevation with the cornice, and a blocking course is not sufficient in elevation for his purpose. Here he is under a sad difficulty; the cornice to him seems to stand in



the position which a certain problem of Euclid is said to present. The Italian sets up a balustrade, relieved, perhaps, by the pinnacles of a Gothic cathedral. The modern Greek rejects the balustrade, yet can substitute nothing in the room of it but a dead wall; unless an adventurous spirit, like Sir John Soane, ventures further, and then what an oddity is produced. Look at the Bank, with its blocks and its posts with great heads, and see whether any of the despised cuttings and channellings of Gothic parapets present so strange a mass of accumulated whimsies. But to descend in the elevation to a lower point. As the pseudo-entablature is allowed to darken the garrets, a podium is constructed at the base of the building: but let it not be supposed that this apparently solid supporter of a screen of columns, is really what it seems; it is, in common with the entablature, merely a façade wall, and if the spectator can look over it, he will find it an exceedingly useful appendage—for effectually darkening the kitchen windows.

As we before observed, a sash window may be dispensed with, but a door cannot be omitted: the awkward shifts to which this useful appendage is put, when it is hung in an aperture broader at its base than lintel, are self-evident. The style which presents such difficulties, would be repudiated by every architect of genius; but, unfortunately, the minds of the profession are warped by the education they receive, and they prefer to waste their energies on accommodating a mode of architecture to uses for which it never was intended, to adopting one which, for its propriety and fitness to the designed object, is unrivalled, but then it is to be found at home. Surely, they seem to say, a foreign importation is far better than home-spun manufactures!

But the advocates of the Grecian school are not insensible to these difficulties; hence they allow a great latitude to the term Grecian architecture. Grant that the building shall be nominally in that style, and the architect is at liberty to go to Athens, to Italy, or even to Paris for his authorities.

But in this liberal construction of Grecian architecture, there is a fallacy. It is not to ancient Greece that we

owe the structures of the Italian school, many of which are most admirable specimens of art; their parentage is to be sought in the buildings which arose on the decline of the Roman empire. To these and not to ancient Greece are we indebted for whatever we see that is magnificent in the edifices erected in more recent ages. It is to the air of grandeur which the Lower Empire aimed at attaining, at a period when the beauties of Greek art had been forgotten, that we owe these results. To the dome of St. Sophia, with all its eccentricities and its defects, and not to any pure Greek examples, are we indebted for the splendid piles which arose after what is affectingly called the revival of architecture; for the domes of Florence,—of St. Peter's,—of St. Paul's; for the truly admired productions of Brunelleschi,—of Bramante,—of Michael Angelo, and of Wren. If an architect was directed to erect a structure of large dimensions and commensurate grandeur, to what source would he look for his authority,—would he travel to the Greek temple? No, he would undoubtedly look to the cruciform church, with its cupolas and its aisles, as we see that the architect of St. Isaac, (at St. Petersburg,) the most splendid church of our days, has done.

We have not overlooked many modern examples of Greek architecture which may be set in opposition to our views. As one of the best imitations of the temple we will but allude to the church of "La Madeleine;" here, it may be said, is to be seen a Greek peripteral temple in all its purity. The external features of the structure are certainly worthy of admiration; but we can refer to the interior as fully exemplifying the difficulties which we have supposed an architect to encounter in a modern Greek design. Whoever views such a structure would be led to suspect that the interior would, in all probability, display a different detail to that which the outside led him to expect; that the severe Greek, or rather the Romanized Greek of the exterior, would vanish so soon as the portal is passed—and this is the truth; the ceiling, instead of displaying through a vast aperture the firmament, and allowing

the rain and snow to fall on the heads of the worshippers, is closed in with a series of domes, a sad substitution of Italian innovation for the hypæthral simplicity of the Grecian prototype. The Scottish Parthenon, when built, will doubtless show some combination of the same kind. The Town Hall at Birmingham has the appearance of a Greek peripteral temple and would be a fair imitation of one, if the colonnade had been continued round the entire building; but the omission of the one portion and the range of Roman arches which constitute the basement of the structure are totally unsanctioned by Grecian authority. In London we have nothing very strictly Greek; in St. Pancras the architect has contrived to alter and remodel a combination of temples like the chapels of an ancient church, and unite the whole into one design. The addition of the apsis of a Gothic church to the end of the temple, and the attached and recessed columns at the flanks, so admirably contrived to break up the connexion between the portico and the cella, are, it must be confessed, somewhat out of character. In Stamford Street, an architect, or rather an engineer, has built a ponderous portico borrowed from Paestum, but has forgotten the steps on which the columns should be raised, and like, most of the modern Greeks, has placed his portico against a blank wall. In Brixton church a Doric portico, hexastyle in *antis*, occupies its proper situation at the end of the building; and this, with St. Paul's, Covent Garden, are we believe the only examples among the crowd of porticoes in the metropolis in which such an instance of good taste is to be discerned. In the chapel in Regent Street, Mr. Cockerell opens with a classic portico; but he soon quits the ancients, and we see associated with the porch of Minerva's temple, the cupola and columns of modern Byzantium, an offence of high magnitude in the Grecian school, and only to be excused by the very accommodating latitude which is allowed to architects of Grecian structures in modern times. Then, as to the generality of the Grecian churches which have been lately erected—if any one of these structures is viewed in its progress by any tasteful spectator, he will see a

large building with a slated roof, not differing greatly from the meeting house over the way; and this he imagines is complete, and is wonderfully surprised to find that an Athenian temple so closely resembles the commonplace structures he has seen every day of his life; his attention, however, is excited by four tall naked shafts rising up at equal distances from each other, in the middle of what he conceives to be the principal front of the building. He watches their progress, and they rise to nearly the roof, where they are finished by the eternal *Illisus* Ionic capital, which he has met with so often as to suppose it to be the only Greek remain in existence; an entablature follows, then a pediment, and the meeting house becomes a genuine Greek temple! The new military chapel in St. James's Park is not yet completed, but enough of it exists to prove the truth of these observations. Every example we have adduced affords abundant evidence of the difficulties the architect has to encounter who attempts to accommodate the architecture of Greece to modern uses.

If then the style of architecture most fitting for so important a structure as the projected Houses of Parliament were still an open question, how would it be answered? We feel certain that the pure Grecian would not be attempted by its warmest admirers. Of Roman architecture, excepting the temples, we have only conjectural restorations of baths and basilicæ, to adopt which would be impracticable. If the Gothic style were expressly rejected, and Grecian architecture was adopted by name, we should see the Italian of Palladio, or perhaps the style of building which prevailed in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, would be the authorities; or, more probable than either of these, the spurious Grecian of a still more modern school, such as we have attempted to describe, would be the favourite; and after all, the public would have but a repetition of Post Offices, or Custom Houses, or Banks, with the existence of which they are heartily surfeited at present. That many architects should prefer the monotony of the revived Roman architecture is not surprising; its execution is re-



markably easy; it requires no more than an application to the few scanty rules which they learned in their pupillage, it requires little exertion of genius and no great degree of invention. A scanty portfolio and a few thumb-drawings handed from pupil to pupil, are all the authorities which they find it necessary to consult; and hence it is that so many commonplace structures rise up every where, from Pimlico to Tower Hill, with the sanction of the highest names.

It will by this time be perceived that our decided opinion is in favour of the style which has been adopted; and we are content to rest the claims of Gothic architecture on its fitness for the purposes to which it is to be applied.

The effect which a fine specimen of art, more especially in architecture, creates on the mind, is not alone confined to the critic or the man of taste; it does not result from knowledge or reflection, it arises not from an acquaintance with the rule and compass; but it is the result which beauty and excellence, shewn in harmony of proportions, grandeur of dimensions, and due arrangement of ornament, will never fail to produce. The spectator, when he feels thus, pauses not to inquire whether the canons of Vitruvius, or any more modern teacher of the art, have been strictly observed; nor does his admiration decrease one tittle when he is informed by some critic at hand that every law of architecture has been violated in the structure.

The architects of the middle ages were well aware of the power which such an example of art exerted over the mind of every beholder, even the more rude and uneducated; they studied from the works of nature in preference to the lucubrations of the pedant; well knowing the effect of feelings common to all minds, they aimed at the production of a design which should harmonize with, and increase those feelings. How far they succeeded, the glorious piles of Gothic architecture which cover nearly the whole face of Europe, are splendid evidences.

At first they cared but little for the appearance of the exterior of their structure. It was not the outside

with which the architect intended to captivate the spectator; his attention was only for a moment attracted by the massive walls and buttresses. He was hastening to join in the worship within; his mind was fixed on the solemnity about to be performed; his attention was directed to the interior: and what a prospect opens to him on entering the grand nave! On either side he sees ranges of massive columns surmounted with arches richly cut with varied imagery, rising tier above tier, diminishing in size and becoming more plain as they recede from his eye; a painted ceiling in rich and vivid colours forms a just and agreeable finish to the view; an object on which the eye, if fatigued by the view of the lofty pile, may agreeably repose. As he hastens to the choir he finds in the transepts almost a repetition of the grandeur of the nave, and through a richly carved screen he obtains a full view of the high altar; the shrines, the mine of wealth which glitter on the sacred table, are not regarded; he cannot pause to view details, his mind is exalted with religious feelings, and he contemplates alone the grandest of the objects before him; he sees a lofty screen of stone rising nearly to the roof; it is almost covered with beautiful statuary, set off with the most richly varied colours he has ever beheld: he now feels that the whole display of art he has witnessed is one grand design—of which the altar which he is now regarding is the crowning member.

The grandeur of the whole fills his mind, and it is long before he can contemplate the parts; but when he does this—when he has leisure to examine the structure with a critical eye—he will find every thing appropriate to the holy and pure religion, to the purposes of which the splendid fane is consecrated. He will see nothing discordant—nothing unappropriate, throughout the whole pile.

The Baronial Castle is equally well calculated to impress the visitor with the feelings which the owner of such a structure would wish to be created. The narrow barbican, interrupting effectually the entrance of a large body; the successive walls and gates, all bespeak jealousy and security; and when he has passed these and seen the

huge keep—the actual residence of the baron, from which, in feudal grandeur, he dispenses to his retainers protection or despotism as his temper or the state of the times might prompt,—the spectator will infallibly arrive at the conviction that the pile was intended to impress him with respect for the grandeur of an individual whose residence inspires such awe.

In a third structure less security is apparent: a large pile of building is seen broken it is true in its various elevations, but the parts are so well bound together by the care of the architect, that nothing appears disjointed or out of place; the most casual glance shows the whole to be but one grand design, composed of many parts most admirably united. An ornamental portal admits the spectator to the interior, and a lofty tower raised above shows that defence has not been entirely forgotten; in the inner court is seen a spacious hall lighted by lofty windows, and the occupation of the domestics speak plainly the hospitable uses to which it is dedicated; and not far off a glance at a window of the domestic chapel reminds him that religion finds a place in the structure; a great number of windows of different forms and sizes bespeak the existence of numerous apartments, and that domestic comfort reigns within the pile; the summit of the walls, instead of a long tiresome parapet, is broken by acute gables agreeably varying the horizontal outline; and above these, are seen different groups of what appear to be curiously ornamented columns. The eye reposes with pleasure on what are usually deemed unsightly objects,—for what after all are these objects of admiration, but the chimnies and garret windows of the structure, which modern architects conceal with parapets and other contrivances, to the great detriment of the structure in point of convenience.

All these buildings at which we have hastily glanced, are dissimilar to each other, although in one style of architecture; but the plastic nature of the style willingly yields to any form and arrangement which the uses of the building may require; in this respect differing most essentially from

the stubbornness of the Grecian, in which the building must be suited to the style and not the architecture surrender its claims to the uses of the structure. Every building we have referred to is appropriate to the uses for which it is designed; yet we are told the architects worked without any principle,—that they formed their structures without rule, and were guided alone by whim and caprice. In contradiction to this, we see that structures of the same class, erected in distant parts at the same period, exhibit such minute and remarkable features in common with each other, that it is evident some common principle of design must have governed the architects of all contemporaneous structures; we see also the most perfect acquaintance with the amount of weight which the points of support of the building would have to sustain, and the degree of resistance which it was necessary they should offer; hence the very small space which is occupied by piers and pillars in a Gothic building, when compared with the huge supporters of a Grecian structure. The fruit of this knowledge is seen in the grand effect which the interiors possess: a Gothic church is always thought to be larger than it really is, the size of the Grecian church, from a contrary arrangement, is diminished: an observation which has often been made upon St. Peter's. An economy of material resulting from the same knowledge, is also apparent in Gothic structures; this is seen and acknowledged: yet we are to be told that it is the effect of chance,—that the architects worked without design and without principle.

If Gothic architecture could not securely repose on the foundation of its own merits, it would still have little to fear from the objections which have been raised against it by the admirers of the Greek productions. The principal of these objections, strengthened with the power and ability of a writer of the rank of Mr. Hamilton, may, perhaps, receive greater consideration than they really deserve: a review, therefore, of the chief of the alleged errors and discrepancies of Gothic architecture may be useful. We regret to see that an obsolete example of childish frivolity, like Strawberry Hill,



should be so triumphantly quoted as a specimen of Gothic architecture. To refer to such an example, is to substitute ridicule in the place of argument. Could Mr. Hamilton see nothing to admire in Lord Stafford's mansion at Cossey, erected by Mr. Buckler?—Mamhead, in Devon, by Mr. Salvin?—Mr. Tracy's new mansion at Toddington?—or even at Fonthill? Surely, the eye that could overlook such examples of modern Gothic, and repose itself at Twickenham, on the absurdities of Horace Walpole or Kent, must be guided by prejudice rather than judgment.

But from general, let us descend to particular objections. It is said that "Gothic Architecture has no strict rules of proportion; size, height, moulding, decoration, being all arbitrary."

"What was admissible in one country or in one generation, will meet with its archetype in another; what was never before seen in England, will be defended by examples from Rouen or Auch, or from Cologne; and we shall have such a medley as eye never saw, or pen never drew before."—*Hamilton's Second Letter, p. 32.*

"It is not presumed that the new building is to be an exact transcript of the style of Edward III. or of that of Henry VI. or of Henry VII.; but it will be rather a medley of all times and of all characters, and with ornaments, sown, as it were, with the sack, not with the hand. Here we shall have a specimen of Salisbury Cathedral, there of Lincoln; here, perhaps, a round arch from Durham, and there an intersection from Viterbo, or St. Cross. We shall pass at once from the Cathedral to the collegiate system of construction, or with a transition bit from the castles of Arundel or Alnwick." *Ibid. p. 57.*

The passages are somewhat contradictory: the first justifies an architect who may introduce a complete olla podrida of Gothic ornament into his building; the second appears to censure Mr. Barry for doing, as the writer assumes he will do, that which the arbitrary character of his style would sufficiently warrant. But this can only be regarded as a flight of fancy; Mr. Hamilton would have known, if he had studied Gothic architecture with half the care he has bestowed on Grecian, that the much-abused style is not arbitrary, or without fixed principles, and if he had paused from his

classical labours to give a glance at any "Gothic monstrosity," he would have soon arrived at the conclusion that the discordant features he there meets with, are the results of alterations in the edifice, which would in all probability be the work of perhaps five or six centuries, raised by the piety of numerous individuals, and altered to suit the taste of the various ages. Such alterations as these afford no better arguments to show that the first design was not harmonious, than does the modern Greek dome once erected on the Parthenon, and the mosque which succeeded it, prove that in its original state the temple was not harmonious and uniform. The same sort of burlesque argument might be as easily applied to a design in the Greek style, if such had been adopted by the Legislature, and any one had assumed the architect of the pile to be as ignorant of Grecian detail, as Mr. Hamilton's quotation supposes the architect of the New Houses to be of that of the Gothic style. "The new building," this Critic might say, "is not to be an exact transcript of the works of Pericles, of Augustus, or even of Justinian; but it will rather be a medley of all times and styles. Here we shall have a specimen of the Parthenon, there of Præstum, here perhaps a plain arch, or something like it, from the Cloaca Maxima, and there a figured one from the Temple of Peace. We shall pass at once from the Temple to the Theatre, or with a transition bit from Venice or Vicenza." Such a jumble might be imagined; but we hope no architect would be found vain or ignorant enough to execute it. But even in Grecian art the strictest attention to rule is not always observable. If in a Greek design the architect should have even placed triglyphs above an Ionic colonnade, and diminished the shafts of his columns pyramidally, thus blending the Doric and Ionic, he might quote, as Mr. Hamilton well knows, at least one ancient example as an authority.

In modern Gothic buildings, many absurdities, it is true, may appear; yet we could name more than one architect who would blush to own a design on which such discrepancies were apparent, and who would rather travel and study to find a window or

a moulding which should harmonize with the general character of his style, than seek to justify an absurd jumble by specimens from Auch or from Cologne or any where else.

The prohibition of sculpture is another alleged defect in a Gothic design :

"It should be remembered also, that if sculpture or painting were to form a part of the decoration of the new buildings, our artists if the classic styles should be selected—would be excited to execute what might be fitly placed upon a monument worthy of the times when their arts were in the brightest period of their history ; whereas the suitable appendages to a Gothic edifice must of course be modelled so as to harmonize with the productions of the era of our Henries and our Edwards."—*Hamilton's First Letter*, p. 10.

If the sculpture and painting alluded to in this extract were to form a part of the edifice, they would of course be made to harmonize with the general style of the structure ; if Grecian, the figures and costume would be Greek ; if Gothic, the niches would be filled with statues attired in costume, harmonizing with the apparent age of the structure.

Grecian architecture presents no more facilities for a display of sculpture than Gothic ; unless, indeed, a mere copy of the decorations of an ancient temple were to be made, or the absurd and now exploded practice of attiring a modern character in an ancient costume was resorted to. But if sculpture is to be introduced in the new building, surely our Henries and Edwards would appear to greater advantage in their armour or their robes, than to be seen shivering in their shirts as the representatives of charioteers or gladiators. The Greek sculptor designed to represent his countrymen in the costume of their own time. The heroes who vanquished the Centaurs are handed down to us in the portraits of Athenian soldiers of the age of the sculpture ; but, if we are to decorate the structures of our age with sculpture, it would be absurd to recur to the fast-fading process of composing all sculptures on ancient models. Shall Wellington be seen fighting hand to hand with Junot or Massena ? or crushing the more illustrious of his opponents with a huge stone ?—Is Nelson, or Jervis, or Howe, to be

transformed into Alexander or Pyrrhus or Alcibiades ?—No ; this taste has been long exploded ; and we hope it will return no more : the absurdities which have been perpetrated in St. Paul's Cathedral and elsewhere, have placed this mode of decoration in a sufficiently ridiculous light to insure its rejection in future.

The cathedrals, with Mr. Hamilton, possess no other associations than with darkness, gloom, and superstition ; in the present inquiry we purpose to regard these buildings merely as buildings, and not to enter on a question of disputed divinity. But even were we to admit the view of the subject taken by Mr. Hamilton to be correct, we would ask—what are the associations which arise from the view of a Grecian temple ?—Is there no darkness—no gloom to be found in the cella, deriving no light from the external atmosphere ? Is not superstition in its worst form to be met with there ? And for what was the darkness and the gloom created, but to conceal and cover the filthy orgies which were celebrated in the fane ?—but, alas ! the opponents of Gothic architecture are sadly blinded by their prejudices. Where is the assumed darkness and gloom of a Gothic structure to be met with ?—Can they discover it in Salisbury Cathedral, where a glare of light seems to call for the most extensive use of stained glass ;—is there any gloom in St. Alban's Abbey—perhaps the most massive as well as the most ancient structure in England ? It is lamentable to witness the shifts which the opponents of Gothic architecture are put to in their endeavours to debase the style. Dead to the elaborate richness of Henry the Seventh's gorgeous mausoleum,—insensible to the purity of Salisbury or Wells,—unmoved by the grandeur of York or Winchester,—or totally unacquainted with the character of all these splendid piles, to each of which "Diana's marvel was a cell," they quote, whenever they have occasion to name a Gothic example, some piece of frivolity raised in modern times, in utter defiance of ancient example, and in equal contempt of good taste. Such a structure must be the three-sided house referred to by Mr. Hamilton, with its



different fronts; which, if it exists, would be a pile of absurdity, and is most unworthily quoted as an example of Gothic architecture. The opponents of the style sedulously avoid naming any specimens worthy of being admired: we should like to see a comparison instituted between some of the 'Gothic monsters' and the best specimens of antiquity. With the view of affording materials for such a comparison we will offer a few hints.—Against the Choragic monument of Lysicrates we would contrast Waltham Cross, and fearlessly allow the monumental statue of the beauteous Eleanor, to be compared with any correspondent figure produced by Etruria. We would take any of the capitals of Wells Cathedral, or those which are to be found in a thousand parochial churches scattered over the country, and place them by the side of the caps of the columns of the same monument of Lysicrates; and this we do under the conviction that we have named the most pure example of foliated capitals among the ancients. Our English specimens would scare from the field the half-fledged Corinthian of Apollo Didimeus. Again, we will allow any Greek temple to be placed on the Close at Salisbury, with little doubt as to which structure would have the most admirers; which would attract the greater number of artists. In the eyes of the many unaccustomed to Greek purity, we fear the rival would be very likely to be mistaken for a stable for the use of the clergy of the cathedral!

We have challenged a comparison with the finest examples of antiquity,

and have not attempted to compare the works of the middle ages with any modern examples of Grecian architecture; but this we could do without the least fear of our early examples suffering in the least by the comparison. We should like to see the spire of Chichester or of Coventry, or of Louth, brought into contact with the huge mile-stone set up at a vast expense in the vicinity of Dublin; and with great confidence would allow the altar screens of Durham, St. Alban's, or Winchester, to be compared with that of St. Peter's at Rome; and, except in point of magnitude, we should fear nothing from the comparison: as a final contrast, we would set the interior of Chelsea Church against that of St. Pancras.

Gothic architecture captivates the fancy, elevates the mind, and speaks home to the feelings of every spectator; it is therefore the more appropriate style for any production of art which is to be seen and admired, or censured by millions. We rejoice that this style has been adopted; and we hail its adoption as the commencement of a new æra in architecture, from which is to be anticipated the most flattering results to the English school. Grecian architecture has been tried in this country under the highest patronage, and with the most ample means: it has not succeeded; and we hope that its day is past. English architecture until now has received no patronage; its merits have alone attained for it the high station in which it now stands, and we hope to see it flourish again in this country in at least a comparative state of splendour.

#### NONESUCH PALACE, SURREY.

(With a Plate.)

Hanc quia non habeat similem laudare Britanni  
Sepe solent, Nullique PARVM cognominis dicunt.—*Leland.*

OUR forefathers appear to have been at a loss for terms sufficiently warm in which to express their estimation of the beauties and delights, both of nature and of art, which were displayed in the Palace of Nonesuch, erected by King Henry the Eighth. Its earlier contemporaries\* are enthusiastic in their

encomiums; and their opinions are much corroborated by the approval of the more cultivated taste and better tutored judgment of the accomplished John Evelyn. The site of Nonesuch is about twelve miles from London, adjoining Cheam on the east and south, Ewell on the west, and Maldon on the

north. The ancient name of the place was Cuddington, or Codinton, a manor which had formerly a church of its own, and formed a distinct parish, of which the rectory was appropriated to the abbey of Merton. There are now no vestiges of either church or village; and it is evident that they were cleared away to make room for the Palace; as, in an old survey made shortly before the King's purchase, the latter is described as standing in good repair, and, as usual with old manor houses, near the church:—

"The sciet of the said Manor [house] standyth on the southe parte, with highe and drye groundes, and great square felde, parcel of the saide Manor, extendynge to a certen com'on called The Downe, parcell of the saide Manor; and the said Downe incloseth the southe parte of the saide Manor, which is adjoynynge to the downys called Bansted Downys, belongynge to the Kynges highnesse. Item, the scyte standyth on the west parte of the said Manor, nyghe and adjoynynge to the churchyard, all environed abowte with high and gret tymber trees, whereupon standyth a fayre place well buylded, and without decaye."

This "fayre place," and its appendent estate, adjoining to his own royal downs, King Henry acquired, by exchange, in the 30th year of his reign (1538), from Richard de Codinton, the last of a family that had been long settled on the estate, and had borne the local name.

King Henry, who died in 1546-7, must have commenced this celebrated Palace shortly after his purchase; but we are told that he left it unfinished. The lands he formed into two parks, the Great Park consisting of 911 acres, and the Little Park, in which the palace was erected, of 671 acres. They were afterwards included in his newly-erected Honour of Hampton Court, though not mentioned in the act of its first erection, passed in 1540. This, as we are told by the return of a contemporary jury, was in his "latter days, when he waxed heavy with sickness, age, and corpulency, and might not travel so readily abroad, but was constrained to seek his game and pleasure ready and at hand."\*

We have no notice of Nonesuch from Leland, except in the Latin lines quoted at the head of this article. In his Itinerary, he merely alludes to Cuddington, the spot where some very fine potters' earth was found, as being the same place "where the King buildith."

King Edward the Sixth, in his first year (1547), granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden a lease for 21 years of a messuage in Nonsuch and 158 acres 2 r. of lands in the same, parcel of the demesne lands of the manor of Nonesuch, and of the honour of Hampton Court; reserving a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* and all timber and large wood. It was probably about the same period, and perhaps before, that Sir Thomas Cawarden was appointed Steward of the royal manor, an office which we know that he held for several years. Many documents relating to this distinguished courtier, who was Master of the Revels, and Keeper of the King's Tents, Hales, and Toyles, and among them several relating to Nonesuch, have been recently published in the "Loseley Manuscripts," edited by A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A., Sir William More, of Loseley, having been Sir Thomas Cawarden's executor.

There is extant in this collection, the account (dated 30th Dec. 1 of Queen Mary) of Alen Byrd to Sir Thomas Cawarden, for all fees, rents, and profits due to the said Sir Thomas "for keypyng the Quenes place and parkes, gardeyn, and wardrobe, at Nonesuche, and for the Stuardehipps of the manors of Bansted, Walton, Est Chaym (Cheam) and West Chaym," for one year, to the above date. Among the items are,—A year's wages to Thomas Bothe, for keypyng the seyde place at Nonesuche, 10*l.*; to Simon Gavell, for keypyng the Old Park there, 3*l.* 10*s.*; the same sum to Rob't Foster for keeping the New Park; to the said Alen, for keeping the court rolls on parchment, and gathering the rents and perquisites of the courts of the said manors, 1*l.*; for 4 stewards' dinners of the same, 14*s.* 8*d.*; to the crier of the said courts, "accordyng to the old custome there used, 6*d.*;" to the auditor's and receiver's clerk for writing

\* Proceedings on the de-chasing of Hampton Court Chase, temp. Edw. VI. Hist. of Surrey, II. 456.



of "acquittance, and the *quietus est*, 1s. 4d." The clear sum, after all deductions, rendered to Sir Thomas Cawarden, for the annual profits, was 43l. 11s. 6d.

The documents which Mr. Kempe has printed at length, all relate either to the "wardrobe stuffe" within the palace, or to the venison in the park. Among those of the latter description are a royal warrant (4th Mary) for two bucks to "the maior and his bretheren of our citey of Londone;" and a letter from the Marquis of Winchester, in 1556, presenting his fee buck of that season, due by virtue of his office of High Treasurer of England, to his friends the Wardens of the Company of Grocers, for their feast on the 17th of July.

Another warrant of Queen Mary, in her third year, is "to o' ryght entirlelie beloved cosin the L. Cardinal Poole, Legate a Latere, or to the bringer hereof in his name, one buck of the season to be taken of o' giste from oure greate parke of Nonsuch, any restraynte or commandment to the contrarye notwithstanding (permitting owre said cosin to hunte for the same Dere, as it so like him)." Of the latter permission the Cardinal did not avail himself, as we find from an endorsement that, though the warrant was dated on the 17th of July, the buck was not required to be brought to Lambeth until the 3d of September.

It was not so with the French ambassador resident, Mons. de Noailles; who, having on the 5th of Feb. 1555, obtained the Queen's warrant for "two deres of this season" out of the great park of Nonesuch, on the next day obtained the following singular letter from the Privy Council, in order that he might obtain the full enjoyment of his proposed "recreation:"

"After our right hartly commendac'ons. Whereas the French Ambassador here resident, for the better recreac'on of himself and his wief, hath desired to visit that the Quenes ma<sup>ties</sup> howse of Nonesuche, the gardens, parks, and other comodities about the same; lyke as her highness hath addressed warrant for their pastyme of

hunting; so her Mat<sup>ties</sup> pleasure is that yo' shewe unto them the sayd howse and th' other comodities w<sup>ch</sup> in yo' charge accordingly. Thus fare yo' right hartely well. From Grenewiche the xj<sup>th</sup> of February 1555. Yo' loving friends,

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| PEMBROKE.      | ROCHESTER.                 |
| EDW. HASTINGS. | WILL <sup>M</sup> PETREUS. |
|                | JO. BOURNE.                |
|                | E. WALDEG[RAVE].           |

"To o' loving Frende S<sup>r</sup> Thom<sup>s</sup> Cawarden, Knight, and in his absence to his deputys keepers of the howse and gardens of Nonesuche."

To complete these interesting memorials of the gallant Frenchman's sports, we have also a certificate (in his own language) appended to the original royal warrant, testifying, under the ambassador's hand and seal, that two deer had been inadvertently killed above her Majesty's permission, for which he prayed the keepers of the park should not incur her royal displeasure.

Shortly after this, Nonesuch was alienated from the Crown to the Earl of Arundel, and so continued for more than forty years; until, after that nobleman's death, it was purchased back by Queen Elizabeth from his son-in-law, Lord Lumley. The Earl of Arundel was Lord Steward of the Queen's household, and in that capacity his business was of course frequently concerned with the royal palace of Nonesuch, as indeed is shown by several documents in the "Loseley Manuscripts." His biographer,\* however, gives us to understand that the Earl was induced to take Nonesuch, in order to preserve it from destruction:—

"This Earle moreover continued allwayes of a greate and noble mynde. Amonge the number of whose doings this one is not the least, to shewe his magnificence—that, perceivinge a sumptuous house called Nonesuche to have bene begon, but not finished, by his first master Kinge Henry the Eighte, and therefore in Quene Marycs tyme thoughte mete rather to have bene pulled downe and solde by peacemeale than to be perished at her charges, he, for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister, desired

\* See the Life of Henry the last Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, written shortly after his death in 1599; first printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1833, and afterwards separately as an illustration to Lodge's Portraits. Published by Nichols and Son.

to buye the same house, by greate, of the Quene, for which he gave faire lands unto her Highness; and, having the same, did not leave till he had fullye finished it in buildings, reparations, paviments, and gardens, in as ample and perfite sorte as by the first intent and meaninge of the said Kinge his old maister the same should have bene performed, and so it is nowe evident to be beholden of all strangers and others, for the honour of this realme, as a pearle thereof. The same he haithe left to his posterity, garnished and replenished with riche furnitures; amonge the which his Lybrarie\* is righte worthe of remembrance."

Sir Thomas Cawarden was not dissatisfied without dissatisfaction and complaint. Among the papers at Loseley was found one entitled:—

"The manor and order from the beginning of the doinges and communication betwene the Right Honourable th' Erle of Arrundell, Lorde Steward of [the Quene's howse], and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Cawarden, knight, of, for, and concerninge the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas his interest and offices at Nonesuche."

This curious narrative (written in 1557, shortly after the occurrences it relates,) is too long for insertion here, but an opportunity may be found for publishing it hereafter. It gives a particular detail of all Sir Thomas Cawarden's interviews and negotiations with the Earl's agents, and of the several conflicts and *cudgellings* which took place in the park between their respective servants during the gathering of the nuts and apples, in the summer of 1557. The following is the somewhat amusing peroration of Sir Thomas's grievances:—

"Whie shold my Lorde Lumley and Mr. Saunder so colorablye, first shulder me from the kepinge of the banketing house, and then from the manc'on house,—thirdly, from the paler's lodge,—fourthly, from the garden romes,—fifthly, from the keper's lodge of the park,—sixthly, from the keper's lodge of the hous,—and seventhly, to the pitt brink, with force of armes [to exclude all my sarvaunts, and after] dreyve out all the cattalle from my sayed herbage that wear in by my appointment: and tooke away my paunage?"

The Earl of Arundel proceeded, however, though perhaps somewhat prematurely, upon the *jus emptoris*; and he was very shortly put in full possession of the Lesser Park, including the capital mansion or palace. On the 23rd Nov. 3 & 4 Ph. and Mary (1557) in exchange for the manors of Stow Bardolf, Cantlow, Strumpshaugh, and Scroteby in Norfolk, and of 485*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid by him, he had a grant of the reversion of what was let to Sir Thomas Cawarden, of the reserved rent, of the trees and wood, and of all that principal and capital mansion or place of Nonesuche called Nonesuche Place, in Nonesuche, Ewel, Coddington, and Chayham; the park called the Little Park, and all houses and buildings not included in the Great Park, the deer, &c. in the Little Park and free warren; excepting to the Queen the Great Park; to hold of the honour of Hampton Court in free-socage by fealty only. In the same year the Queen granted to the Earl the manor of Coddington: and Queen Elizabeth, in her first year, Oct. 28, granted to his son-in-law, Sir John Lumley, knt. Lord Lumley, the herbage and paunage of the Great Park for his life. On the 7th Sept. in the year following, in consideration of the manor, mansion, and lands of Combe in East Greenwich, conveyed to the Queen by Henry Earl of Arundel, the Queen granted to him the reversion of the herbage and paunage of Nonesuch Great Park, and the said Great Park, *alias* the North Park or Old Park, and all deer, &c. in the same, and free warren, to hold in chief by one-fortieth part of a knight's fee, in lieu of all rents and services, except the wages of 4*d.* a day to Lord Lumley for his life as keeper of the park.

So that in fact the Earl and his son-in-law became at last the sole lords. But before all this was fully concluded, the Earl had very sumptuously entertained the new Queen at Nonesuch, for five days together, perhaps in a manner which induced her the more readily to comply with his wishes of making the whole his own. Of these festivities we have the following contemporary account:

\* Camden, in his *Britannia*, mentions the Earl's "*Bibliotheca Instructissima*," of which see some further notices among the notes to the *Life* just referred to.



" The v day of August (1559) the Queen graces removyd from Eltham unto Nonslyche, my lord of Arundell's, and ther her grace had as gret chere evere nyght, and banketts; but y<sup>e</sup> sonday at nyght my lord of Arundell mad her a grett bankett as ys coaste as ever was sene, for soper, bankett, and maske, w<sup>th</sup> drums and flutes, and all y<sup>e</sup> mysyke y<sup>e</sup> cold be, tyll mydnyght; and as for chere has not bene sene nor [heard]. On Monday was a great supper made for her, but before night she stood at her standing in the further park, and there she saw a course. At nyght was] a play of the Chylderyn of Powles and theyr mysyke master Sebastian Phelypps and Mr. Haywode; and after, a grett bankett, as [ . . . ] w<sup>th</sup> drumes and flutes, and the goodly banketts [and dishes as] costely as ever was sene, and gyldyd tyll iij m . . . ther was skallyng of yonge lordes and knyghts off y<sup>e</sup> . . . My lord of Arundell" gayffe to y<sup>e</sup> Queen grace a cubard of platt.

" The x day of August, ye which was Saint Laurans day, the Queen grace removyd from Nonslyche unto Hamtun Court." \*

Queen Elizabeth is known to have been again at Nonesuch in 1567, 1569,† and 1580; at which latter date Lord Talbot remarks, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, " Her Grace liketh well of this place." ‡

It is apparent that the Earl of Arundell resided for much of his time at Nonesuch. He dates from it, in 1571, a most liberal order, in favour of Archbishop Parker, addressed

" To Robert Gavell, keper of the great Park.

" Delyver unto the most reverent father in God, my very good lord the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon his grace's letter, syche and so many deere of seson, in wynter and somer yerely, as his grace shall wryght for, and this shall be your sooffeyent warrant therefor; and if hyt shall plesse him to hunt at any tyme, I will ye make him syche game as ye woll doe unto me. Fayl not hereof, as you tender my pleasure. At Nonsuch, the 2<sup>ed</sup> of Aug. 1571. Y<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. ARUNDELL."

Upon occasion of the rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1572, the Earl of Arundell, after a short confinement in the Tower, was ordered to keep for a time to his own house at Nonesuch.§ He died in 1579; after which his son-in-law Lord Lumley continued to reside there, until the Queen's affection for the place induced her to negotiate another exchange. Lord Lumley conveyed Nonesuch to the Crown in 1591, and received in lieu thereof lands to the value of 534*l*.||

Nonesuch now became again a royal palace. In Sept. 1598, the Queen removed towards Nonesuch, taking Dr. Cæsar [at Mitcham] by the way;¶ and at the close of July 1599 the churchwardens of Kingston " Paid for mending the wayes, when the Queen went out from Wimbledon to Nonsuch, 20*d*."\*\* On the 8th September following Mr. Rowland White writes to Sir Robert Sydney, " Her Majestie is returned again to Nonesuch, *which of all other places she likes best*;" and there, at the close of the same September, occurred the memorable event of the disgrace of her favourite Essex. On returning out of Ireland, he rode post to the Court at Nonesuch, and, as Rowland White tells the story, " made all haste up to the presence, and soe to the Privy Chamber, and staid not till he came to the Queen's Bedchamber, where he found the Queen newly up, the hair about her face. He kneeled unto her, kissed her hands, and had some privat speech with her; which seemed to give him much contentment, for, coming from her Majestie to goe shifte hymself in his chamber, he was pleasant, and thanked God, though he had suffered much trouble and storms abroad, he found a sweet calm at home. 'Tis much wondered at," adds White, " that he went so boldly to her Majestie's presence, she not being ready, and he soe full of dirt and mire, that his very face

\* Cotton MS. Vitellius F. v.; the burnt parts partly supplied from Strype's *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. p. 191.

† Sydney State Papers, i. 274, 275.

‡ Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, ii. 228.

§ Life, before quoted.

¶ Lysons, from Burghley Papers.

\*\* Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 438, 439.

|| Ibid. p. 440.

was full of yt." On a second visit to the Queen after dinner, "he found her much changed in that small tyme, for she began to call hym in question for his return," appointed him to give account before the Lords of the Council that afternoon, and four days after he was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper.

Elizabeth was again at Nonesuch in the summer of 1600, "excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback, and continues the sport long." She was then in her sixty-seventh year. Whilst here, she visited the mansion of the Carews at Beddington, and dined with my Lord of Canterbury at Croydon palace.\*

It appears, however, that Lord Lumley still retained some part of his interest in Nonesuch; as, after the Palace had been settled in the next reign, on the Queen Consort, Anne of Denmark, we find it stated, "The Queen cannot conveniently keep house at Nonesuch without she could procure the Great Park, of which Lord Lumley had a lease, and some of his lordship's adjoining lands; without thees parcels the sayr house at Nonesuch will be nothing pleasing to the Quene, if she ly at her own charge, for shee hath nothing here but the bare park." It is supposed that this purchase was afterwards arranged; but we do not hear much of Nonesuch in this reign. The only record of James himself being there is on the 20th July 1624.† Henry Prince of Wales was there in 1603;‡ and again on the 31st Aug. 1610, Mr. Phineas Pette, the shipwright, "rode to Nonesuch to the Prince, that then

was there in hunting; who, of his noblesse, promised to send me a buck to Woolwich, because he had then given all away that were fallen that day."§

That King Charles the First was occasionally at Nonesuch is shewn by the list of his knights, from which it appears that he conferred that honour there, the 3d Nov. 1625, the 6th July 1629, the 19th July 1630, and the 24th Aug. 1632. The palace was settled on Queen Henrietta Maria, as it had been on the preceding Queen Consort: and it was confiscated as part of her property, after the decapitation of the King.

Having advanced thus far in its history, it is now high time that we should turn our attention to the descriptive accounts of the Palace that are extant. The earliest of these seems to be that which accompanies the view we have now copied, in Braun's Cities,|| 1582. It is there entitled, "Palatium Regium in Angliæ regno appellatum *Nonciutz*, hoc est, Nusquam-simile," and in the French, "Le Palais Royal d'Angleterre, appellé *Nonciutz*, c'est à dire, Nonpareil." It is remarkable that Houfnagle should have taken home the impression that it *was then* a royal palace, and the description (which is given in both French and English) commences with a romantic but much perverted story, that the palace had *formerly* belonged to the Earl of Arundel, and that he, after having sumptuously entertained there King Henry the Eighth, made it a present to his Majesty. It then proceeds to state that

\* Progresses, lii. 513.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, xvii. 615.

‡ Progresses of King James I. i. 278.

§ Ibid. ii. 365.

|| "Urbium Præcipuarum Mundi Theatrum quintum. [Tome v. pl. 1.] Auctore Georgio Braunio, Agrippinate." The plate is inscribed "Effigavit Georgius Houfnaglius Anno 1582;" and below are added several specimens of English female costume, "the manner of selling pike among the English," and a London water-bearer. A part of this plate is copied by Albicus in his *Genealogies of the Sovereigns of Europe*, in the corner of his plate of the royal family of England. There is another view of Nonesuch, at the corner of Speed's map of Surrey, where it assumes a rather more sober appearance in respect of its domes and flying pinnacles; but some portions, particularly the lower part of the garden front, and the ornamental erections in the Privy Garden, are shown more completely. There is no print of the palace by Hogenbachius, as mentioned in Gough's *British Topography*, and his *Camden*, and in Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, Appendix p. lxxxix. that name being an error for Houfnaglius. There is said to have been another print in Sturt's set of the royal palaces, but whether a copy or not does not appear.



"The King, having graciously accepted it, declared that he would take care it should always deserve to retain this name of NONSUCH. With this view he procured many excellent artificers, architects, sculptors, and statuaries, as well Italians, French, and Dutch, as natives, who all applied to the ornament of this mansion the finest and most curious skill they possessed in their several arts, embellishing it within and without with magnificent statues, some of which vividly represent the antiquities of Rome, and some surpass them. There is a great court very large and spacious, capable to receive all the nobility of the King, and horsemen in great numbers; in the midst of which there is a marble fountain which raises water in abundance for various purposes for the use of the mansion, and remarkable for the exquisite ornament of the various statues which surround it. At the entrance of the mansion the artificers have created an echo which is admirable, having ingeniously made so many cavities and holes in the arches, that they return the voice and the sound of trumpets, not merely one time, but four or five, very distinctly."

The next account of Nonesuch is that which Camden gives in his *Britannia*, 1586; his encomiums of the house would appear a repetition of Braun; but we may quote what he says of its adjuncts:—

"The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with topiary-work, lawns, and walks so embowered by trees, that it seems to be the seat that Pleasure herself has chosen, to inhabit together with Health."

This description is copied, word for word by Hentzner,\* in his *Travels in England*, 1598, with the following addition:—

"In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of mar-

ble; two fountains, that spout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds, that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, which Acteon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions. There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."†

We may now proceed to the very circumstantial description of this remarkable palace afforded by the survey of the Parliamentary Commissioners in the year 1650: but of this document (which is printed at length in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, and in the *History of Surrey* by Manning and Bray,) we can only afford room for the leading passages. It first specifies—

"All that capitall messuage or royall mansion-house, with the appurtenances, commonly called Nonsuch, scytuate, standing, and being in and near the middle parte of the Little Parke of Nonsuch in the said county of Surry, consisting of one fayer, stronge, and large structure or building of free-stone of two large stories high, well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue slate, standing round a court of 150 foote long and 132 foote broad, paved with stone, commonly called the Outward Courte. [The several rooms in each story are then enumerated.]

"The Gatehouse leading into the Outward Court, is a building very stronge and gracefull, being three stories high, leaded over head, battled and turretted in every of the four corners thereof; the highest of which stories contains a very large and spacious roome, very pleasant and delectable for prospect.

"Also one other faire and very curious structure or building, of two stories high, the lower story whereof is of good and

\* This circumstance was not noticed by Horace Walpole, when he published his translation of Hentzner, nor even by Mr. Lysons or Mr. Bray, who have quoted the same account both from Camden and from Hentzner, through the medium of different translations.

† Walpole hereupon observes:—"We are apt to think that Sir William Temple and King William were in a manner the introducers of gardening into England: by the description of Lord Barleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of the gardens above mentioned." In 1599, "the French Ambassador came here and staid well neare two hours with her Majestie: then was he brought to see all the singularities of the gardens, which pleased him infinitely."—*Sydney Papers*, ii. 118.

well wrought freestone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth and garnished with a variety of statues, pictures, and other antick forms of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building lying almost upon a square, is covered with blue slate, and incloseth one faire and large court of 137 feet broad, and 116 feet long, all paved with freestone, commonly called the Inner Court: [and the destinations of the rooms therein, to the Queen's immediate attendants, are then particularized. It is added that] all the roomes within the last mentioned building are very faire and large, many of them being wainscotted round and matted, and adorned with spacious lights both inwards and outwards, guarded with iron bars, and all of them fitt for present use.

"Memorandum also, that the Inward Court stands higher than the Outward Court by an ascent of eight steps leading therefrom through a Gatehouse of freestone three stories high, leaded and turreted in the four corners, in the middle of which Gatehouse stands a clock-case turreted and leaded all over, wherein is placed a clock and a bell. This Gatehouse is of most excellent workmanship, and a very speciaall ornament to Nonsuch House. \* \* \*

"On the east and west corners of which Inner Court building are placed two large and well-built turrets of five stories high, each of them containing five rooms besides their staircases, the highest of which roomes, together with the lanterns above the same, are covered with lead, and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead. These turrets command the prospect and view of both of the parkes of Nonsuch, and of most of the country round about, and are the cheife ornaments of the whole house of Nonsuch."

It may here be remarked that our view evidently exhibits the south or back front of the Inner Court, with its gigantic five-storied turrets above described, and the range of windows belonging to the upper floor, which contained the state rooms "called the Presence Chamber, the Privy Closet, the Privy Chamber, the Queen's Bedchamber, the Queen's back stayers, the King's Bedchamber, the King's back stayers, the Queen's Chapell [there were "two roomes for the

Queen's priests" in the floor below], and two roomes for the Lady Marquesse Hambleton. These windows looked down upon the Privy Garden, the wall of which, "fourteen feet high," conceals in the view the whole of the lower story.

"Also, in the second story of the said west turret there is placed a very large cistern of lead, fed and maintained with several pipes of lead conveying water thereinto from a conduit a good distance from the same, standing on the side of a rising ground within Nonsuch Little Park; this cistern is of singular use to the whole house, many pipes being branched from thence.

"About the middle of the Inner Court is placed one faire fountain of white marble, supported by two brass dragons; under which is a large square cistern of lead, set within a frame of white marble, unto which cistern is an ascent of three steps. Over against the south side of which fountain the Privy Gallery doth lie, being a roome wainscotted and matted, and very pleasant; in the middle of which is a belcone of very good workmanship placed over against the said fountain."

The survey then proceeds to describe several minor buildings and offices, and afterwards the approaches and gardens:—

"The frontespeece of Nonsuch House is railed in with stronge and handsome rayles and ballasters of freestone, adding much to the beauty of the house, before which, and about eight yards distance from the same, is a neate and handsome bowling-greene, well ordered, lying much what upon a square, and railed with good posts, railles, and lattices of wood, from whence doth lead a fair and streight path betwixt two faire ranks of trees unto the parke gate, which being very high, well-built, and placed in a direct lyne opposite to Nonsuch first Gatehouse, renders it a good ornament thereunto."

The Privy Garden is then described, "lying round the three outsides of the inward Court building, compassed round with a brick wall of 14 foot high, and cut out and divided into severall allyes, quarters, and rounds, set about with thorne hedges;" and afterwards some fountains\* therein, round one of which

\* These fountains, one of which was a marble pelican over a large basin; and "two other marble pinacles or piramides called the Fawlcen Perches" are rudely represented in Speed's view.



were "six trees called lclack trees, which trees beare no fruite but only a very pleasant flower;" besides which there were "in the privy gardens an hundred and forty fruit trees, two ewe (yew) trees, one juniper tree, and in the kitchen garden and old orchard, seventy-two fruit trees and one fairetime [lime?] tree."

The description of the Banqueting-house in the park, and some other buildings, must be here omitted. The value of the whole materials was estimated at 7020*l*. The surveyors, however, did not recommend the buildings to be demolished, and Nonesuch at this period fared better than Theobalds. The Commissioners for disposal of the Crown lands at first leased the palace to Algernon Sydney at 150*l*. per annum. The Little Park was subsequently purchased by Major-General Lambert; and the Great Park by Colonel Thomas Pride (also one of Cromwell's peers), who died at its lodge, called Worcester House, in the year 1688.

After the restoration, Nonesuch was restored to the Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria, and George Lord Berkeley was appointed its keeper for life, with remainders to other members of his family, during the Queen's life.

On the 26th July 1665, a Proclamation was issued for removing the Receipt of the Exchequer to Nonesuch, in consequence of the Plague then prevalent in the metropolis. Shortly after it was visited by Evelyn, and as his opinions on houses and gardens are particularly interesting, the passage of his Diary shall be cited:

"1665-6, Jan. 3.—I supp'd in Nonesuch House, whither the office of the Exchequer was transferr'd during the plague, at my good friend's Mr. Packer's, and tooke an exact view of y<sup>e</sup> plaster statues and punchions of the outside walles of the Court, which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian; I much admired how it had lasted so well and intire since the time of Henry VIII. expos'd as they are to the aire, and pittie it is, they are not taken out and preserv'd in some drie place; a gallerie would become them. There are some mezzo-relievos as big as life. The storie is y<sup>e</sup> Heathen Gods, emblems, compartments, &c. The Palace consists of two courts; of which the first is of stone, castle-like, by y<sup>e</sup> Lo. Lumlie (of whom I was purchas'd); y<sup>e</sup> other of timber, a Gotiq fabric; but these walls,

incomparably beautified. I observed that the appearing timber punchions, entrelices, &c. were all so covered with scales of slate, that it seem'd carv'd in the wood and painted, y<sup>e</sup> slate fastened on the timber in pretty figures, that has, like a coate of armour, preserv'd it from rotting. There stand in the garden two handsome stone pyramids, and y<sup>e</sup> avenue planted with rows of faire elmes; but the rest of the goodly trees both of this and of Worcester Park adjoining, were fell'd by those destructive and avaricious rebels in the late warr, w<sup>ch</sup> defac'd one of the stateliest seats his Ma<sup>ty</sup> had."

About the same time, Mr. Pepys was also at Nonesuch, on two several occasions:

"July 26, 1663.—We went through Nonesuch Parke to the house, and there viewed as much as we could of the outside, and looked through the great gates and found a noble court, and altogether believe it to have been a very noble house, and a very delicate parke about it, where just now there was a doe killed for the King to carry up to Court.

"Sept. 21, 1665.—To Nonsuch, to the Exchequer by appointment, and walked up and down the house and park; and a fine place it hath heretofore been, and a fine prospect about the house; a great walk of an elme and a walnutt, set one after another in order, and all the house on the outside filled with figures of stories, and good painting of Rubens' or Holben's doing; and one great thing is, that most of the house is covered, I mean the post and quarters in the walls, with lead, and gilded. I walked also into the ruined garden."

After the death of the Queen Mother in 1669, King Charles II. by patent dated 22 Sept. 1670, demised the Great Park of Nonesuch, and the mansion called Worcester House, to Sir Robert Long, Bart. (from whom the interest thus created descended, as related in the History of Surrey); and by patent dated 18 Jan. 1670-1 he granted the fee-simple of both parks, and the rent of 100*l*. to be received from Sir Robert Long and his successors, to George Viscount Grandison and Henry Brouncker, Esq. This was in trust for the celebrated Barbara Countessa of Castlemaine, the Viscount's niece, and the King's favourite mistress, the mother of Charles Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Henry Duke of Grafton, and George Duke of Northumberland.

She was created Baroness of Nonesuch,\* Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, on the 3d August 1670; which titles became extinct with her grandson the second Duke in 1774.

It was in order to meet the demands of this rapacious woman that the Palace of Nonesuch was relinquished to the destroyer. The park was divided into farms. Aubrey states that the manor house of Durdans, in the parish of Epsom, was built by the Earl of Berkeley out of the materials of Nonesuch.† In the hall of Stone Court, *alias* Gaynsford's Place, in the parish of Carshalton, which was pulled down about the year 1800, was also an ancient chimney-piece, said to have been brought from the palace of Nonesuch.‡ "Part of the house was standing in King James the Second's time or thereabout, and seen by me, P. le Neve, Norroy. It was done with plaister work made of rye-dough in imagery, very costly."§ The estate was alienated by William Duke of Cleveland and Southampton in 1730.

J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, May 10.*

EVERY writer of Irish history has fondly and proudly appealed to a passage of Tacitus, (*Vita Agricolæ*, cap. 24,) in proof of the more enlarged commercial intercourse, and consequent superiority of civilization, enjoyed by their country, as compared with Britain, at the remote period of the first century of our æra; and as the text was long and generally exhibited, the fact and inference seemed fully supported.|| No historian or antiquary appeared to suspect its authenticity, until Mr. Moore, who, no doubt, had consulted some recent German editions of the author, adverted,

in indignant terms, to the "attempt made by some commentators to deprive Ireland of most of the advantages of this testimony by the suggestion of a new and barbarous reading."—(*History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 12.) It is clear that Mr. Moore was not aware, that the reading, thus condemned as new or spurious, is nearly coeval with what he has adopted as original and genuine, or, that both are equally founded on mere conjecture. The one was introduced by Beatus Rhenanus in his editions printed at Basil in 1533 and 1544,—"*Lectio quæ nunc est in textu*," says Ernesti, "*ex ingenio est Rhenani*:"—the other was proposed by Val. Acidalius, a critic of the same century. But, as the best groundwork of judgment, I shall trace the genealogy, if I may so call it, of the controverted text, which, it will be seen, in its original corrupt state,—("prodigiöse corruptus locus," observes Rhenanus, its first emendator,) opened a wide field for the play of fancy and exercise of ingenuity, uncontrolled by any fixed authority, or standard of reference.

No manuscript of the admirable biography of Agricola, (which Brotier truly designates, "*absolutissimum decoræ perfectæque laudationis exemplar*,") of any value appears to be extant. "*Julii Agricolæ*," says Ernesti in his general preface, "*scriptum exemplar nusquam notatum reperi*."—Brotier, indeed, discovered some in the Vatican and elsewhere, but none less recent than the fifteenth century, or anterior to the invention of printing; nor did the *Editio Princeps* of Tacitus, the "*artis gloria prima suæ*" of Johannes Spirensis, (Venice, 1468—1470,) contain the work. Its first publication, it would seem, was in

\* There is some difficulty in reconciling the dates of her taking the title, and receiving the grant of Nonesuch. Was the peerage conferred in 1671? The King made her a Duchess on discharging her; she afterwards married the celebrated Beau Fielding.

† *History of Surrey*, ii. 218. In his notice of Nonesuch itself (p. 123 of the same volume) Aubrey was far wrong in stating that "it was destroyed in the late civil wars, so that there remains hardly one stone upon another."

‡ *Lysons's Environs of London*, i. 126

§ Mss. note in a copy of Aubrey's *Surrey*, in the possession of J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. formerly of John Claxton, Esq.

|| See *inter alios*, Gratianus Lurius (*Archidiacon Lynch*) in his *Cambrensis Eversus*, cap. 12, M<sup>o</sup>Geoghegan, tom. i. p. 372, &c.



conjunction with the earliest editions of the *Panegyric* of Pliny the younger, and of Petronius Arbitrator, in 1476, (if the date be correct,) probably by Philip de Lavignia at Milan.—(See *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. ii. pp. 229 and 367; *Dibdin's Classics*, vol. ii. pp. 334 and 449; and *Brunet, Manuel du Libraire*, tom. iii. p. 102.)—Again, about the year 1477, it was united with the collective works (then, at least, discovered)\* of Tacitus, by F. Puteolanus, professor of rhetoric at Milan, in a beautiful folio volume—"exemplum perpulchrum, etiam supra Venetam Johannis Spirensis," as expressed by Ernesti, in his preface, page xxiv. ed. 1772—See also *Biblioth. Spenc.* ii. 395; *Dibdin's Classics*, vol. ii.; and *Brotier*, in præf. xxix. ed. 1776. The manuscripts from which these earliest impressions were copied, appear to have been lost; for they have never been referred to subsequently.

In these primitive editions the disputed passage thus stands—"Solum cælumque (*Hibernia*) et ingenia cultusque hominum laud multum a Britannia differt, in melius aditus ortusque (*sic*) per commercia et negotiatores cogniti;"—a structure of phrase which sufficiently justifies the observation just quoted of Rhenanus—"prodigiōse corruptus locus;" but which remained unaltered in various successive editions until this editor, in 1533 and 1544, substituted the conjectural reading so favourable to Ireland, viz:—"Solum cælumque, et ingenia cultusque hominum haud multum a Britannia differunt: melius aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti," which was generally received, not as genuine, but as intelligible; for even Rhenanus, its author, was so little satisfied with it, that he preferred another, which consisted in the change of *melius* into *ejus*, thus—"Solum cælumque . . . haud multum a Britannia differunt.

*Ejus* (*Hiberniæ*) aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti." Few, in fact, were disposed to credit the superiority of Ireland over Britain. "Dubito enim," assigns Vol. Acidalius as a reason for rejecting the correction of Rhenanus, "an Hibernia in melius a Britannia differat. Propior sum credere diversum," and he accordingly suggested the emendation now, for the same reason, adopted by the continental editors, viz.—"Solum cælumque . . . haud multum a Britannia differunt, nec in melius: aditus portusque," &c.—adding that the construction of the sentence required the adhesion of *melius* to the first, rather than to the second portion. Various other attempts were made by the contemporaries of Rhenanus and Acidalius—by Ursinus, Muretus, Danesi, &c.; but the proposition of the first met general acceptance until the Bipontine editors, in 1779, embraced that of Acidalius. Others, such as Brotier, without disturbing the long received text, apply the contested *melius*, not as a ground of comparison between the two islands, but between the harbours and approaches of Ireland and the interior of the country, the former being frequented while the latter remained little known. "Aditus portusque Hiberniæ per commercia et negotiatores melius sunt cogniti—interiora verò insulæ fere ignota" is the interpretation of Brotier. Dr. Stock, in his edition, (Dublin, 1787, 4 vols. 12mo.) is, of course, rather partial to Ireland in his construction; but, to use the words of Ernesti, "alii aliter tentant, sed nihil expediunt sine libris."

Mr. Moore's denunciation of the *new and barbarous reading* will thus, I apprehend, appear unsubstantiated by evidence—certainly so, as to its *novelty*; and, as to its alleged barbarism, it is sufficient to note, that it reckons among its partisans the best Latin scholars in Europe. The object of contest may be derided as insignificant; but it has obtained importance from the excitement of national feelings; for Ireland, like decayed families, seeks, in the retrospect of ancient fame, some consolation for her subsequent and long-endured sufferings.

"Sic volvenda ætas commutat tempora rerum."—(Lucr. v. 1295.)

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\* The first five books of the *Annals* were not published until 1513, at the cost of Leo X. who paid 500 ducats, equivalent to 2600*l.* of present money, for the manuscript,—"Qui hos libros ad Leonem detulit, arripens accepit quingentos aureos."—(Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib. i. cap. 30.)

Mr. Moore refers to Murphy's version of Tacitus in this instance, as an imputation on his patriotism, which is scarcely fair; but the translation is unfaithful, (unless, on such debatable ground, Murphy considered himself entitled to *guess*, as well as his predecessors;) for he renders *melius* by the positive *well*, instead of the comparative *better*. Indeed our Irish dramatist was quite unequal to the task of transfusing into corresponding language the spirit and condensation of an author characterised by Racine (preface to his tragedy of Britannicus), as "le plus grand peintre de l'antiquité," and of whom Montesquieu emphatically said—"Tacite abrégait tout, parcequ'il voyait tout." (*Esprit des Lois*, liv. xxx. ch. 1.) How happily Gibbon would have achieved the work, may be inferred from his admirable translation of a considerable portion of the treatise, *De Moribus Germanorum*, in the ninth chapter of his History; nor was Montesquieu less felicitous when the occasion offered. It was by translating the first book of the *History* of Tacitus, that J. J. Rousseau prepared himself to appear before the public as a writer,—"*C'est une grande entreprise*," observes he in his *Avertissement*, "*qu'une pareille traduction. Tout homme en état de suivre Tacite, est bientôt tenté d'aller seul.*" On a particular occasion, I compared thirty lines of the original with this version of Rousseau, in which it occupied forty-five—while D'Alembert's (*Morceaux choisis de Tacite*) extended to fifty-six, and Murphy's to sixty-three. Davanzati, on the other hand, had compressed the paragraph into thirty-eight; and, as the English is not more essentially diffuse than the French and Italian, the fault was Murphy's. His predecessor, Gordon, (4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1737,) is hardly readable from affectation and uncouthness; but on the continent, Tacitus has found more competent interpreters,—M. Dureau de Lamalle, and more recently, M. Burnouf, have been equally successful in France; nor has Valeriani (Ludovico) been less so in Italy (5 vol. 4to. Firenze, 1818.) where Davantazi, though still deservedly esteemed, had become a little antiquated. Woltmann's German version (*Berlin*, 1811, 6 v. 8vo.) is good, but

has been eclipsed by a later one, (Leipzig, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo.) England, indeed, has been rather negligent of the great historian; for no edition of value has ever appeared there; while Ireland boasts of the accurate re-impression of that of Ryckius, (Dublin, 1730, 3 v. 8vo.) remarkable for the elegant dedication to Lord Carteret by Mrs. Grierson, who printed and revised it; nor is Dr. Stock's, though modelled on Brotier's (*ad fidem editionis Parisinæ Gab. Brotier*), without original merit. As an instance, I may adduce his substitution (*Annal. lib. iii. cap. 68.*) of "*quippe Alia parente geniti*,"—for "*alia parente geniti*," which imparts immediate sense and perspicuity to the phrase, previously unintelligible, and explains why the maternal property of Silenus should be exempt from confiscation, his mother, *Atia*, being of the same name and family as the mother of Augustus. This amendment has, however, been unnoticed; because the edition appears to be unknown out of Ireland; nor has the same learned prelate's Demosthenes, equally published "*in usum juventutis academicæ*," attracted more attention abroad. He was bishop of Killala in 1798, when the French General Humbert invaded that quarter, and wrote an interesting narrative of the event.

Tacitus, in the same chapter of the biography of his father-in-law, adds, that Agricola contemplated the conquest of Ireland, in order to remove from the vanquished Britons the dangerous sight of a free people—"ut libertas e conspectu tolleretur," and, with this view, he retained in his camp a banished prince of the country. A single legion with some auxiliaries, or about 10,000 men, were considered quite sufficient for the achievement, which a rebellion of the Britons compelled him to abandon; but it appears from the Irish annalists, that the prince alluded to, was *Teuthal Trachtmar*, in Latin—*Tuathalius Bonaventura*,\* who subsequently recovered his throne, and whose reign, A.D. 106—137, fills many a page of Irish history.—See O'Hallaran's *Introduc-*

\* Charles O'Connor calls him, Tuathal the *Acceptable*. (*Dissertation on Irish History*, p. xix. ed. 1753.)



tion—Prelim. Discourse, p. xv; the same author's History, vol. i. p. 219, [4to.]; Kenting, vol. i. p. 321, ed. 1809; O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 302, pars. iii. cap. 55; and M<sup>e</sup> Geoghegan, tom. i. page 129 and 485. "Tout porte à croire," says this last mentioned writer, "que ce roi de Tacite est Tuathal."

Among the critics who attempted to elucidate the avowedly corrupt text of Tacitus on this occasion, I have named Danesius (Pierre Danés) and Muretus (Marc Antoine Muret). The first is celebrated for his rebuke of the insolent pun of the Bishop of Orvieta, who, when a French prelate, Nic. Pescaume, rose to address the Council of Trent, had exclaimed, *Gallus cantat*—"Utinam," retorted Danés, "ad istud gallicinium Petrus rescipisceret." Of Muret, one of the most distinguished literators of his day, it may not be generally known that the hack-nick quotation—"Faciamus periculum in animâ vili," owes its origin to an accidental circumstance of his life. Stopped on his way to Italy by illness, he heard two medical gentlemen, little aware of the eminence of their patient, use that now proverbial expression; but his reply quickly undeceived them, "An animam vilem appellatis, pro quâ Christus non dedignatus est mortem subire." He had been one of Michel de Montaigne's private tutors, with George Buchanan—"ce grand poète Ecossais," and others, from whom the celebrated Gascon had acquired such facility of Latin speech in his boyhood, that these learned men were afraid to encounter him,—"*j'avois ce langage en mon enfance si prest et si à la main qu'ils craignoient à m'acoster.*"—(Essays, liv. i. ch. 25.)—Muret was a great admirer and able vindicator of Tacitus, to whom he devotes some of his public discourses—particularly the 16th, in which he enumerates the several great men who took delight in the pages of the philosophic historian. "Paulus III, Pontifex Maximus," he says, "Tacitum sæpe relegendo contriverat—Cosmus Medicus Taciti libros in deliciis habebat," &c. The *Juvenilia* of Muret, though little entitled to the praise of delicacy of thought or expression, are far more so than those of Theodore de Bèze and others of that age. (Paris,

1552, in 8vo. and *Opera Omnia*, Lipsiæ, 1672, 2 v. 8vo.) His tragedy, so called, of *Julius Cæsar*, is a miserable attempt compared to our Shakspeare's production with the same title, or to Voltaire's *Mort de Cæsar*.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Mr. URBAN, Cork, June, 1837.

THE Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's History of Ireland has long been an object of research to the collectors of rare books, and to the readers of Irish annals; for, though little remarkable, it must be granted, for liberality of opinions or philosophy of views, it contains many facts and documents not easily discoverable elsewhere. It has, accordingly, been often described by bibliographers, but, as far as my knowledge extends, without notice of some variations which you may, perhaps, consider entitled to the attention of your readers.

The first and second volumes bear the uniform impress of "Paris, chez Antoine Boudet, 1758 and 1762, avec approbation et privilège du Roi;" but the third, the pagination of which is continued from the second, barely exhibits on the title-page, "A Amsterdam M.DCCCLXIII." This change admits of easy explanation; for, when the two former issued from the press, the great Seven-years' War raged in all its intensity between Great Britain and France; and every instrument of mutual annoyance was resorted to; but at the close of that memorable contest in 1763, the French government, no doubt, felt that it would be unseemly to sanction a work so hostile to the opinions of the people, and to the rights of the reigning house of England. The royal approbation and privilege were consequently withdrawn; but, though this third volume was suffered to circulate in conjunction with its predecessors, several retrenchments or modifications, technically denominated *cartons*, were enjoined as the condition of this connivance. Some few copies however,—very few, I believe, for I never met with more than one,—escaped the vigilance of the censor or police, and represent the genuine sentiments and original language of the author, which it may not be uninteresting to compare with the substituted ideas and com-

manded words of the current edition. For this purpose, I shall first transcribe the opening paragraphs of the latter.

" CHAPITRE XXXI.

" Aussitôt après la mort de la reine Marie, Elizabeth, l'unique fille de Henri VIII. qui restoit alors, fut déclarée en Parlement héritière du trône; elle fut, selon le rit Romain, couronnée reine d'Angleterre avec les cérémonies accoutumées, dans l'Abbaye de Westminster, par Oglethorpe, Evêque de Carlisle; l'Archevêque d'York et les autres Evêques du Royaume ayant refusé d'y assister. Cette princesse avoit alors vingt-cinq ans. Son règne fut long et rempli d'événemens; les princes contemporains furent Ferdinand d'Autriche Empereur, Henri II. Roi de France, Philippe II. Roi d'Espagne; le Pape Paul IV. gouvernoit l'Eglise.

" Elizabeth, se voyant en possession du trône d'Angleterre, commença à penser au gouvernement spirituel et temporel de l'état; quoiqu'elle eût résolu de faire changer la religion, sa prudence lui fit garder quelques mesures d'abord pour ne pas allarmer les Catholiques, ni faire perdre toute espérance aux Protestans; elle se choisit un conseil de seigneurs des deux religions; elle fit annoncer ensuite à tous les princes de l'Europe, par ses ambassadeurs, son avènement au trône," &c.

The foregoing, it will have been seen, presents the mere ordinary recital of events, untinctured with any political or religious prepossessions. Not so the suppressed paragraphs, which were as follows:—

" CHAPITRE XXX.

" Il doit paroître étrange, dit Cox en parlant de la reine Marie, que les Protestans se soient soumis avec tant de facilité à une princesse née d'un mariage incestueux et si contraire à la loi de Dieu, mariage qui fût déclaré nul par le divorce prononcé juridiquement entre les parties; sçavoir, Henri VIII. et Catherine d'Arragon ses père et mère, par Cranmer Archevêque de Cantarberi; mais on peut dire qu'il est bien plus étrange de voir ici les Catholiques, qui étoient sans contredit en plus grand nombre, et qui tenoient les rênes du gouvernement, se choisir pour reine, Elizabeth, fruit de l'adultère de Henri VIII. avec Anne Bollen, déclarée illégitime par deux actes du Parlement encore en force de leur temps, et plus que soupçonnée d'erreur dans sa foi; cependant, ils la couronnèrent au préjudice de Marie Stuart Reine d'Ecosse, Princesse Catholique et légitime héritière de la couronne d'Angleterre, puis qu'elle étoit

arrière petite-fille de Henri VII. par Marguerite fille aînée de ce Prince, et sœur de Henri VIII.

" Il est toujours constant que l'un ou l'autre de ces deux princesses, filles de Henri VIII. sçavoir Marie et Elizabeth, étoit illégitime, et par conséquent inhabile à regner. Leur père ne pouvoit avoir deux femmes à la fois. Si son mariage avec Catherine d'Arragon étoit nul, Marie étoit sans doute illégitime; mais comme ce mariage a été jugé valide par ceux qui avoient le droit d'en connoître, et qu'il ne fût jamais dissous par aucune autorité légitime, toute l'infamie tombe nécessairement sur Elizabeth.

" Marie étoit née, selon Cox, d'un mariage incestueux, contraire à la loi de Dieu. Pour former ce jugement il ne consulte que le Lévitique (cap. xviii.) où il est défendu de révéler la turpitude de son frère; mais il passe sans silence la loi du Deutéronome (cap. xxv.) qui ordonne d'épouser la femme de son frère mort sans enfans. Cet auteur raisonne sur des principes contestés, et entretient des conséquences à son avantage. Ayant tiré son origine du fameux Doctor Richard Cox, tuteur du Roi Edward VI. l'un des compilateurs de la nouvelle liturgie Anglicane, et ensuite Evêque d'Ely, sous la reine Elizabeth, il hérita avec la naissance du zèle de ce Docteur pour la religion Protestante; il sentoit bien que la gloire de la Réforme étoit liée avec le système du divorce de Henri VIII. et de Catherine d'Arragon. Il suppose, comme les autres Ecritvains de même temps que lui, que ce divorce avoit quelque réalité, que Cranmer avoit assez de pouvoir pour casser un mariage jugé valide par les Papes et toute l'Eglise, et regardé comme indissoluble par les parties intéressées pendant près de vingt ans, et il raisonne en conséquence," &c.—*Sander de Schiam. pp. 10 et 25.*

On the Abbé's reasoning in this instance, I shall only observe, that it is quite as sound and logically deduced as that which he combats, and that, assuredly, the Protestant author was not less bigoted than the Catholic. In the subsequent pages of the permitted, though unauthorized volume, Mac Geoghegan, or, as he writes the name, Ma-Geoghegan, is sufficiently open and undisguised in the expression of his partialities. The variances between the copies are neither frequent in number nor marked in bias: to him William was ever an Usurper, and James the lawful Sovereign; for, like Cox, he had inherited with his birth



the prepossessions of his family. His father had followed the fortunes of the dethroned monarch, and testified, by the abandonment of his country and property, perhaps a delusive—certainly an honourable—consistency of principle.

"Victus obit, longaque ignotis exulatus;

Multum gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi

Victoris."—*Virgil, Georg. ii. 225.*

To have eliminated all the portions of the volume which, at that day, might have appeared obnoxious to the English government, would not only have broken the harmony and estranged the spirit of the work, but have been equivalent to its prohibition. The French censor, accordingly, limited the retrenchment or alterations, in a great degree, to the opening passages which I have submitted, with the change of the title-page, and allowed the book to make its way in the usual course of trade. I will not, however, say that there are not some other differences worth noting between the original and current copies; but I forbear troubling you with them for the present.

Independently of what may be of bibliographical interest concerning these volumes, they occasionally offer other grounds of curious inquiry to the historian and antiquary—I could indicate several, but shall now confine myself to one.

In volume ii. pages 338 to 349, a minute account is given of a visit made in 1549—1550, to the great chieftains of Ulster, O'Neill and O'Donnell, by two envoys from Henry II. of France, the *Baron de Fourquevaux*, (Raimond de Beccarie) and the *Protonotaire de Montluc* (Jean de Montesquiou). The object of the French monarch was to detach the Irish princes from their allegiance to the English throne, then filled by Edward VI. which these ambassadors had no great difficulty in achieving, nor in inducing them to swear fealty to Henry, who was, in consequence, to unite to his *most Christian crown* that of Ireland, "laquelle," as is modestly expressed by O'Donnell in the compact, "n'est pas à mépriser." In less, however, than a month after this treaty, which was dated the 23rd February, 1550, peace was con-

cluded between England and France (21st March); and the Irish chiefs were abandoned by their new sovereign.

The manuscript, from which these circumstances are extracted, is intitled—"Discours jour par jour du voyage et exploit que firent Messieurs de Montluc et de Fourquevaux au Royaume d'Irlande, par commandement du feu Roy Henry, en l'année 1549, selon que le dict Fourquevaux s'en peut souvenir." The writer served in Scotland under Léon Strozzi, who commanded the troops sent by Henry II. in aid of the Scotch, against Edward VI. of England (Robertson's Scotland, vol. i. p. 97, 4to.); but his companion, *de Montluc*, brother to the Marshal whose Commentaries, (Paris, 1760, 4 vols. 12mo.) called by Henri Quatre "*La Bible des Soldats*," are amongst the best records of that age, was a much more remarkable personage. A Dominican friar—prothonotary and chancellor of Scotland, (so stated)—a bishop—a renegade, and, finally, a penitent, his versatile abilities were called into action on repeated occasions. Robertson (vol. i. p. 198,) represents him as inferior to no person of that age in address and political refinement; and, in 1560, he was, accordingly, appointed to encounter the sagacious Cecil in diplomatic contest. "Hi (Cecilius . . . cujus consilio tum maxime res Anglica nitebatur, et Nich. Wottonus) . . . jussi cum Randano et Montlucio, Galis, de pacis legibus conferre," says Buchanan, (Hist. Scot. page 594, ed. Elzev. 1668,) when the Lords of the Congregation, in conjunction with the English under Lord Gray, besieged Leith, then held by the adherents of the Queen Regent and the French auxiliary army. The ascendancy of such a man over the unpolished rulers of Ulster, would be little surprising, even if he had undertaken a more arduous mission; but he found ready converts to his views in those, to whom the English name and creed—both identified in the Irish appellation—were equal objects of aversion.

Although Mac Geoghegan has borrowed largely from Fourquevaux's narrative, he unfortunately thought proper to omit all that it contained, descriptive of the manners of the country,

"On a supprimé aussi la relation des mœurs de ce pays rapportée dans le manuscrit, parceque le séjour de dix jours dans un pays étranger, sans y avoir pénétré plus loin que dix lieues, ne suffit pas pour s'en instruire." And, doubtless, a sojourn so limited in time and space, could not have furnished a very accurate or extensive statement; but we may still regret that, such as it was, it should have been withheld; for, to the reader of the present day, the slightest sketch would not be without attraction.\* The probability is, that it did not quite respond to the Abbé's patriotic sympathies; though it would seem that the foreigners had no cause to complain of their reception—"et les requrent le dit Hirois (O'Donnell) et pareillement sa femme, le moins mal civilement qu'ils sçurent." The Scotch lords and highland chieftains (Ecossois Sauvages) gave little encouragement to the embassy, depicting Ireland in colours of *exaggerated* barbarism, (difficult as that may appear of belief,) and interested misrepresentation; of which the Frenchmen were too shrewd not to penetrate the motives.—"Macconnel (Mac Donnell) et autres Ecossois sauvages faisant l'alleé du dict (*sic*) Hirlande encore plus hazardeuse que les dicts Seigneurs . . . de crainte qu'il (the French king) prit trop de pied et fondement pour s'établir Roy d'Ecosse, ou bien, qu'ils doutoient que Sa Majesté tint moindre compte de défendre le dict Ecosse pour étendre la dicte conquête nouvelle, et que les Princes Hirlandois deussent avoir les pensions et récompenses que les dicts Ecossois espéroient." Even the captain hired for the voyage by the French gentlemen, on learning that their destination was Ireland, refused to proceed, and returned the earnest he had received,—"*disant qu'il aimoit autant perdre tout son bien comme de passer en Hirlande, où il n'y-avoit que trahitres et meurtres.*" That the native Irish were remote from the civilization, imperfect as it was in that age, of Italy, France, England, and Spain,

may well be granted, and a derogatory comparison authorised,—

"*Loripedem rectus deridat, Æthiopem albus.*"—(Juv. ii. 23.)

But it is ludicrous to observe a people, sunk in deepest rudeness of manners and utmost ferocity of character, as history exhibits the Scots at that epoch, assume a tone, and claim pretensions, of superiority over any other nation.—"I think marvellously of the wisdom of God," writes Randolph to Cecil, "that gave this unruly, inconstant, and cumbersome people, no more power nor substance. For they would otherwise run wild." (Hume, V. p. 38.) Von Raumer, I may remark, in his "*Contributions to Modern History*," letter III. under date of 1561, repeats these words, already and long since published in Keith and Hume, as if first discovered or extracted by himself; nor is this the sole instance of Von Raumer's setting forth a stale communication for a novelty. Robertson, adverting to nearly the same period, (1567), after enumerating the accumulated horrors of the assassination of Darnley—the marriage of Mary with his murderer, &c. adds, "Such a succession of incidents, so singular and detestable, in the space of three months, is not to be found in any other country. They left in the opinion of foreigners a mark of infamy on the character of the nation." (Vol. i. p. 366.) And a once celebrated Calvinist minister, in extenuation of some not very meek or charitable acts of John Knox, ascribes them to—"Scoticanae præsertim fervido ingenio, et ad audendum prompto . . . quippe ex eo constat quodd, ex centum quinque regibus suis usque ad Mariam, tres exautorarunt, quinque expulerant, et triginta duos necarunt."—(Andreas Rivetus, Op. t. iii. in Epist. ad Balzacam, 539.) What is here stated of the fate of so many kings is derived from Buchanan; but whether magnified and fabulous in number, or not, (see Robertson, page 4, vol. i.) the reproach or insinuation of lawlessness came with a bad grace

\* Hume (vol. v. p. 38, &c.) in reference to this very urn, says—"Even trivial circumstances, which show the manners of the age, are often more instructive as well as entertaining than the great transactions of war, and negotiations, which are nearly similar in all places, and in all the countries of the world."



from a people so steeped in crime, as the Scots of that day unquestionably were; and it must be observed, that the negotiation between the Irish chieftains and the French was conducted in Latin—at least the written part of it—a fact inconsistent with the imputed barbarism.

But what a glorious revolution has the process of time effected in the moral being of Scotland, and how nobly does her present undisputed elevation in the social scale contrast with the hideous portraiture presented to us of the nation, two or three centuries ago! *Rebus cunctis inest quidam velut orbis, ut quemadmodum temporum vires, ita morum vertantur.* (Tacit. Annal. iii. 55.) Nor has Ireland, I am happy to add, altogether slumbered,—

. . . . Come quel ch'or apre, or  
chiude [desto.  
Gli occhi, mezzo tra 'l sonno el esser  
(Tasso, Gier. Lib. cant. viii. 26.)

though, perhaps, and for obvious reasons, less forward in her course. May an honourable rivalry in the race of improvement thus ever exist.—“*Vtrum hæc nobis certamina ex honesto moneant!*” (Tacit. *ibid.*)

The only allusion made by Leland, in his History of Ireland, to this embassy, is in a short note to volume ii. page 191, (4to ed.) stating that—“*Melville, who accompanied Montluc, mentions some ridiculous circumstances of this prelate, which were more noticed by the barbarous Irish than the purpose of his negotiation.*”—O'Donnell's letter to Henry II. proves, however, that respect and attention were paid to Montluc. Leland had no other information on a subject, which appeared to me of sufficient in-

terest to form the groundwork of a blended historical and romantic narrative, illustrative at once of the French, Scotch, and Irish manners of those times; I had it, accordingly, hinted, some years ago, through a mutual friend, the late Arthur Clifford, to *him*, who was most competent to do it justice, and who, it is to be regretted, has left the story of Ireland unsung amidst the emanations of his genius; but the accomplished baronet was otherwise occupied. The character and career of Montluc would have afforded ample materials to the plastic hand of Scott, who would not have forgotten the adventures of this singular man's son—the fruit of his marriage, while aberrant from his faith and profession, but who was legitimized, and eventually honoured with a marshal's staff, like his uncle, though it would appear, little worthy of that distinction. Another member of the family I may add, grandson to the Marshal, Adrien de Montluc, Comte de Cramail, has left a rare volume, *La Comédie des Proverbes*, (1634, 8vo.)

The names of persons and places are, as may be supposed, greatly perverted in M. de Fourquevaux's recital—*Figaret*, for Fitzgerald;—*Aonhardy*, for Dogherty, &c. *Hirois* and *Harlandois* are indiscriminately used for *Irlandois*; and the final syllable, *ois*, was then not very euphonious. The first attempt to soften that harsh diphthong, it is known, was by the Italian followers of Catherine de Medicis, whose affectation (so considered), is thus derided by H. Estienne, the great lexicographer,\* in his strange jumble of vindicated *Reform*, and indecent anecdotes—“*L'Apologie d' Hérodote.*”

\* His *Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ* can find no parallel in philological sagacity and industry, unless it be in our Johnson's Dictionary; but its abridgment by a dishonest workman, *Scapula*, made it a very unprofitable speculation to poor Stephens, as he mournfully relates in the following lines:—

“*Thesauri momento alii ditantque beantque,  
Et faciunt Cræsum, qui prius Irus erat.  
At Thesaurus me hic ex divite fecit ægenum,  
Et facit ut juvenem ruga senilis ardet.*”

(Maittaire in Vit. Stephen.)

The edition of this admirable work, now in progress of publication at Paris, by M. Haec, whom I have the pleasure of knowing, promises to supply all the imperfections of the great English undertaking by Valpy.

... "On a veu une secte de certains contrefaiseurs de petite bouche, qui faisans conscience de dire François, Anglois, disoyent Francés, Anglés . . . . ceci est venu premièrement des femmes qui avoyent peur d'ouvrir la bouche en disant François et Anglois," &c.—(page 371, original edition, 1566, 8vo.) The whole chapter (xxviii.) is curious; but it is too foreign to my direct purpose to dwell on; and I shall therefore only add that, as names became more familiar to the ear, they were mitigated in sound. Yet, in the classical writers of Louis XIV, Corneille, La Fontaine, Molière, and even the severe and fastidious Boileau, we find the national appellative, *François*, made to rhyme with the Christian name, *François*, and other words of the same intonation—as, in his ninth *Satire*, v. 241, the first line of which would not be inapplicable to the Great Frederick's French poetry, when Voltaire was not at home to purify it from Teutonic barbarisms, or, as the poet expressed it, *laver le linge sale du roi*,—

"Qu'il s'en prenne à sa Muse Allemande  
en François,  
Mais laissons Chapelain pour la dernière  
fois."

Up to the revolution of 1789, Bordelois, Marseillois, Santangeois, &c. were pronounced in the same way; nor was Voltaire's distinctive orthography—an improvement certainly—though by no means universally applicable, generally adopted until lately. Even now, it is not used by Chateaubriand and others—"Hodièrue manent vestigia ruris." (Hor. Ep. i. lib. ii.) But this, I feel, is too desultory and divergent from my subject; though, perhaps, not undeserving of a separate and more extensive notice, should your pages be open to me for it.

Of the state of Ireland in the middle ages, as transmitted to us through French sources, Froissart's vivid picture, derived from the recital of his friend, Henry Christede, or, as Leland

(vol. i. p. 345,) writes it, Castille, requires, I think, and would well merit more elucidation than it has yet received. Froissart's old interpreter, Lord Berners, the editions of whose translation by Pinson and Middleton, are so valuable, (1525, and without date,) was, as might be expected, little inquisitive on the subject; nor does it appear that Mr. Johnes was much more so. Mr. Buchan, the last and best editor of the original, has also left many names unexplained. The period I refer to is 1394, when Richard II. visited Ireland and received the homage of its native princes, as described by the old French Chronicler, (*livre iv. chap. 42.*) Some competent person will, I trust, undertake the task and supply the deficiency.

Yours, &c. J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Cork, June.

WHEN I first addressed you a few remarks on Mr. Prior's Life of Goldsmith (in your April number, p. 359), I stated that the Chevalier Rutledge, mentioned in vol. ii. page 269, was author of *La Quinzaine Anglaise*, as well as of some dramatic pieces of temporary vague. The wit and malignity of the former book, and it is pregnant with both, are principally aimed against the Count de Clonard, an Irish gentleman, then (1776) resident at Paris, on whom Louis XV, at the solicitation of the Duke de Choiseuil when prime minister, had conferred that title, derived from an old patrimonial estate in his native county of Wexford. I revert to the subject in order to add that the Count was maternal grandfather of a prominent character of the present day, General Bugeaud, the pacificator of Algiers, and who, about two years ago, had the misfortune of killing in a duel one of his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies, *M. Dulong*. He was also, it will be recollected, specially despatched to the citadel of Blaye, near Bordeaux, when the Duchess of Berri was confined, using the expression in

The *Irus* alluded to by Stephens, is the Ἴρος ἀλήτης, of the Odyssey, the vagabond beggar, who encountered Ulysses in pugilistic contest.

Ὁ ξείνός τε καὶ Ἴρος ἐρίετον ἀλλήλοιν  
Χερσὶ μυχίσσασθαι.—Hom. Odys. 2. 37.



its double sense, in that fortress. The mission, rather a delicate one, indeed, procured him from his countrymen at the time the *sobriquet* of *Sage-homme*, or man-midwife. His interview with his reconciled foe, Abdel-Kader, as narrated in the *Moniteur* of the 12th instant, is characteristic and interesting.

The Count de Clonard had a numerous family of sons and daughters, by a lady of the ancient family of Masterson. One of the sons perished with La Peyrouse, under whom he commanded the exploratory frigate, *L'Asrolabe*, in 1789. Two others were officers in the Irish brigade, both in France and England; as also were General Bugeaud's elder brothers, Patrick and Ambrose, while those regiments were in the pay of England, under their maternal name of Sutton. Their father was the *Marquis de la Piconnerie*, of Périgord; but M. Bugeaud, whose education and principles differed from his brothers, pursued his military course under Napoleon, and resumed the original family name, as I have heard, of Bugeaud, in place of the aristocratic one of La Piconnerie, as several of the French nobility did during the revolution; when it was found, that many of the primitive surnames of the highest order, just as with ourselves, were by no means indicative of gentility; such as Bouchard for Montmorency,—*Vignerot* for Richelieu,—*Riquetti* for Mirabeau, &c. —“*Les Uzès, les Luynes, les La Trimouille, les Noailles, et tant d'autres ducs et pairs, dont les familles sorties du tiers état, de la roture . . . . . portent toutes la date de leurs lettres d'enoblement,*” says Montgaillard, *Hist. de France*, tom. i. p. 129.

Of the theatrical essays of Rutledge, I only recollect, that in one of them he introduces an Irish character, whom he distinguishes by the not infelicitous compound of M. de *Fitzmaco*, combining in the word the

three principal Irish patronymics—*Fitz—Mac,—and O.\**

With Doctor M'Veagh M'Donnel, whose anecdotes of Goldsmith are conspicuous in Mr. Prior's second volume, p. 342—349, I was well acquainted. He was, in truth, an eccentric person, and would furnish materials for no unpleasant composition, in the recital of his diversified adventures; one of which I will briefly relate. Indicted, as, I believe, was more than once the case, for an assault, the counsel of his adversary, on pronouncing the name of *Fergus Mac Veagh Mac Donnel*, emphatically dwelt on each resounding syllable, and appealed to the judge (Buller) and jury, whether every element of the terrific appellative did not breathe blood and murder,—

. . . . . Facitque  
Asperiosa foras gradiens arteria clamor.  
(*Lucret. iv. 539.*)

Nor did the Doctor's countenance, naturally not of the meekest expression, much contradict or impair the lawyer's exciting allocution. He possessed, however, the confidence of several eminent men, and, in particular, of the noble family of Hutchinson. In early life he had, I believe, been attached professionally to the Irish brigade in France, a body of which I regret that no history exists; for the achievements of the various regiments of which it was composed, would well deserve a special narrative; nor were those in the Spanish service less distinguished. A gentleman, Captain O'Kelly, now or lately living at La Réolle in the south of France, had collected materials for a history of the corps, as he told me some years ago; but what has prevented the publication I know not.

On the subject of the Irish in France in former days, the following extract from the old French Chronicler, De l'Etoile, struck me as curi-

\* “And herewith would I also wish all the *O's* and the *Macs*, which the heads of septs have taken to their names, to be utterly forbidden and extinguished. For that the same being an ordinance (as we may say) first made by O'Brien for the strengthening of the Irish, the abrogation thereof will much enfeeble them.”—To which Sir James Ware, the first editor of Spenser's work, (*Dub. 1633, folio*.) subjoins a note,—“As for *Mac* in the surnames, it beareth no other signification than *Fitz* doth in French, and (from this) the English, and *Ap* with the Welsh.”—*Spencer's View of the State of Ireland, Dub. 1809, p. 244.*

ous; so much so, indeed, that I much wonder it has not been referred to. It is in his *Journal de Henri IV. tom. iii. page 364, ed. 1761, under date of 1606, — viz. "Le samedi 20 May furent mis hors de Paris tous les Irlandois, qui étoient en grand nombre, gens experts en fait de gueserie, et excellens en cette science par dessus tous ceux de cette profession, qui est de ne rien faire et vivre aux dépens du peuple, et aux enseignes du bon-homme Peto d'Orléans: Au reste, habiles de la main, et à faire des enfans, de la maignée desquels Paris est tout peuplé."*

This characteristic description, one would suppose written by a parish officer of St. Giles' or Tooley Street, of the present hour, rather than applicable to the Irish refugees under James the First, above 230 years ago, and who could hardly have been all mendicants, as must be inferred from this representation. The old man (bon-homme) *Peto* d'Orléans, was father of the celebrated Jesuit, Denis Pétau, or Petavius, one of the most learned men of his time, and one of the ornaments of his order. So a French gentleman told me, on directing my attention to the passage; but I believe that allusion is made rather to Paul Petau (or Peto), an advocate and antiquary, author of "*Antiquaria Supplectilis Portiuncula*." — Paris, 1614, in 4to; and who, in consonance with his pursuits and name, assumed as a motto—"Nova querant alii; nil nisi prisca *peto*," as his colleague at the Parisian bar, though his senior, Pierre Pithou, had, for the same reason, adopted—*Tois γάμος πειθου*. — Both *Pétau's* (or *Peto*) were from Orleans; but the Jesuit was far more celebrated. His *Doctrina Temporum* (Antw. 1705, 3 vols. fol.) and *Rationarium Temporum*, — (Lugd. Bat. 1724, 2 vols. 8vo.) with his *Dogmata Theologica*, (Antw. 1700, 3 vols. fol.) are mines of chronological and theological erudition.

The word *maignée* (or *maignie*) used by L'Etoile, now obsolete, and not to be found in modern dictionaries, is thus explained in the "*Dictionnaire du Vieux Langage*," by Lacombe, (Paris, 1766), — "*train, suite, maison, famille*," &c.

To Pithou, whom I have incidentally mentioned, and to his brother

Francis, we are indebted for the discovery and first publication of *Phædrus*, 1596, in 8vo. They were both men of the first eminence in that age, and among the first and boldest assertors of what were called the Liberties of the Gallican Church.

Yours, &c. J. R.

#### ON THE PEOPLING AND LANGUAGES OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

MR. URBAN,

IT is a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the high literary character of the English, no clear and satisfactory conclusion has yet been arrived at respecting the first inhabitants of these islands. I think the vanity of the Scotch has been mainly the cause of this. That people, inflated with an exorbitant national pride, have ever been resolved to arrogate to themselves the honour (if it be an honour) of being an Aboriginal people, and to this object have shewn a readiness to sacrifice truth and even rationality. It was long universally supposed that the Saxons exterminated the Britons wherever they came, and that therefore the lowland Scotch, who spoke a Gothic dialect, must be descended from these invaders and from the Danes. Notwithstanding its absurdity, no other supposition for a long time presented itself, and the Scotch were fain to look to their Highlands for aboriginal honours. A colony of these, it is well ascertained, had arrived from Ireland in the third or fourth century, and it became indispensable to Scotch glory to maintain that their arrival was only a return to their own countrymen from whom they had previously emigrated to Ireland. For this purpose the Caledonians and Picts must be proved to be a Gallic race; and this is boldly attempted in the teeth of history. The Scotch unhesitatingly assume that the Celts, being the most westerly people of Europe, must have originally been the exclusive inhabitants of the British islands! that, in their progress westward, they must have first peopled Britain, and have cautiously abstained from entering Ireland until they ascertained in what part the passage across the sea was shortest to that island; that to ascertain this, they travelled four hundred



miles through Britain, or rather that they gradually advanced through it by increase of population, and that in the mean time no solitary vessel passed from the Land's-end or from Wales into Ireland, the important problem not having been yet solved as to whether a shorter passage could be found. Now I think it very clear, that in this stage of affairs, so far from considering what was the shortest passage to Ireland, they could not have known of its existence; and as they probably did not engage in voyages of discovery, the first intimation of its existence must have been accidental; and as it is allowed to be reasonable to suppose that the southern parts of Britain were peopled long before the northern, it seems reasonable also to allow to the southern Britons the honour of the accidental discovery of Ireland, particularly as the County of Galloway, the nearest part of Scotland to Ireland, is, from its barrenness as well as its situation, one of the last places which mankind would choose to inhabit.

So far as to the discovery; next as to the emigration to Ireland. It is manifest that if the south of Britain were first peopled, its inhabitants would have been the first to feel the scarcity of the means of subsistence, of beasts of the chase or domestic cattle, and consequently have been the first to feel an inducement to emigrate to Ireland. In opposition, however, to the above assumption, and to all reasoning upon it, it is quite possible that the first settlers in Britain were a maritime race, that they were previously well acquainted with all these seas, and with the ports of Britain and Ireland to which they might have resorted for fishing or hunting, or other purposes; and that parties of them might from time to time have settled in favorable spots of both islands contemporaneously. This, of course, amounts only to conjecture; but as the Scotch are determined to have *their* conjecture, and to call it undeniable hypothesis, it is right not only to show the futility of their arguments, but also to furnish them with another hypothesis as good as theirs.

As the arguments of the Scotch are contradicted by the whole tenor of history, they are reduced to the necessity of drawing a little on their

stock of effrontery; Mr. Chalmers, author of two huge quartos on the Antiquities of Scotland, sneers at what he calls the conjectures of Tacitus; but he forgets that Tacitus formed his conjectures, or more properly his deductions, from the information of those who possessed the advantage of long-continued observation. It is quite possible that he was imperfectly informed on many parts of his many subjects; and I dare say he would have candidly confessed it; but on this particular part he expressly asserts, that whatever might have been the information of former writers, his assurance was derived from ascertained facts:—and, indeed, we may well believe this of a man whose father-in-law had commanded in Britain for many years, and had led the armies of Rome to the remotest parts of it; who had exercised the arts of peace as well as war, and prevailed on the rude Britons to adopt the civilization of their conquerors:—a man devoted to such cares could not fail to remark the differences of race and language; and, if there be any faith in history, the conclusions which his son-in-law arrived at, must be allowed to be founded on a sufficiently extensive and accurate observation.

Fortunately for the cause of truth, a Scotchman of ability lately discovered a more tenable ground for the maintenance of the much-desired honour. Doctor Jameson, under the unassuming form of a preface to his Scotch Dictionary—short, indeed, and concise, but containing more sound reasoning than Mr. Chalmers's quartos—has clearly shewn that the Caledonians and southern Britons were of Gothic origin; with an ironical deference for Mr. Chalmers's contempt of Tacitus, he seems to decline to rely much on that author; but as I find the proofs from Tacitus, both direct and incidental, to be of great force, and as I do not find them any where fully stated, I have endeavoured here to put them in an accessible form.

Tacitus informs us that the Britons, like other barbarians, had no account of their origin; but he says their

\* Itaque quæ priores nondum comperta eloquentia percoluere, rerum fide traduntur.

bodily characters were various, and from this he draws his conclusions. He says that the yellow hair and large limbs of the Caledonians bespeak a German origin; that the dark complexions and the curly hair very general among the Silures, together with their local position opposite Spain, suggest that they arrived from that country; and that those who inhabited the parts nearest Gaul, were similar to the inhabitants of the opposite shore; that their religious rites were the same, and their language not very different. Here Tacitus assigns to the Caledonians a German origin: he makes no allusion to their language; but if it were very different from the German language, he would undoubtedly have assigned them a different origin on this very account; for in his treatise on the manners of the Germans, after enumerating and describing many of their tribes, he proceeds to the consideration of the Gothini and the Osi, who inhabited part of the country of Germany, and he plainly says that the Gallic language of the Gothini, and the Pannonian language of the Osi, prove that they are not Germans. This shews that Tacitus was not one who would overlook the circumstance of language; and we may therefore be assured that there was nothing in the language of the Caledonians capable of militating against his conclusion. It cannot be said that the Romans had no verbal communication with any of the natives, for every invading army seizes peasants along their march in order to obtain information, and Tacitus gives us a long harangue of Galgacus the leader of the Caledonians, and states, that after defeating them in battle, Agricola took hostages, who, of course, were their most important chieftains, and who might have reported the substance of the speech of Galgacus. It may be observed that Tacitus calls this people, indifferently, Caledonians and Britons.

With regard to the Britons of the South, it is plain from Tacitus that they were of the same race as the Gauls of the opposite shore. Cæsar, too, states that the maritime parts of Britain were peopled by Belgians from Gaul, and that tradition represented the Belgians to have come from Germany. This is a good ground for sup-

posing that the southern and adjacent maritime parts of Britain were occupied by a German people who spoke German dialects: and this, in fact, is placed beyond a doubt, by what Tacitus says in his treatise on the manners of the Germans; here he almost directly informs us that the language of the Britons resembled that of the Germans. He tells us that the *Æsty*i (a German tribe) had the same rites and habits as the Suevi (another German tribe), but that their language approached more nearly to that of Britain (*quibus ritus habitusque Suevorum lingua Britannicæ propria*). This exactly agrees with the passage already cited, where he says that the language of the southern Britons *did not greatly differ* from that of the opposite Gauls; and this, according to Cæsar, was German. It is true that Camden endeavours to weaken the force of this passage; he insinuates that the similarity of a few words in the British and *Æstyan* languages might have given rise to the expression, not considering that the ancients had no critical knowledge of these languages, and that any similarity must be a *practical similarity* experienced by interpreters.

It may further be urged that, as Tacitus here speaks of the *British language*, he must have meant some general language, and that therefore all the inhabitants of the island, with perhaps some insignificant exception, spoke German dialects. This exception we may suppose to belong to the Silures, of whom Tacitus says that they dwelt in the west of the Island (*positi contra Hispaniam*). They were, in all probability, the ancestors of the Welsh and Cornish. On the whole, we may certainly conclude that, except the western parts, the *entire of Britain was inhabited by a Gothic or German race*.

The two great northern European races which have chiefly occupied the attention of learned men, are the Celtic and Gothic. Their languages were totally different. The Gothic race comprised the Germans, Belgians, and Scandinavians; and to express them all, the modern writers have adopted the word Gothic or Teutonic; but, as Tacitus was unacquainted with the Scandinavians, the Germans are the type to which he refers the race, as if



Germany were the country from which all of them must have proceeded. The Scandinavians may never have been in Germany; they may have arrived in their own country without having passed through Germany, and it is very probable that the Caledonians came from Scandinavia. The same may be said of the Brigantes, and other people of the north and east of England; so that the English may have much less concern with German ancestors than they commonly imagine.

With respect to the Silures, who inhabit the western parts, Tacitus conjectures that they may have arrived from Spain. Whether this conjecture be well or ill founded, I think it very likely that if their language were the same as that of the rest of Britain, he would not have hazarded such a conjecture; indeed, I do not think he would have done so unless he actually knew that it was totally different. His silence on the language of the Silures may be accounted for thus:—His direct purpose was to suggest the country from which they might have come, viz. Spain. The mere difference of their language from that of the rest of Britain would not contribute to this purpose. If the argument from language be good, it must be shewn that their language was *similar to that of Spain*, or of some part of Spain; and we have no reason to suppose that Tacitus had any information on this point. Many Romans who had been in both Spain and Britain might observe a similarity of aspect in the Spaniards and Silures; very few (if any) would be able to compare their language. Since then, Tacitus could not say that the language of the Silures was similar to that of Spain, he chose to say nothing about it. He does not say that it was different from that of the rest of Britain, because this would have proved nothing about their origin, and perhaps he thought it was sufficiently implied in his admission that they might have come from Spain. Indeed, like all the ancients, he took very little interest in such subjects;—even the moderns take very little interest in the origin and languages of barbarous nations, though they far surpass the ancients in this particular.

We have now reason to think that the language of the Silures, and per-

haps some other tribes not mentioned by Tacitus, was wholly different from the Gothic dialects; it seems to subsist at the present day under the name of the Welsh and Cornish languages. As it is not Gothic, it has long been taken for granted that it must be Celtic. This has lately been questioned by Sir William Betham, who advances a very bold hypothesis. He supposes that the Welsh were Picts, and that the Picts were Cimbri, and that the Cimbri were not of the German race. It is, however, quite certain that the Cimbri were Germans: they invaded Rome in company with the Teutones, whose name has descended to the Dutch, and it is most unlikely that such an alliance should have subsisted between barbarous nations of different languages when even those of the same language were continually at war with one another. Tacitus, too, enrolls the Cimbri among the Germans. Then as to the Picts, it has been so clearly shewn that they were Caledonians, that I can urge nothing additional on the point. At the same time it must be admitted that colonies from Scandinavia might have continued to arrive in Britain, and that the history of one of these colonies might have given rise to the story of Bede, that they first came to Ireland, and by the advice of the Irish Scots retired and settled in Scotland. As to the proofs adduced by Sir William in support of his theory, they seem (as far as I can judge), to be wholly unfit for his purpose.

In Caesar's time Gaul was inhabited by three nations. The Belgæ, who came from Germany, occupied the north-east part as far as the Seine. The Gauls or, as they called themselves, the Celtæ, occupied the north-west and western parts as far to the south as the river Garonne. Beyond this river dwelt the Aquitani, extending to the Pyrenees and the sea. These three nations differed from each other in every particular,—in language, laws, and institutions. The Belgæ, we have seen, colonized the opposite coast of England: we might infer that the Gauls or Celtæ, who occupied a great part of the northern coast of France to the west of the Belgæ, would do something similar; and we actually find a people, from time immemorial, in the

south-west and west of England, who, from the remotest times, have been known to the English by the name of Gauls. The letter W has in numberless instances been used by the Gothic nations instead of G. Thus *warder* was used for *guardian*,—*William* for *Guillaume*,—*warrantry* for *guaranty*,—*war* for *guerre*. So *Galli*, Gauls or Gaulish, has been exchanged for *Walli*, Wallish or Welsh,—*Gallia* or Gaul became *Wallia* or Wales:—Cornwall is the same word in composition with *Corn*, a British word signifying a promontory. The surnames Walsh and Wallis signify a Gaul or Welshman,—Cornwalsh or Cornwallis signifies a Cornishman. All this can easily be accounted for. The Romans called the continental Celts *Gauls*; they would naturally call the British Celts by the same name. The Gothic Britons adopted the Latin language, and with it, of course, this word, which has continued, with a slight corruption, to the present day. At present the French call Wales *Galles*.

It is possible that the English language in its progress to the present time, by no means suffered so great a change as is generally imagined. The Saxon compositions are certainly very different from modern English; but the original Gothic British, as Tacitus has shewn, differed somewhat from the German dialects, and may have rather resembled modern English. On the other hand, it may be fairly argued, that before the arrival of the Saxons the language of a great part of England had become thoroughly latinized, like that of Gaul and Spain, and that many changes, supposed to have been introduced by the Normans, were really introduced by the Romans, whose language continued to be spoken in the island so lately as the time of Bede.

We have seen from Cæsar that Gaul contained three distinct races; we have seen that two of them colonized the parts of Britain opposite to them: possibly the third race, the Aquitani, may have peopled Ireland. Let us consider what ground there is for such a supposition: Sir William Betham says, that the Welsh and Irish are totally different languages. It has been thought that they must have been originally the same language, because *they contain a great many words simi-*

lar in sound and signification; yet Lhuyd found a great many Irish words in the Cantabian or Basque language, which is said to differ from all languages in fundamental construction. Now the Aquitanians were placed exactly between the Celtic Gauls and the Cantabrians, and therefore were the only people circumstanced so as to communicate a portion of their language to *both* of them. They were, it is true, an insignificant race in Cæsar's time, occupying a very small portion of Gaul: but they might originally have been great and numerous, and have exercised an extreme influence. Some of their tribes might, even in Cæsar's time, have dwelt among the Celts, as the Gothini and Osi among the Germans in the time of Tacitus, and have given rise to the Irish words at present in the Parisian French. Part of their nation might have dwelt in Spain under some other and more celebrated names, and from thence have passed into Ireland, according to the ancient tradition of that country: indeed, the name '*Attacotti*,' which has been sometimes used to designate the Scots, is not extremely remote in sound from Aquitani. At all events, it is a remarkable circumstance that Lhuyd found a great portion of the Irish language in the Welsh, and a great portion also in the Basque; and this can hardly be accounted for except on the supposition that the Irish and Aquitani were the same race. From Lhuyd's expressions, it would seem that the portion of the Irish language to be found in the Welsh, is a different portion from that which is to be found in the Basque, and *vice versâ*. If this be the case, it can only be explained by supposing the Irish to be a mongrel language formed of Celtic and Basque, and that the ancestors of the Irish consisted of the borderers of two nations; for if they were a separate people, and communicated portions of their language to the Celts and Biscayans, there is no reason why many of the *same* Irish words should not be found in both the Celtic and Basque. This, therefore, is a subject for investigation. An examination also of the provincial French words in use beyond the Garonne, would throw light on it.

T. T.



## SONNETS.

## I.

## LACOCK ABBEY.

I SAW the spot where ELA buried lay,  
 The pious Founder of these ancient walls ;  
 Where Fancy yet on meek Devotion calls,  
 Beneath the ivied arch and turret gray.  
 Where, in dim troops, the cloisters of the dead  
 Pale visionary Nuns yet seem to tread ;—  
 Though twice three hundred years have roll'd away,  
 But when with pensive, yet with gentle mien,  
 In weeds, as mourning for her sisters gone,  
 The Mistress of this still monastic scene,  
 Came—and I heard her voice's tender tone,  
 I said—' Though centuries have pass'd between,  
 One gentle, beauteous Nun is left alone.'

June, 1837.

W. L. BOWLES.

## II.

## LACOCK ABBEY.

TIME had his triumph—with remorseless wing  
 Cruel Oblivion o'er the prostrate slain  
 Sate, like a bird obscene, upon the plain—  
 Guarding its silence. Can no second spring  
 Renew sweet Nature's wasted powers, or bring  
 Art's fallen glories into life again ?  
 Wake gentle Ela, and her princely train,  
 Creative Poet ! and in triumph sing ;—  
 " Potential influence of the Wizard's call  
 Hath quell'd the twin destroyers—the soft horn  
 Breathes from the moonlight battlements, the hall  
 With revelry resounds, and see ! the Morn  
 O'er yon grey pinnets sheds a glory born  
 Of Hope, prophetic of no second fall."

J. MITFORD.

## III.

## TO MARGARET.

WHEN I was sitting, sad, and all alone,  
 Remembering days and years for ever fled,  
 And many friends now resting with the dead,—  
 While the sweet Summer's day declining shone  
 In at my window ; like sweet Summers gone,  
 Thou camest with a gentle smile and mien,  
 Like those which I long since on earth had seen,  
 And with a voice such as I once had heard,  
 Like Peace approaching, when distempers fret  
 The sinking spirit,—then, thy form appear'd ;  
 And, till I die, I never shall forget  
 (For at thy footstep light, the gloom was cheer'd,)  
 Thy smiles and voice,—oh ! gentle Margaret !

June 23, 1837.

W. L. B.

## IV.

## TO THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

*(Written at BREMHILL.)*

ON Mulla's verdant banks, beneath the shade  
 Did Spenser sing : and when the angry hour  
 Smote the pale city, Chalfont's sheltering bower  
 Rose by the Muses' hand, the sacred head  
 Of Milton shielding ;—where thy streams are spread,  
 Sweet Avon, mid each bright and classic flower,  
 Was Shakspeare's happier home.—THEE, too, the power  
 Of Song, with store of choicest gifts, has fed  
 From Nature's lap ;—for thee, with gentlest care,  
 (That so Apollo's favorite none might scorn,)  
 Yon vales are deck'd ;—for thee, aloft in air  
 Glitter yon hills, that to the Saxon horn  
 Answer'd in joyous notes, when ALFRED there  
 Unfurl'd his patriot banner to the Morn.

June 29, 1837.

J. MITFORD.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Remarks on the Ecclesiastical Condition of the United Kingdom. By David Robinson, Esq. 1837.*

WE wish there were more writers professing the principles which Mr. Robinson maintains; seeing that they are wise and constitutional, free from all personal interests and party violence; they are the principles of an honest and true patriot; nevertheless, of one who has observed attentively, and judged considerably, the events and changes which have been so fearfully operating, and rapidly following each other, in our 'late,' and, we fear, 'evil' days. We wish Mr. Robinson's preface to be read, as it contains the outline of his opinions on the Constitution and the Church: and if the main use of a preface be to propitiate and instruct the reader, we think that such persons as have read it, will not willingly desist from an attentive perusal of the whole work. Mr. Robinson is of no party, neither Conservative, Whig, or Radical; but one who loves and admires the Constitution of his country, as it existed long before the names of parties were ever heard, and is anxious to preserve it from the violence of the factious, the machinations of the designing, and the destructive tendency of the democratic spirit which is so audaciously assailing its strongest and most venerable bulwarks. In that part of his work which regards the Established Church, we recommend many of his arguments relating to the Papists and to the Dissenters to a most careful consideration, as well as those which relate to the constitution of the Church itself; but we must say of some of his proposed alterations, however we might approve of them, were we now to be framing and modelling a constitution for a new national church, we do not see how they can be carried into effect under its present established form and ancient usages; and we differ from him in considering that there is no want of piety in the clergy, but a sad want of income; and we marvel that having at the head of the Church one of

the most benevolent, enlightened, disinterested, and pious prelates, whose brows were ever encircled by the mitre,—no acts conducive to the improvement of the situation of the lower orders of the clergy, on whom almost entirely the people depend for their spiritual instruction, have been promoted. We consider, at any sacrifice, however great, of their Episcopal revenues, the Bishops ought to promote the building of plain, decent chapels and churches for the poor, as speedily as can be done, and the proper maintenance of an appointed ministry to them: some parts of the constitution must live in the fear of the people; others in their respect; but the Church must exist solely in their love. We know nothing in the situation of a Bishop which should exclude love and attachment,—nay, which should not intensely promote it; as for the Parochial Ministers, we think of them more favourably than Mr. Robinson appears to do; but we agree with Mr. Coleridge's opinion, that, if they are esteemed or beloved, it is personally rather than ministerially,—it is the man and not the office.

*Parochial Sermons, by the Rev. W. Harness, A. M. Minister of Regent Square Parochial Chapel, &c.*

THESE sermons are sound in their doctrines, scriptural in their application, easy and natural in their language, and often eloquent, when the occasion is given to awaken the torpid affections,—to represent the consequences of a thoughtless and guilty conformity with the practices of the world, or to denounce the unerring and awful certainty of the judgments that must follow an alienation from the will of the moral Governor of the world. Mr. Harness's discourses are divided as Scripture itself is, and as all discourses following scriptural models should be, both among doctrinal and moral topics, and showing how religion is to be carried into the conduct of life, and not suffering any vacuum or space to exist between our

faith in the articles of our religion, and the conduct of a virtuous and obedient life. The second sermon, on the text,—'Jesus went down with them and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them,' is an instance of this; in which we have read with pleasure a very eloquent and touching exhortation to filial obedience, founded on the strongest of all reasons,—gratitude for inestimable favours received, and duty, returning the sacrifices made by the most intense and self-denying love. It is impossible too highly to express our satisfaction in the line of reasoning, and in the admirable and accurate views taken by the preacher, in his discourse on the 'Use and Abuse of Riches' in the third sermon. There is nothing in its argument that does not approve itself to our most careful judgment, and we think it might be usefully followed by another on the same subject, in which Mr. Harness might bring forward and expose the many fallacious reasons by which the followers of Mammon endeavour to support their conduct, and satisfy their consciences of the justice and propriety of their mercenary and godless life. He might also show how inferior we are in the present age to any that preceded it, in showing our gratitude for our prosperity, and acknowledging the source from which it springs, in the consecration of a part of it, not casually, but conscientiously and fixedly, to religious and charitable uses. Accompanied by such a safeguard, the pursuit of wealth would lose half its danger, and could seldom err. The guilty sensuality of Dives gave to Lazarus only the crumbs which fell from his table; and if charity to the wants of the poor is still narrow, perhaps it proceeds as much from the sensibility of the feelings as from a sense of moral and religious duty; but undoubtedly religious charity gifts, laid on the altar of God, and consecrated to his service, have waxed cold. But we must return to Mr. Harness. We beg leave strongly to recommend the fourth discourse, with its different admonitions and exhortations, as giving, in a small compass, the best arguments for an adherence to our established form of worship in our national church. The observations on the substitution of modern hymns for

the psalms, and of the preference of preaching to prayer, are most justly brought forward to animadversion; an error, to which we have found young religious females most peculiarly addicted; so much so, that they are to be found in all churches except their own. To such fanatical peripatetics, this sober and sound discourse may be of service. We must now reluctantly conclude our remarks, by saying, that the sermons throughout the volume are of merit similar to those we have mentioned; they are clear and luminous in the argument, and easy and eloquent in style; of both which qualities the ninth discourse largely partakes. The volume, we find, is published for the benefit of the *Regent Square Infant and National Schools*. Mr. Harness tells us that the sermons were written in the ordinary course of duty, and are printed as delivered. They are such as we should have expected from the high character, as a pious and forcible preacher, he has long maintained.

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*The Deluge, a Poem, by Mrs. E. T. Caulfield. 1837.*

THERE is a poetic feeling and expression in this poem which must command the respect of the reader; but we cannot say that we are satisfied with the choice of the subject, or with parts of the design. The great and awful catastrophe, 'when the world was waves,' would with difficulty admit *variety* sufficient for the dramatic fable, without the introduction of fictitious characters, and interests and actions lying beyond the frame and boundary of the scripture history; and how far these can be introduced without breaking in upon the severe simplicity of the short and sacred narrative, and disturbing its effects, we much doubt. Hunters, minstrels, bards, and philosophers, in company with Noah, are, we confess, a little strange to our feelings; and then an event that has been told in the awful annals of the Scriptures, and the tremendous sublimity of which has been concentrated in a few words or sentences, can by no possibility be expanded into details, or divided into separate parts, without losing much of its effect. The character of Ar-



phaxad, though introduced as a specimen of the infidel and apostate race whose wickedness called down the anger of God, and opened on them the destroying floodgates of heaven, is shown too much at length, seeing that the author was obliged to maintain the consistency of character; and the impiety and blasphemous pride and folly so long continued excite weariness and disgust. The contrast too between him and Zillia is too strong for skilful effect. We lay those remarks before the ingenious author herself, and we hope that she will acknowledge them to be made with every feeling of respect to her, whatever she may think of their correctness. Again, we cannot help thinking her wrong in taste, in her particular enumeration of the animals entering the ark. The event was so strange—the attendant circumstances so out of all experience, that it would be almost impossible to call up associations adapted to the purposes of poetry. By a too distinct enumeration, the author presents the animal procession, as in a picture of Breughel, to the eye, which ought alone to affect the imagination. We will give the passage, that our readers may better judge of the correctness of our criticism.

By truth, I lie not!—two and two they mov'd  
 two and two  
 Into the ark, whose entrance wide was  
 thrown;—  
 The elephant his giant bulk depress'd,  
 Entering, and bow'd his pillar'd knees, and  
 smote way,  
 Twice, with his sounding trunk, the hollow  
 Ere his huge tread adventur'd.—All the race  
 Feline advanced with sprightly bounds,—more  
 slow  
 The gentler follow'd—camels of lithe neck,  
 Chargers, gay prancing, kine, and bleating  
 sheep, (hous'd,  
 And faithful dog, man's safeguard,—these all  
 Came rushing in the air, the elements  
 Beat by innumerable tribes, a swarm  
 Darkening the light of day;—on sounding wing  
 Down cover'd the spreading albatross, his  
 plumes,  
 Like virgin snows, descending at his side;  
 The kingly eagle, frigate, pelican  
 Of rosy tints,—nor lag'd the ostrich there,  
 More swift than clouds before the driving  
 gale.

Then come the serpents and butterflies. It is true that Milton has given a picture of a similar kind; but that would be rather an argument for not approaching where his divine hand has stretched its masterly outline. We have thus, as becomes our office, expressed our sentiments candidly, and

we have designed to show our opinion of Mrs. Caulfield's talents by thus dwelling on what we consider the imperfections of her drama. The language and expression throughout are good, and the faults are rather in the design than in the execution. The versification is musical and correct.

*Moller's Memorials of German Gothic Architecture, with additional Notes and Illustrations, by W. H. Leeds. To which are added, Tables of Continental Lineal Measures, by W. S. B. Woolhouse, of the Nautical Almanack Office.*

THE author of the original work, of which the text of the present volume is a translation, held the post of first architect to the Grand Duke of Hesse. In 1818 his patron issued a proclamation, the object of which was expressly to provide for the preservation of every national monument in his dominions, and it was fortunate that a prince possessing so great a regard for the arts, was aided by an architect so able to carry his enlightened views into effect. The proclamation, given at length in p. 34, is deserving of great attention, and reads an instructive lesson to more important States. Led by his official duties to the investigation of many ancient buildings, and feeling the high claim to admiration which the magnificent edifices of Germany, in the Gothic style of architecture, possessed, he was induced to investigate not only the source of their beauties, but to undertake the task of advocating the claims of Germany to the production of the earliest examples of the Pointed Style.

The author with great truth assumes the pointed arch and high gable, and the absence of horizontal lines, to be the leading characteristics of the Gothic style, and in canvassing the claims of various nations to the possession of the earliest examples of this mode of architecture, he uses these particulars as a test to which he submits the contending specimens; the result at which he arrives is, that the structures of Germany possess most completely these several characteristics. "The main forms, as well as the whole system of their ornaments, are in perfect harmony, and rest upon the

pointed gable, the pyramid, and the pointed arch." We agree entirely with the test he has adopted; but we think that England in her earlier examples of the style, rather than Germany, can display the most complete illustration of its truth. We will refer to two instances in illustration of our conclusion. As a German example we take the frontispiece to the present volume, the Church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg, the date of which edifice is ascertained beyond question, the first stone being laid on the 12th Aug. 1235, the same year in which the Landgravine Elizabeth was canonized. As a native specimen we take Salisbury Cathedral, the pride of English architecture, which in common with the rival edifice, has the peculiar advantage of possessing a certain date. It was commenced on the 28th April, 1220, fifteen years earlier than the German church. The characteristics so justly pronounced by Moller to be the distinguishing features of Gothic architecture, the high gable, the pointed arch, and the pyramid, prevail throughout the entire design of Salisbury; the horizontal construction appears to have entirely disappeared, and no transition work is visible in any part of the structure. It is built completely with that aspiring character, which it seems to have been the aim of the architects of the Gothic school to produce, and which at Salisbury appears to have received its consummation. In the west front of Marburg, in all probability the last portion which was erected, we see an almost Norman plainness, accompanied by numerous horizontal lines; the very spires appear to grow out of an horizontal finish to the towers. We have always been of opinion that no example of pointed architecture will ever be found which can dispute with Salisbury the claim to antiquity and perfectness. Insulated examples of earlier Pointed arches may undoubtedly be discovered, but unless a complete structure of the same date is shown us, we shall not be disposed to surrender the claims of England: until such a structure is brought forward, we think our country may with great confidence put forth her claim to the invention, or at least the perfection, of the style. Germany alone can compete with England; but

as yet we have seen nothing brought forward in support of the claims of the Empire, which can prove incontestibly that its edifices possess the earliest examples of Pointed architecture in a perfect state.

Dr. Moller published two volumes in folio, illustrated by views of many remarkable objects of antiquity; the letter-press to his first volume was translated and published in England in 1824. The present edition repeats that portion of the translation, and adds the remainder of the author's text.

Mr. Leeds, the editor, has appended to the present edition various notes, partly original and partly selected from various authorities, in further illustration of the subject which had occupied the pen of Moller, and it is intended as a companion to the plates of the German edition, which are now on sale in England.

A comparative view of the heights of some remarkable spires is given, from which we learn that the spire of old St. Paul's was the highest known pyramidal structure in the world: its height was 534 feet, being 84 feet higher than the great pyramid, and 60 feet higher than the steeple of Strasburg, the loftiest structure at present existing.

Mr. Woolhouse's tables will be exceedingly useful to every student of foreign architecture; by their assistance all the known measures in the world may be readily reduced into those of England, or of any other nation which may be required.

We can recommend this volume to every student of Gothic architecture, who, whether he possesses Moller's plates or not, will derive from it a considerable degree of information on the subject of German architecture. The editor has appended a body of additional information on the subject, and has thus rendered the work a valuable collection of information on the subject of the architecture of Germany, not to be met with in any other publication in this country.

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*Memorials of Oxford.* By the Rev. James Ingram, D.D.

THIS pleasing work, which we have so often noticed in the course of its



progress, is now completed. The five numbers published since our last review, comprise the Halls of St. Alban and St. Edmund, the Schools, and an introduction containing a brief account of the History of the University and City, with an abstract of the Charters.

The *Schools*, notwithstanding the singular admixture of Gothic and Italian Architecture displayed in the tower and portal erected in the reign of James the First, possess some very fine examples of the architecture of the reign of Henry VI. The *Divinity* school, a superior specimen of the fan-shaped vaulting of the latter period, forms a beautiful subject for one of the plates.

Two plates of the City, from distant points of view, in addition to several others given in preceding numbers, shew novel and interesting views of the lofty structures of the University.

A profusion of wood-cuts exhibit maces, seals, &c. in abundance; among them are given, the arms of the various collegiate establishments. It would have rendered this branch of the subject more intelligible and useful, if the blazon of the armorial bearings had been appended; the lines used for expressing the various tinctures perform their task in a very inadequate manner in all cases, and the more so when the arms are engraven on wood; it is a far better mode of engraving heraldry, to shew the bearings in outline only, and add the blazon in letter-press.

The progress of the work has been most satisfactory; it is almost superfluous to add, that every portion has been completed in an equal style with the early numbers. The liberal patronage which the work has received, we are happy to see, has induced the publishers to commence a corresponding publication on the Sister University. It is to be illustrated in a similar style with the volumes before us, by the same artists, Messrs. Mackenzie and Le Keux, and we little doubt it will meet with an equal degree of patronage.

*Reply to Pugin's Contrasts. By an Architect.*

IT might be readily anticipated that the boldness displayed by the author of "Contrasts" would provoke a re-

ply. The pamphlet now before us attributes the change in the style of architecture, which occurred about the period of the Reformation, to fashion rather than to religious feeling. In support of his argument, he brings forward the revival of the Roman orders by Brunelleschia and others, which had long before taken place in Italy, "the head quarters of orthodoxy," and he refers also to various edifices in this country prior to the same period, in which exotic forms are slightly apparent. The revival of Roman architecture in Italy does not support the "Architect's" position—Gothic architecture was by no means indigenous; it was a foreign importation, brought in by fashion: and the reproduction of the forms of the old Roman architecture was in fact but a revival of a style which had been superseded by a spurious sort of Gothic, which in its best days never exhibited the Pointed arch to the perfection which it attained in England, in Germany, or in France; resembling rather the productions of the modern Gothic School, than the genuine examples of purity existing in those nations where the style flourished in a state of perfection.

The author combats the opinion that the Roman Catholic religion cherished that regard for architecture which Mr. Pugin assumes it to have done; "how is it," he asks, in the present day, that among the chapels now building, so little of that "feeling" is displayed, which produced such "glorious" results prior to the Reformation. Can Messrs. Day and others be the examples of "artists burning with zeal and devotion," &c. The plain reason why such results are not produced at the present day, is the want of funds, and however humble the "Architect" may regard the productions of "Mr. Day," we think he ought not to have overlooked the works of Goodrich, Scales, or Bonomi.

There is no question that a feeling of regard for Gothic architecture has recently been awakened, which has no parallel at any period since the Reformation; but without entangling ourselves in the mazes of controversy, we cannot help adding that the prohibition of sculptures and statues will act as a bar to the complete restoration of

Gothic architecture. Niches form an essential portion of every Gothic church, and they were only constructed to receive statues; at present, empty and unadorned, they are far from being ornamental to the structure in which they are introduced—as the exterior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel fully exemplifies. The encouragement given to sculpture and painting, under the dominion of the ancient faith, undoubtedly operated most favourably to bring the Gothic style to its utmost state of perfection; and the absence of these adjuncts will, we fear, prevent its attaining anything more than a shadow of its former glory.

*A History of British Birds.* By William Yarrell, F.L.S.

WE have long considered Mr. Yarrell as standing at the head of our practical English Naturalists, and he is now enjoying the result of his patient perseverance and research in the investigation of the works of nature, in the applause and esteem of his countrymen. Few men, indeed, have been more gifted with that good and equal temper which enables them to overcome difficulties, or with that strong common sense which is so conspicuous in his labours as a naturalist. The more we become acquainted with Mr. Yarrell's work on British Fishes, the more we are led to admire the accuracy of his researches, and to feel convinced that we have at last been supplied with interesting facts, and a systematic arrangement, from an authority which must be considered as unquestionable. We are much mistaken if the History of British Birds will not become a still more popular work, and consequently add very considerably to the reputation so diligently acquired, and so well merited. Beautifully as the plates of the fishes have been executed, they are, we think, far exceeded by those of the *falconide* now before us; and if the remainder of the work is continued in the same manner, of which no doubt can be entertained, it will stand pre-eminently forward amongst the Ornithological works of which the English library can boast.

Since the publication of Bewick's celebrated volumes on British birds, great improvement is perceptible in

the style and manner in which this description of engraving is executed. In the work before us, we have the full benefit of this improvement. The softness of the plumage, and the elegant and natural attitudes of the birds, are equally to be admired. The Gyr-falcon, for instance, in these respects is infinitely preferable to any of Bewick's representations of birds of any species.

Having noticed the plates, we must turn to the letter press, and here we cannot help remarking that the almost impossibility of obtaining accurate information as to the habits of many birds, in order to give a perfect account of every known species, must necessarily stand greatly in the way of any writer who commences so arduous an undertaking.

Mr. Yarrell proposes to divide the British Birds into five principal orders, and to trace them throughout all the various countries in which they are found. In this way he will shew, as far as has yet been observed, the extent of the range of each species. What, however, we must confess, interests us most, is the delightful manner in which both information and amusement are conveyed in the details of the peculiar habits of birds, and in the curious facts respecting them. Nor is his description of their anatomical formation less interesting. He shews how admirably they are formed for defence, or for procuring their food, according to their various habits, and the situations in which they are found. On this subject, Mr. Yarrell remarks,

"The power of vision in birds is most conspicuous in the Eagle, and the *Falconide* generally. It has been stated," he adds, "that probably in the whole range of anatomical structure, no more perfect or more conclusive proofs of design could be adduced than are to be found in the numerous and beautiful modifications in the form of various parts of the eyes of different animals, destined to exercise vision in media of various degrees of transparency as well as density."

Mr. Yarrell gives an engraving to shew the circle, composed of fifteen bony plates, by which the orb of the eye of the Golden Eagle is supported. These bony plates are capable of slight motion, the lens being subject to a great variety of form in different birds; and he adds, that,



"In the eagle, the proportion of the axis to the diameter of the lens is as three and eight-tenths to five and seven-tenths. In the Great Owl, which seeks its prey at twilight, the relative proportions of the lens are six and five-tenths to seven and eight-tenths; and in the Swan, which has to select its food under water, the proportions of the lens are as three to three and eight-tenths. Birds have also the power of altering the degree of the convexity of the cornea. With numerous modifications of form, aided by delicate muscular arrangement, birds appear to have the power of obtaining such variable degrees of extent or intensity of vision as are most in accordance with their peculiar habits and necessities."

Curious as this fact is, we may find the same beautiful arrangement, the same wonderful adaptation of what is most useful and necessary, throughout the whole of the works of creation. The little restless Wren, with its gilded top-knot, and the high-soaring Vulture, with its wonderful vision and its power of smelling far distant food, are equally to be admired for those respective properties with which a beneficent Creator has endowed them. We trust that Mr. Yarrell will long live to instruct and entertain the world with his agreeable knowledge, and enjoy that reputation which he has so honestly earned by his talents and perseverance in his favourite pursuit.

*Memorials of Shrewsbury: being a concise Description of the Town and its Environs, adapted as a general Guide for the information of Visitors and Residents.* By Henry Pidgeon. 12mo, pp. 236. (Thirty-six woodcuts.)

THIS is an excellent Guide to the town of Shrewsbury, written as a Guide to an ancient town should be, in an antiquarian spirit; with at the same time a vigilant and patriotic regard to every modern improvement. It furnishes a survey of the old Border Metropolis, which the stranger may profitably make his useful and intelligent companion, disclosing to him the history and remarkable features of the various public buildings, and every other object of interest; introduced by a concise sketch of the historical annals of the town. We have only to regret that the author is occasionally tempted to launch forth into too pompous and grandiloquent a style; a defect which

not only betrays bad taste, but may sometime lead into errors which are unbecoming an antiquary: as for instance, when he says, speaking of the battle of Shrewsbury, "the spear of his warlike son, the future hero of Agincourt, *did wonders*." Now he has no authority for this, except the poetic one of Shakspeare (but the Poet arms the Prince with a sword); and, though it is true the Prince was present at that important field, and was wounded by an arrow, yet no wonderful prodigies of valour could have been done by a boy of fourteen. Again, "The royal blood of the noble Welshman was in no respect chilled by the defeat of his confederates, for in the next year," &c. Glendower was checked for that year at least; of course, when he found an opportunity, he recurred to the warfare which seldom ceased on the borders.

Again, Mr. Pidgeon is far from exact when he says, "Shrewsbury was a favourite retreat for Charles I. during the *troubles* period of his reign, and he was frequently received by the inhabitants," &c.—(p. 11.) The King was at Shrewsbury only at one period of his troubles, and then not "for the space of six weeks," as our author states when mentioning the subject again in p. 162, but only from the 20th Sept. 1642, to the 23d, and from the 27th to the 12th October.—(Blakeway, i. 419, 421, 429.)

At p. 78 Mr. Pidgeon says, when noticing the situation of the church of St. Giles, "*Sacred edifices*, under the invocation of this saint, were generally founded 'without the city:'" but he does not tell his reader why, though he had full information before him in Mr. Blakeway's excellent History of Shrewsbury. It is generally true, as old Dr. Fuller says, that "*lame St. Giles laggeth behind* in the suburbs;" but it was not as the patron saint of churches that he did so, but as the patron of hospitals. The latter, for obvious reasons, were established in such situations; and the churches dedicated to St. Giles were only the accessories which our pious forefathers deemed necessary to hospitals, though they may have in some places since become parochial, as in Westminster, and here at Shrewsbury. In fact, we see, from Mr. Pidgeon's own account, that St.

Giles's, Shrewsbury, has only been completely pewed, and regular weekly services established, within the last twelvemonth.

A philosophic physician, whose tomb is in the churchyard, has expressed in his epitaph the motives why our ancestors, who lived unwholesomely close for mutual protection, yet wisely placed their hospitals and their spacious burial grounds, without their towns: it is as follows:—

"Ut Nemini noceret Mortuus, qui Unicusque pro re nata succurrere voluit Virus, hic extra urbem sese contumulantem præcipiebat CHENEY HART, M.D. Warringtoni, in agro Lancastriensi, natus Nov. 17-28, 1726."

This is a text on which a powerful discourse might be drawn in favour of our modern cemeteries; a lesson, however, which appears not wanted in the good town of Shrewsbury; for our author tells us that the spacious churchyard of St. Giles has long been selected by many inhabitants of the town, from feelings similar to those of Dr. Hart, and that it contains gravestones 200 years old. Another medical moralist, Mr. John Whitfield, surgeon, is commemorated by an inscription which is justly termed "the very quintessence of chemical brevity:"

J. W.

COMPOSITA SOLVANTUR.

With this we may contrast the more pious, but at the same time more selfish lines on a gravestone dated 1685, within the church:

Stur not my bones  
Which are layde in claye,  
For I must rise at  
The Resurrection day.

So various are the sentiments entertained by different men regarding their mortal remains, which are found expressed in the single cemetery of St. Giles's, Shrewsbury.

*Manchester: its Political, Social, and Commercial History, Ancient and Modern.* By James Wheeler. 12mo. pp. 250.

IN reviewing works which treat of particular places, it is our usual practice to examine how far the author has well acquitted himself in historical and antiquarian investigations; because it

is from such materials that the staple of topographical works must be generally formed. But in the case of a city, the offspring of modern enterprise and successful commerce, the circumstances are altered; there is little for the historian and antiquary, though much to exercise the talents of a comprehensive and methodizing writer. Thus it is with Manchester.

Whilst it is true that this vast human beehive has not swarmed upon a spot previously uninhabited, as there was already an old town of moderate dimensions, a collegiate church, and a munificent scholastic foundation, the subject of three valuable quartos, which we noticed not long ago;\* and although the antiquities of the vicinity have been made the subject of researches, even more remote than almost any other locality, by the able though daring pen of the celebrated Whitaker; yet it is not less true that the Manchester of to-day, the Manchester of the steam-engine, the power-loom, and the rail-road, is, as a whole, as modern a creation as New York or Philadelphia. Of these circumstances the author of the present volume is fully aware, and he justly remarks:

"We confess that in our great mercantile city we can offer no inducements to the ramblings of the mere enthusiast who seeks in our streets temples dedicated to the muses, in our churchyards catacombs of heroes, and in our ancient cathedral effigies of the learned men and martyrs who have once made this space their habitation; we can tempt him not by the ruins of an ancient castle, or the sight of a deserted pavement; we have no remnant of a prætorium, nor even a shapeless market-cross, with quaint inscriptions, rendered illegible by the hand of time—nothing of this antiquarian nature have we in our parish—yet we will not altogether disclaim those calls upon his imagination which a knowledge of our town's classical importance will naturally excite. Kings have passed over our pavements—a Ridley and a Latimer have preached within our houses—here dwelt the famous Dec, to whom English nobles and foreign potentates bowed in reverence; in yonder building did he converse with spirits, and beneath the shadow of that roof did he perform his divinations; there flourished that impostor—alas! that we should use so harsh a term—the famous Booker; here,

\* *Gent. Mag.* June 1835, p. 630.



where now stands this green-grocer's shop, resided one of the proud Earls of Derby; and in that huge hotel, whose front some twenty years ago had an aspect so uncouth, revelled the merry sons whose names are called into remembrance whenever that of Shakspeare is spoken, and who will heave a sigh of regret as long as memory can retain a thought of George Frederick Cooke and his glorious tribe of 'true companions.\*' Such are the retrospections our trading city can afford."

Scanty indeed is the list, in comparison with many an ancient town, now reposing in the quietude of grass-grown streets, or only awakened by the occasional passage of a transient stage-coach; but the annals of Manchester are of a different complexion. Its æras are dated by the first introduction of the spinning-jenny, the Mule, the Steam-engine, and the Power-loom: its heroes are Arkwright, and Watt, and Peel, and Dalton. As the historian of the local commerce and manufactures, Mr. Wheeler is entitled to great credit; and we may safely say that we have never seen such a valuable store of statistics assembled in so small a volume. Perhaps this may partly be attributed to the propitious circumstance, that, among several other literary and scientific institutions, Manchester possesses a Statistical Society of her own. These matters are preceded by an able digest of the political history of the town; and followed by an accurate description of its several public buildings and institutions; together with biographies of its most distinguished natives, including the late Dr. Henry, Dr. Dalton (a long and very interesting memoir), the late Sir Robert Peel (also very interesting), the late Mrs. Fletcher (Miss Jewsbury), the late Henry Liverseege the very clever painter; and, of survivors, Mr. Charles Swain the poet, Mr. T. K. Hervey, Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, and Mr. De Quincy (the English Opium-eater).

\* If we descend to theatrical reminiscences, it must not be forgotten by future historians that Manchester was the place where (since our author wrote) the enchanting Malibran breathed her last sigh.

*The Pictorial Bible.* Royal 8vo. vols. I. II.

THIS is a very pleasing undertaking; and, as it has now made considerable progress, we may safely pronounce that the plan is pursued in a very judicious, instructive, and beautiful manner. The text is the authorised version of the Church of England; which is illustrated with many hundred woodcuts, comprising almost every variety of illustration of which the sacred text is capable, whether historical design, actual landscapes or representations of buildings, zoology and natural history of the East, or subjects of costume and antiquities.

The endeavour to convey scriptural instruction through the medium of pictures, is one which we can trace through all the ages of the Christian church, from the traditional productions of St. Luke downwards. The personages and stories of holy writ were painted, not merely in the missals of the clerk, but on the walls of every church, and thus formed the ocular instruction supplied to the vulgar, who could not read the written word, but who caught their imperfect ideas from figured histories, and from the *tableaux vivans* occasionally exhibited to them in the miracle-plays. The principal characteristics of the relics which remain to us of such designs, are, 1. that the same event is almost always represented in the same conventional manner; whilst, 2. the costume is that of the day at which the representation was made. In the latter circumstance frequently consists the value of such designs, in respect to costume, &c. The Reformation in England put a violent stop to such works: it at once forbade their production and commanded the destruction of all existing representations, which had, indeed, been too much perverted to the aid of superstition and idolatry. The art of printing had been invented, the schoolmaster was sent forth; the abundant streams of sacred knowledge on the one hand, and the pious and diligent inquiries on the other, were destined to meet under the influences of divine grace poured upon the heart, no longer dependent upon ideas presented to the external sense.

But there is certainly a love of pic-

tures implanted in our very nature, which develops itself in early childhood, which under high cultivation is in great esteem among men, but which is equally perceptible on the white-washed walls of many humble cottages, and which only requires judicious culture to add materially to a nation's honour and her happiness.

The love of art, violently repressed at the Reformation, was scarcely revived in England before the time of our first Charles (the tasteful patron of Rubens and Vandyck), and his contemporaries the Duke of Buckingham and the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke. It received another check under the dominion of the Puritans; nor was it until after that period that the English again ventured, after the example of France and Germany, to have pictured Bibles. And how strange the style had now become, is exhibited in the plates of the elder Wesley and the general run of the last century. The warriors of Israel were no longer attired in the armour of the current year; but they assumed a new and peculiar costume, founded on the Roman, but in fact as original as it is grotesque. Many hundred, we may say thousand, biblical designs have been drawn after this fashion.

In 1795 the late Mr. Bowyer published a Bible in royal octavo, the plates of which were engraved by Fittler, after celebrated pictures by old masters. This was a manifest improvement upon the former practice of obtaining designs, mis-called original, from some inferior draughtsman of the day. From the old masters the finest conceptions of human genius were obtained, even if accompanied with occasional incongruities. The principal features of their designs are generally worthy of their subjects, if the accessories are not always accurate or well chosen.

The same plan was followed in the excellent Bible, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with the Annotations of D'Oyley and Mant, of which more than 30,000 copies have been circulated. The handsome volumes now before us are embellished with a much more numerous assemblage of historical designs from the like excellent sources. But the historical vignettes form only a small proportion of the profusion of illustrations with which the *Pictorial Bible* is stored. There are, 2. several actual views and landscapes, derived from original drawings or authentic engravings, including the works of the most distinguished modern travellers, as Laborde, Cassas, &c.; 3. the zoology and botany of the East is represented with all the accuracy of modern science; and lastly, the greatest attention has been paid to obtaining the most probable representations of the costume, the furniture, the implements, and all the domestic arrangements described in scripture. For this purpose the monuments of antiquity have been sedulously searched, particularly those of Egypt, that mother of the useful arts, in the investigation of whose buried treasures so much advance has been made during the few last years. The great work of Rosellini is a frequent contributor.

The Notes to the *Pictorial Bible* are not doctrinal, but consist of positive facts and descriptions, which will be acceptable to the lovers of truth in every sect. They are chiefly explanatory of the engravings, and of such passages of the sacred Scriptures as require observation in connection with history, geography, natural history, and antiquities: and we think it no slight merit that they are not discursive or tedious.

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*The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, &c.* By William F. Skene. 2 vols. —This is a work of much research and knowledge; and will be useful to the future historian and antiquary. The author's object is to prove the descent of the Highlanders from the Caledonians; and he rejects that which derives them from the Dalriadic Scots. He says,

"The absurdity of the Irish origins of the 16th and 17th centuries, as well as the Scandinavian dreams of late historians, have been shewn." The account of the different clans, as given in the second volume, will be interesting not only to the inhabitants of Scotland, but to all who know the virtues and estimate the many gallant qualities belonging to that ancient



and romantic people. The author's Essay, since enlarged into the present work, gained the prize offered by the Highland Society of London, for the 1st History of the Highland Clans.

*The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion*, by J. C. Loudon. No. I. 1837.

—A most agreeable and useful work, now commencing, and which will be continued. It is full of sound practical knowledge, and contains much useful information to all persons who, like Mr. Loudon, enjoy at once the conveniences of London, and the fragrance and beauty of the country. Many serious mistakes will be avoided, and many unlooked-for advantages be gained, by attention to Mr. Loudon's directions. So says *Sylvanus Urban*, and his name is at once a guarantee of the seriousness and sincerity of his advice.

Buy Loudon's works whene'er you meet  
Suburban Gardener,—Arboretum: [em,  
Encyclopædias—Magazines,  
And others, if you have the means;  
If not—then borrow from your neighbour,  
—And you will never lose your labour.

*The Married Unmarried*, by the Author

of *Almack's Revisited*. 3 vols.—We cannot pretend to give an analysis of this tale of wonders. It is not fair for an author to strip his story of its flesh and drain away its blood, and then present its raw skeleton as a substitute. For ourselves, we so hate abridgments and synopses of contents, that we cannot read the brief sketches of dramatic pieces which the reporters of newspapers are so obliging as to give; though we can sit the whole mass of tediousness out, when delivered to us with the smiles of *Vestris*, or *Orger*. Besides, modern novelists don't lose much of their valuable time about a plot; they trust to their skill and dexterity in making it tell, by powerful contrasts, marvellous incidents, and forcible painting of some kind or another. Nothing can be more improbable than the leading incidents of this tale. If a person opened the volumes by chance, he might find the hero metamorphosed into a baboon, and kept in a den in a travelling menagerie: then opening another part, he would find him emerging from this Cercopithecan form, and vested with the titles of nobility. However absurd and inconsequential the incidents are, and exaggerated and unnatural the whole framework of the history, many particular descriptions and insulated parts are worked up with humour and force. The story is never tedious—though the interest, we think, sadly flags toward the conclusion; notwithstanding the introduction of Cata-

lani and the Prince of Wales at Lady Castlerose's concert. Unfinished, however, and defective as this work is, and unskilful as great part of its fiction appears to us to be, yet the writer must be a person of cleverness and observation, sufficient to make us wish that he would give us something of 'maturi temporis fructus,' instead of these bubbles of a season. We also have a word of advice to give to publishers. It will be observed that most of the novels of the present day are published in three volumes, as certainly as a play has five acts, or a glove four fingers. Now this, O thou ignorant and uninitiated public, arises from a work of less size not paying the expenses; the advertisements, &c. of one volume costing as much as those of more. This being allowed to be a good and valid reason, we still do not see why we as patients are to swallow thrice the quantity of mixture for the doctor's benefit, than is necessary for our welfare, or pleasing to our palate. We grant that the bookseller understands his own interest best; but as the public don't altogether read for the purpose of obliging publishers and as the authors of three volumes have never more stock in hand than they could just as well dispose of in one,—to save therefore the reader's time and the author's brains, we recommend that,—instead of one long and vapid tale, like a weak, lanky, overgrown boy, draining itself through the whole—the work should be divided into two or three tales; as in the late *Sketches* by the author of *Tremaine*, and by Lady Dacre and others. A plot may be very good for two hundred pages, but unequal to more. Finish it then, and begin another, and give us only its best and choicest parts: let us have the sunny side of the peach, and we don't care for the rest.

*The State Prisoners; a Tale*, by Miss M. L. Boyle. 2 vols.—“The morning of

the appointed day was like one destined for some great undertaking. There was war in the heavens between light and darkness, and the sun was struggling with a host of sable clouds that followed each other in rapid succession, but was unable to scatter them from his path. The wind joined to aid the adverse clouds upon their way, urging them continually forward and driving them rapidly over the face of the sun, which consequently emitted brilliant but fitful rays. Cold and boisterous, and blowing directly from the north-east, the wind vented the remnant of his fury upon the earth, rocking the trees, whirling the dust in columns, and howling round the head of man in loud and angry menaces. On such a morning, William Clifford took

leave of his prison abode, having used every possible precaution in that quarter," &c. Such are Miss Boyle's descriptive powers, and her delineations of human character and passion are not less forcible than her landscapes. But how, in her virgin meditations, she possesses such a mastery over all the arcana of love, and the secret things that belong to Cupid's empire, we cannot tell. Her work is as perfect as if it came from L'Ecole de l'Amour; or as if she had been brought up at the courts of the old Counts of Toulouse, tuning her harp in praise of the golden violet, and singing perhaps such plaintive songs as these.

Hélas, Tyran plein de rigueur,  
Modère un peu ta violence;  
Que te sortas-tu grande dispence?  
C'est trop de flammes pour un cœur;  
Épargnez en une estincelle,  
Puis fait ton effort d'esmouvoir  
La fière qui ne veut point voir  
En quel feu je brûle pour elle.  
Exécute, Amour, ce dessein,  
Et rabaisse un peu son audace,  
Son cœur ne doit être de glace  
Bien qu'elle ait de neige le sein.

So we say farewell; and God send all true lovers such a friend as Miss Boyle to help them in their distress, and such an eloquent pen to describe their woes!

*A Vision of Death's Destruction.* By Thomas John Ouseley.—We think that Mr. Ouseley has selected a subject in his great poem that is above his powers, and such as would be difficult even in the hands of any poet, however practised and powerful in his art. That he has a feeling for poetic beauty we fully believe; but we should think he has not served so faithful an apprenticeship to the Muses, as is required of one who prints an octavo volume of verses. If Mr. Ouseley has any friend in whose correct taste and feeling he has a reliance, we should advise him to let such a person give his opinion not only on the subject and conduct of his poems, but enter minutely line by line into their merits and defects. This is a just and authentic criticism, that will be of more utility than anything we can write. We mean a criticism written in good feeling and with a friendly disposition towards the author; such as Dionysius, the critic of Halicarnassus, wrote on the history of Thucydides and the orations of Isocrates. He will probably say, that the metre of the poem of the 'Cross,' (p. 93,) is not in harmony with its subject; and that such a line (p. 14),

Rivalling the raven's wing—his bold eye

is not a legitimate heroic verse. We assure Mr. Ouseley that such advice we deem more friendly, as it is more sincere, than indiscriminate praise.

*Relredden, Baron Kelff, &c.* By Thomas Eagles. 1837.—Mr. Eagles must permit us to say, that, whatever may be his natural genius, and however high his poetic ambition may soar, he must be content to study far more deeply the art he has professed, before he places his productions before the public. It is evident, as we infer from their style and expression,—from their subjects,—from their favourite thoughts, and from their imagery, that our modern poets look to each other, rather than to their great predecessors. We cannot trace Milton or Chaucer hardly in one poet. We can see Byron and Wordsworth in a thousand. Now, we are sorry to observe that one of the characteristics of the modern Byron school, is a neglect of the polish,—the finished grace,—the fine musical harmony of measure and expression; while the great aim of the poet is to concentrate all his force in grand masses of sublime sentiment, gorgeous description, wild adventure, and heart-rending affliction. Mr. Eagles, however, has neglected even the absolutely necessary constituents of poetry, and has brought words to rhyme together, which neither gods nor men ever thought of joining;—*er. gr.* scorn, storm,—break, steep,—tune, soon,—stream, green,—through, flew,—drive, lives,—spurn, horn,—forms, alarms,—clothes, repose,—moans, homes,—foul, roll,—and all these in the compass of a few pages; then we have—wreck'd, be-reft,—maids, afraid,—logs, slugs,—vet'-ran, pattern,—cathedral, bell,—spot, block,—*cum multis aliis*. If poetry is not worth being written with care and attention, it is not worth being written at all; at any rate improprieties and inelegancies like the above must displease every reader of taste, and we should not do our duty to the public in permitting them to pass unproved.

*Flittings of Fancy.* By Robert Sullivan, Esq. 2 vols.—We recommend these tales to all gentlemen and ladies sojourning for their health at Hastings, Worthing, Little Hampton, and other marine paradises; and by means of walking on the sands, picking shrimps, and attending the raffles in the evening, with loose moments spent in turning over Mr. Sullivan's novels, we trust the summer months may be got through, and find them so braced in body and spirit as



to commence the winter campaign behind their counters at St. Mary Axe and St. Martin's-le-Grand, with redoubled energy.

*Francis Abbot, and Metropolitan Sketches.* By James Bird. 1837.—Though we do not altogether consider Mr. Bird happy in the choice of his subject, yet his poem appears to us to be the best that he has written. It shows an improved and cultivated taste; the language is pure, the expression more finished, and the versification more musical; indeed his descriptive parts are very good, and the pauses in his couplets possess a variety, that is in harmony with the subject and language. The poem wants incidents, and the termination is not to our taste; but we say this in no disparagement of the general merits of the piece. The Metropolitan Sketches are light sportive trifles; yet Mr. Bird is wofully mistaken when he says,—

Come to the Park, and let it be on Sunday,  
The choicest day to view the rich and great, &c.

for, now alas! such is the change of tyrant fashion, that nobody would be visible in the once crowded Mall—but Mr. Bird himself mounted on Pegasus!

*An Essay concerning the Nature of Man.* By John Dayman.—Mr. Dayman's purpose is to prove that there is no authority for the belief of "the existence of an immaterial and immortal soul;" and that such a doctrine "involves so many difficulties, and presents such numerous views entirely incompatible with those laid down in Scripture, that it seems quite wonderful how so strange and untenable an opinion could ever have been entertained by men who had access to the word of God." Where 'soul' is used in Scripture, Mr. Dayman interprets it by 'life' or 'person.' Taking up the belief of the materialist, Mr. Dayman's object is to prove that there is no expression of Scripture opposed to his views; and he therefore, when he meets with the word *soul*, considers it as having no necessary connection with an immaterial principle; but we think, to do so, he has abused the fair rules of interpretation; and forced words to bear any but their obvious signification.

The whole of the reasoning at p. 144, is very incorrect. The word 'soul' in our language, we conceive, includes 1. The Living Principle.—2. The Mental Faculties.—3. The Moral feeling, the Conscience.—4. It is used in a popular sense for persons. Sometimes the word is used for one separately,—sometimes conjointly. 'The soul that sinneth it shall surely die,'—we consider the moral responsible soul.—'Her soul was departing, for she died,'—here the vital principle is meant.—'Whatsoever thy soul lusteth after,' is the mental faculty.—'The souls they had gotten in Haran,' is the 4th sense for people or persons. Similar to this is the use of the word in other languages.

*Comedias Escodidas de Calderon.*—We are glad to see this selection from the works of the great Spanish poet, and hope that it will be followed by more. The plays are selected with judgment,—*El Magico Prodigioso*,—*La vida es Sueno*,—*El Principe Constante*. The basis of this edition has been formed on that of Kiel at Leipzig, and the text collated with other editions. The public owe thanks to the publisher for the undertaking, and we earnestly beg him to proceed. The author whom Schlegel has praised, and Shelley translated, can need no other commendation, as his biographer justly says,—*Fue dulce y sonoro en el verso, sublime y elegante en la elocucion, docto y ardiente en la frase, grave y fecundo en la sentencia, templado y proprio en la translacion, agudo y primoroso en la idea, animoso y persuasivo en la invencion, singular y eterno en la fama.*

*Analysis of Railways, &c.* By F. Whishaw, Esq. Civil Engineer. 1837.—A very excellent and complete guide to the subject, formed with great knowledge and care, and minutely circumstantial in its details. The subject of the projected railroads is one of great importance, for it appears that it will take nineteen millions of money to complete them. As far as we can see, all the information which can be wanted, is given in this work; it will interest the general reader, (for who is not interested in such works of national skill and enterprise?) and be of service to the scientific inquirer.

## FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AT THE  
ROYAL ACADEMY.

The removal of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy to the new building, it might reasonably have been expected would have operated as a stimulus to the architectural profession, and that something above the usual standard would have been displayed; with a better opportunity for the exhibition of the drawings, it might have been anticipated that less of the mediocrity and common place character which have distinguished a great majority of the subjects hitherto exhibited, would have been apparent. So desirable a change has not been effected; and the majority of the drawings are, perhaps, of a lower character than even the generality of the preceding exhibitions.

The designs for the Parliament Houses, re-produced, it is true, on new paper, might have been dispensed with, and sundry designs of cottages at Norwood and elsewhere, might have been kept back without injury to the exhibition. The views of railway arcades, never perhaps to be erected, seem rather to be puffs for speculations than legitimate objects in an exhibition dedicated to the Fine Arts. A few of the subjects may deserve a particular notice.

1014, 1016, 1022. *Designs for a Metropolitan Hospital.* W. WILKINS, R.A. This structure, which was designed for the Westminster Hospital, is in the old English domestic style, the material red brick, with stone copings, and a tower with turreted angles above the principal entrance; it is a respectable example of the Tudor style, and would certainly have shewn better in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey than the building which has been erected.

1020. *Front elevation of Sapewell Hall, proposed to be built near St. Alban's.* R. J. MANSFIELD. In the old English style, the elevation to the first story built with brick, the residue timber and plaster intermixed, a porch before the entrance. A very fair imitation of the domestic architecture of the Tudor period.

1034. *Triumphant Entrance to the Horse Guards, designed to commemorate the services of a deceased Field Marshal, and approved by his late Majesty, George the Fourth.* W. WILKINS, R.A. This, we apprehend, was the rival to the Column which in a far better taste has been raised to the memory of the Duke of York. Notwithstanding the high

approval which Mr. Wilkins obtained, it must be confessed by every one at all cognizant of architectural designs, that a triumphal arch, raised in a scanty courtyard, in close proximity to one of the most tasteless and common-place structures in existence, without a vista before it, or the possibility of forming one, would have proved any thing but a tasteful object; it consists of a large arch between four columns, and an equestrian statue above, looking forward, accompanied by groups of trophies. The rejection of this design is not at all to be regretted.

1050. *St. Bartholomew's Church, West Smithfield, shewing the original paving and bases, discovered during the late repairs.* BLYTH. This remnant, of what was once a fine Norman church, has been recently put into a good state of repair by the parish. The triforium, which had been long walled up, has been restored, and the appearance of the venerable church greatly improved.

1051. *View of the Ark of the New Synagogue, in Great Saint Helen's, now erecting from the Designs, and under the superintendence of J. DAVIES.*

1125. *Design for the interior of a Synagogue.* D. MOCATTA. The erection of a new synagogue in London has given rise to the above designs. Of the two, we cannot but express a decided opinion in favour of that by Mr. Mocatta. The accepted design has nothing remarkable about it; the body or nave resembles the common run of chapels, the sanctuary is a recess, circular or polygonal, covered with a dome admitting light. Mr. Mocatta's design is much in the style of some of Sir Christopher Wren's churches; the plan is cruciform, the best method of arranging columns in an interior; the ceiling is sustained by columns of Sienna marble, and groined over the centre compartment; the sanctuary is richly ornamented, and has Hebrew inscriptions; it possesses a character which is entirely wanting in the other design.

1054. *Perspective view of St. Pancras Collegiate School, Argyle Square, King's Cross.* S. GLARY. Whatever the establishment may be with this high sounding title, its architecture promises but little; it is the usual style of the carpenter's Gothic, rich in pinnacles. King's Cross is very appropriately introduced in the distance; it would be a pity the two should ever be separated.

1069. *View of the Front towards Trumpington Street of the Fitzwilliam Museum, building at Cambridge, by Ba-*



SEVI, jun. It is much to be regretted that a Grecian design should have been adopted for any building in either of the Universities; the present is the accepted design. In the centre of the front is an octostyle portico of the Corinthian order, and above a square mass of building instead of a dome. As a proof of the limited opportunity which this style of architecture affords to invention, there are in the present exhibition more than one design for the same building, possessing the same general features; in particular 1096, by Mr. E. LATIDGE, which has a dome; in other respects it very nearly resembles the above.

1102. *View of Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as it will appear from Blackett Street when completed, with the monument to Earl Grey now in progress; the figure on the top of the column to be executed by E. H. Baily, Esq. R. A.*

B. GREEN. This is a fine street, highly creditable to the authorities of Newcastle; the angles have houses with domes, something like the arrangement of West Strand; the column of the Doric order in the centre opening has a fine effect.

1133. *A Baronial Mansion in the county of Surrey, now erecting under the superintendence of J. B. FERREY.* This appears to be a structure possessing considerable claims to attention; the material is red brick with stone dressings; the architecture, in the style of Sutton Place, Guildford, is a good specimen of the architecture of the reign of Henry VIII. A hall seems to form part of the house, and a detached gate-house is erected in front of the main structure.

The Exhibition contains several beautifully executed drawings of Classical and Mediæval remains, which reflect great credit on the artists.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### *New Works announced for Publication.*

The Life of Edward, First Earl of Clarendon, by T. H. LISTER, esq.

Aristocracy in America, by FRANCIS J. GRUND, author of "The Americans in their Social, Moral, and Political Relations."

The Life, Journals, and Correspondence of the late William Wilberforce, by his Sons.

The Life of Lord Howe, with Letters from George III., George IV., and the late King.

Notes on Nets, and other Matters, by the Hon. and Rev. CHARLES BATHURST, LL.D.

Blue Stocking Revels, a new poem, by LEIGH HUNT.

### FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Raoul-Rochette, the veteran archaeologist, has just published a well-arranged Guide to the Catacombs of Rome.

M. Ellendorf has just published a Life of St. Bernard, in connection with the Hierarchy of his times. He is also engaged on an extensive historical work on the Hierarchy of the Middle Ages, which he promises shortly to publish.

Professor Lassen, of Bonn, has concluded his Grammar of the Prærit. The first part will contain the chapters of the original Grammar of the Varouteli relative to the theory of the modification of letters in this dialect.

Professor Mai is still employed on the continuation of the *Collectio Vaticana Scriptorum Veterum*, and has nearly finished the printing of the Greek text of

the Old and New Testament, from the celebrated MS of the Vatican.

Among the new works in the press at Leipzig are the following:—An edition of the *Helena* of Euripides, by Hermann; the second volume of Lobeck's *Paralipomena Grammaticæ Græcæ*; the third volume of the *Lexicon Platonicum* of Aëtius; and the third volume of Hand's edition of Tursellinus.

An Index is preparing to Harles's *Bibliotheca Græca*, the massive contents of which will thus be rendered available to scholars.

Rückert, one of the most elegant poets of Germany, and an accomplished orientalist, is preparing a poetical translation of the Koran.

The earliest monuments of the German language and literature are now in course of publication, in a series which will embrace all the valuable remains that have come down, and including many hitherto inedited works. The editors have commenced with Kutrum and Theuerdank, and the German poems of the twelfth century, which occupy the first three volumes. From the fourth to the seventh volumes will contain the *Kaiserchronik*, the *Weiskünig*, Herbert's *Von Fritzlar*, *Trojanischer Krieg*, and the remains of the eighth and ninth centuries. Works of a critical, bibliographical, and lexicographical nature, by eminent scholars, will also form an important adjunct to the undertaking.

The controversy respecting the lost books of Sanchoniathon, recently said to

have been discovered in the Greek translation of Philo-Byblius, by Professor Wagenfield, of Bremen, is now likely to be brought to a speedy termination, as the learned Professor has just published the long lost books, in the version said to be of Philo, with a Latin translation of his own. Professor W. enters into no defence of the authenticity of the work, leaving it to the reader to decide.

The prospectus of an Universal Dictionary of Theological Literature, is issued by Dr. Dantz, Professor of Divinity at Jena. It will be comprised in one large volume, 8vo, and by ample and accurate references to the best works on every subject, will command the whole domain of theology.

#### KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

June 30. The annual distribution of prizes among the senior and junior classes took place in the theatre of the institution; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The Rev. T. G. Wall read over the names of the students who had distinguished themselves in Theology; they were six in number, viz. Messrs. Ware, Wilson, Randall, Hall, Armand, and Wilks to whom his Grace, with appropriate observations, presented Jeremy Taylor's Sermons, Pearson on the Creed, Major's Walton's Lives, Davison on Prophecy, and Graves on the Pentateuch. His Grace subsequently awarded prizes to the several students in classical literature, mathematics, English literature and history, Hebrew and Rabbinical literature, French literature, and German literature. The Rev. S. G. Hall then proceeded to announce the names of the students to whom certificates of admission into the class of "Associates of the King's College" are to be granted, and also the names of those who have attained the distinction of being in the first class of all the branches of study included in the regular course. Among the gentlemen entitled to become Associates were Messrs. Wilson, Ray, Pocock, Daniels, Dennis, Ware, Jones, and Kent, and among those who have particularly distinguished themselves were, — Messrs. Wilson, Manning, Shaw, and Fenn.

The Rev. J. R. Major, the head master of the school, then made a gratifying report on the conduct and progress of the pupils during the last twelve months; and a number of youths from the sixth and fifth classes received prizes. Prizes were also awarded to pupils from the several "schools in union" with the college, viz. Hackney school; St. Peter's, Pimlico; Kensington; Stockwell; Stepney; Western Brompton; Philological, Gilou-

chester-place; Collegiate, Camberwell; West Ham; and Forest Proprietary.

#### LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

July 1. The annual distribution of prizes to the students took place; Lord Ebrington in the chair.

Mr. A. De Morgan, the dean of the faculty, read the report, from which it appeared that the number of students during the session had been 113. The course of education for the several classes comprised the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, and French languages; mathematics, natural and mental philosophy, chemistry, botany, zoology, law, and logic.

It was proposed to dispose of Mrs. Flaherty's donations, to the amount of 5,000*l.* by founding four scholarships, to be called the Flaherty Scholarships, each of the value of 50*l.* per annum. One will be vacant in each year, and this is to be given in alternate years to students under the age of twenty years, the best proficient in classical learning and in mathematical and physical knowledge. The first of these scholarships will be awarded in the year 1838, for mathematics and physics.

The several professors then made each a separate report on the state of their respective classes during the past session.

Lord Ebrington delivered the prizes to each of the successful candidates, accompanied with some appropriate compliments and monitions. They were as follow:

*Junior Mathematics.*—First class, G. B. Johnson, of Coward college; Second class ditto, C. T. Hargrave, Leeds, Yorkshire.

*Senior Mathematics.*—Thomas Cubitt, of London.

*Latin.*—First Class, G. B. Johnson, Coward college; Second class, W. Ridley, of Felstead, Essex; Senior class, Alfred Martineau, London.

*Greek.*—First class, G. B. Johnson, Coward college; Second class, R. Fenton, Rochdale, Lancashire; Senior class, C. P. Mason, Finchley.

*Hebrew.*—Junior division, Philip Smith, Coward college; Senior division, N. Jennings, Coward college.

*English Law.*—First class, Thomas Waleott, London; Second class, Thomas E. Parsons.

*French.*—William Smith Ellis.

*Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.*—N. Jennings, Coward college.

*Natural Philosophy.* (Experimental Course).—W. Griffith, Coward college.

*Mathematical Course.*—Philip Smith, Coward college.

*History.*—Warburton Pike, of Waulham, Dorset.



## DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

June 8. At a convocation holden this day, the Royal Charter was formally received. This Charter, which received the Great Seal on the 1st of June, fully recognizes and confirms the constitution of the University as established by the Dean and Chapter, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of the year 1832, incorporates the University by the Title of "The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham," and authorizes it to enjoy all the property, rights, and privileges which are assured by the said Act, or are incident to a University established by Royal Charter. After the charter had been read and received, and a grace passed for the adoption of a University seal, several graces were offered for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on students who have completed the full number of terms, and passed the requisite examinations. The following gentlemen were then admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—John Cundill, Robert Forster Pratt, John Mayne St. Clere Raymond, James Watson Hick, James Skinner, Ralph Errington, George Hills, Wm. Thomas Watson, Thomas Garnett, John Gibson, Charles Sawkins Harrison, John Bennett, Ralph Robinson, and Francis Thompson.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

June 24. The following prizes were this day adjudged.

*Members' Prizes for Bachelors of Arts.*  
—1. J. S. Howson; 2. H. Goulburn, Trinity College. Subject, "Quænam beneficia Academia, qualis nostra est constitutione ac forma, ad rempublicam afferat?"

*Members' Prizes for Under-graduates.*  
—1. C. J. Vaughan, Trinity College; 2. H. A. Woodham, Jesus College. Subject, "Utrumque tempus consulas, tum antiquius, ut cognoscas, quid optimum fuerit; tum recentius, ut notes, quid fuerit aptissimum."

27th.—The Norrisian Prize for the best Essay on a sacred subject was adjudged to J. Deck, B.A. of Christ's College. Subject, "The style and composition of the Writings of the New Testament no way inconsistent with the belief that the Writers of them were divinely inspired."

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

July 1. The Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., the President, in the chair. In communicating to the meeting a paper on the authenticity of the Zend and Pehlevi languages, by Mr. GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII,

Romer, Professor Wilson observed that Mr. Romer's paper offered some valuable contributions to the elucidation of a subject of great literary importance; and on which the Orientalists of England and the continent differed widely. All the great names of the continent argued in favour of the genuineness of the works preserved by the Parsis of India, composed in what those Parsis declared to be the ancient languages of Persia. Mr. Romer's paper contained texts from the Zend-avesta, Yagna, &c. interlined with Sanscrit and Guzerati, all in Roman characters, for the purpose of more easily instituting a comparison between them.

Selections from a translation by Dr. Wilson, President of the Bombay Branch Asiatic Society, of the general *Siroz* of the Parsis, containing curious details of lucky and unlucky days of the month, and of the things which may or may not be done on those days, were also read to the meeting.

July 15. Professor Wilson in the chair. The Secretary read a letter, addressed to the President of the Society, by the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., communicating the information that Her Majesty had been pleased to signify her consent to become Patron of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. An extract from a letter, addressed to Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. by thirteen *Parsis* of Bombay, was read: the writers expressed their high sense of the honour conferred on them by their election into the Society, and their desire to promote its utility as far as might be in their power.

The sittings were then adjourned to December.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 26. W. R. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair. Extracts from the following papers were read:—1. A letter from Captain Alexander, 42nd Royal Highlanders, in Southern Africa, on his route from Cape Town to Walvisch Bay and the Damaras country. 2. Extracts from a voyage round the world, by Mr. F. D. Bennett, Surgeon and Naturalist, in the years 1833–36. The greater part of this period was spent in the Pacific Ocean, where the vessel touched at Juan Fernandez, Pitcairn's Island—Tahiti, Huheine, Ulitea, &c., of the Society islands,—at Maui, of the Sandwich Islands,—at Christianna, and Rongua, of the Marquesas—at Caroline Island—Christmas Island, and Cape St. Lucas, the southern extreme of California.

Among the donations presented to the Society was one by Captain Fitz Roy,

R.N., namely, a very curious Spanish MS., being the 'Diary of an Expedition to, and residence upon, the Island of Tahiti,' by Maximo Rodriguez, in 1774. This Maximo Rodriguez was a Spanish soldier and interpreter, who accompanied an expedition from Lima to the island of Tahiti, when he, with three other persons, were left upon the island for about thirteen months. Cook, in his voyage, mentions the fact of the Spaniards having visited the island, and heard much from the natives of one "*Mateema*," the Tahitian pronunciation of the Spanish Maximo, and in a subsequent passage he says, "Will any thing ever become known to the world of the proceedings of the Spaniards at this island?" By a very singular coincidence, after a lapse of sixty years, the original diary kept by the said "*Mateema*," was placed in the hands of a captain in the British navy at Lima, by Don Jose Manuel Tirado, presented to him by the daughter of the before-mentioned Rodriguez, who having heard that Captain FitzRoy, in H.M.S. *Beagle*, had been employed surveying the coast of Chili and Peru, and that he was making inquiry for all MSS. that could be obtained, sent it to him, begging his acceptance of the diary, saying that "she felt sure it would be better placed in the hands of an Englishman, and more valued in England, than it ever could be, concealed from the world, and uncared for, in her library in Lima."

This being the last meeting for the season, the Society adjourned till November next.

At a special meeting of the Council of this Society, convened for the purpose of deciding upon an address to the Throne, it was announced that Her Majesty had most graciously signified her intention of becoming Patroness of the Society, and had commanded that the annual Royal Premium, granted for the "promotion of geographical science and discovery," should be continued as before.

#### INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 26. C. Barry, esq. V.P. in the chair. Amongst the donations was an original measured drawing of Chiswick House, the well-known seat of the Duke of Devonshire. In a conversation which ensued, it was stated that the wings to the mansion were not added by Wyatt, as generally supposed, but by Mr. White, an architect of the last century.

The Rev. Mr. Burgess read an essay on the structures which formerly existed upon the Palatine Hill, at Rome.

Mr. Donaldson, the honorary secretary, read a description of the Pavilion erected

in the Gray's-inn-road, for the City of London Conservative Festival, by Mr. Kendall.

July 10. J. B. Papworth, esq. V.P.

Mr. Inman read a long essay on the trussed girder, which had been invented by J. Martin, Esq. the celebrated historical painter, in 1832. The novel feature of the invention consisted in the introduction of a plate of iron between two pieces of timber, the whole being well bolted together, and the adhesion rendered greater by a coating of pitch between the metal and wood. Various experiments were made upon a model, on a small scale, of a girder without the iron, and another in which the iron had been added. The result was in favour of Mr. Martin's invention. The essay, with the routine business of the evening, occupied the whole sitting.

July 24. P. F. Robinson, esq. V.P.

Mr. Cheverton, the sculptor, exhibited various specimens of busts in marble and ivory, and sculpture in relief, produced by a machine, of which he was the inventor. Mr. Fowler, honorary secretary, read an essay elucidatory of this process, and of machine-engraving in general; and Mr. Cheverton, with the help of a model, shewed the mode by which he produced sculptures, not only in relief on a flat surface, but busts and every other subject which could be produced by the sculptor. The productions were most beautifully executed, and the under-cutting very remarkable. Mr. Cheverton had no doubt that the machine was capable of executing the cap of a Corinthian column. The machine possesses the property of producing a copy either of the size of the original, or reduced to any degree which may be required.

W. R. Hamilton, Esq. read the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Elgin marbles, with a view of ascertaining if any colour had been used on the surface. The report stated, that various specimens in the Museum of architecture and sculpture had been examined. In the first class a portion of the hexastyle portico of the Erechtheum was inspected; the surface shewed inequalities, which arose either from a coat of paint originally applied, or the effect of the weather; the general surface appeared to have been affected by the weather to the depth of 1-20th of an inch. A portion of one of the beams of the propyleum of the Acropolis, exhibited a meander traced with a sharp instrument; but the Committee could not decide whether the dark stains on the stone were caused by paint, or the effect of the weather; the presumption being in favour of the latter. The



report stated, that Sarti, the modeller, who had been employed for many years in taking casts of the marbles, informed the Committee that he had turned his attention to the subject of colour, but had never been able to discover any traces on the sculptures. He also stated that the whole surface of the marble had been twice washed over with soap lees, rendered necessary by the mode of obtaining casts. Dr. Faraday was of opinion that this process would in itself have been sufficient to have removed all traces of colour.—The Committee concluded by examining a terra-cotta, late in the Towneley Collection, on which three colours were perceptible. A letter was inserted in the report from Mr. Brasbridge, which contained many valuable observations on the polychromatic remains which he had discovered on the Greek temples. He submitted some fragments; and Mr. Donaldson also produced some eyes of glass, which formed a part of the decorations of the capitals of the Erechtheum. Dr. Faraday was of opinion, that the blue colour was carbonate of copper, with wax intermixed. A fragrant gum was perceptible in some pieces, a combustible substance in all. The deputation then proceeded to examine the sculpture. The statues known as the Fates, shewed an ochrous tint, which in some parts peeled off. Dr. Faraday ascertained that a fragment contained carbonate of lime, and a combustible substance: the latter might contain wax, but did not present considerable proofs of its presence; a small portion of iron was also present, perhaps accidental. The report concluded by stating the opinion of the Committee to be, that no indications of colour were perceptible on statues, or bas reliefs. That the portions which appeared to be coloured, might be produced by the absorption of iron in the marble, or some other cause. On the architectural fragments they found indications of tracings by a sharp instrument; but they could not decide from their present appearance whether they originally had been coloured. The Committee proceeded to notice certain indications of metallic additions to the sculptures: on the horses' heads, and the hands of the riders, on the reliefs, small holes were seen, shewing that bridles of leather or metal had been appended. On the arm of Proserpine, and neck of one of the Fates, appeared holes as if for attaching necklaces. The torso of Victory had holes apparently for holding wings of bronze. The Committee alluded to the Greek sepulchral monuments discovered in great numbers near the Piræus. Many of them bear considerable traces of painting; and it was

considered could throw great light, not only in the polychromatic system of the ancients, but might display some of the works of the celebrated painters of antiquity.

The Institute then adjourned until November; and it was stated that new rooms had been engaged in Lower Grosvenor-street, at which the ensuing meetings would be held.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

July 11. The last general meeting and conversation for this session took place at the society's rooms, 35, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Mr. W. B. Clarke, the president, having taken the chair, the successful candidates were presented by him with the prizes as follows:—Mr. Charles James Pierce, for original designs in architecture, a pair of silver compasses, with an inscription; W. E. Clifford Bramwell, a copy of Gwilt's edition of "Chambers's Architecture," and to M. Digby Wyatt, a copy of "Hope's Architecture."

Mr. Hakewell delivered an essay on the state of architecture in different countries at various ages and periods of history; and Mr. Grellier, the secretary, then read the report of the year's proceedings. It stated that the general affairs of the society are very favourable, as also that of their funds. The library and museum have been much augmented, above fifty volumes having been given to the library, and numerous specimens to the museum. The interest of the money left by Sir J. Soane is appropriated to the prize fund, with private subscriptions of two or three members.

After the report was read, a model for a new mode of laying floors on an improved principle was explained by the inventor, Mr. Hendry. The society will resume its sittings in November.

#### INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The following subjects have been announced by the Council for original communications, and for premiums, during the ensuing session:

1. The nature and properties of steam considered with reference to its application as a moving power for machinery;
2. The warming and ventilating public buildings and apartments, with an account of the methods which have been employed most successfully for ensuring a healthy state of the atmosphere;
3. An account and drawings of the original construction and present state of the Plymouth Breakwater;
4. The ratio, from actual experiment, of the velocity, load, and power of locomotive engines on rail-

ways, 1st, Upon levels, 2d, Upon inclined planes; 5. Drawings, description, and account of the principles of Huddart's rope machinery at Limehouse (which works are open to the inspection of any candidate); 6. The Sewerage of Westminster; 7. Drawings and description of the shield at the Thames tunnel, with an accurate account of the method by which it is advanced and worked.

In pointing out the above subjects, the Council have stated that it is not intended to confine the premiums of the Institution to memoirs and drawings on them alone, but that all communications of value should be rewarded.

#### BRISTOL INSTITUTION.

June 29. A public meeting of the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society was held at the theatre of the Institution, Park-street, on June 29. The Rev. W. D. Conybeare, the newly appointed director, took the chair, and delivered an inaugural address on the general actual state and prospects of science, and on the best mode of rendering local philosophical societies efficient instruments in its promotion. Dr. Riley then delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the Elephant. He considered his subject with reference to its zoological and osteological character; pointed out its peculiar formation and extraordinary sagacity; its osteological analogy with the mouse; the difference between the Asiatic and African species, and the characteristic marks by which its bones may be distinguished from the remains of the extinct or mammoth species. This lecture was illustrated by a fine skeleton of an Asiatic elephant in the museum of the institution, as well as by numerous drawings, and fossils, and other remains of this most interesting and intelligent of the mammalia.

#### NEWSPAPER PRESS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

July 12. The first general meeting of this Association took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of a provisional committee appointed to frame rules and regulations for its government. Several proprietors and editors of metropolitan newspapers, and a large number of gentlemen who have been long connected with the literary departments of the public press, were present. Mr. Anderson, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, was called to the

chair. After he had briefly stated the objects of the meeting, the Secretary proceeded to read the prospectus, which stated that the object of the Association was to establish a general fund for the relief of decayed members belonging to the literary department of the newspaper press, as well as their widows and children. This fund was proposed to be raised by subscription from the members thereof, and by voluntary donations and bequests from members and others. The Association is to be managed by 21 directors (the majority to consist of reporters); the persons eligible to be members shall be all editors of, or reporters for, and all paid contributors to, any stamped newspaper published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; including the *Mirror of Parliament*, *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and any other publication containing original reports of proceedings in parliament, though not stamped newspapers. That the annual subscription of members is to be four guineas. That one third of the annual income of the association is to form an accumulation fund; and two thirds of the amount of the annual subscriptions are to be the available income of the association, for effecting the objects for which it is established.

Among the donations announced was one of 50 guineas from Mr. Clements, proprietor of the *Observer* newspaper, as well as others from gentlemen formerly connected with newspaper establishments.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### DRURY LANE.

June 24. An English version of Bellini's *Norma* was brought out, for the purpose of introducing Madame Devrient in a new character to the public. The dialogue is entirely recitative. The acting of the principal heroine was remarkably fine; but still the piece went off rather flatly; the audience not appearing to enter into the spirit of it.

##### HAYMARKET.

June 26. A tragedy in five acts, called *The Bridal*, was produced. It is an adaptation from Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy;" the principal characters, Melanthius and Ariadne, being sustained by Mr. Macready and Miss Huddart. The piece was eminently successful, and given out for repetition amidst universal applause.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

June 8. Lord Bexley, V.P., in the chair.

A communication was read, respecting some interesting discoveries in the Pyramids of Egypt. The particulars were contained in two letters from Col. Howard Vyse to Mr. Hamilton, dated Cairo, April 20th and May 22nd, 1837.—In October last, Mr. Caviglia, a gentleman resident at Alexandria, who had already been engaged in archaeological researches in Egypt, was employed by Col. Vyse, Col. Campbell, and Mr. Shaw, to conduct some operations in the Pyramids, with a view to ascertain the direction and extent of the air passages, to search for undiscovered entrances, &c.—Having obtained the protection of a firman, the party proceeded to the Pyramids, and commenced operations about the 21st of November. The works were carried on, with no considerable success, under Mr. Caviglia's superintendence, from that time till February 10th in the present year, when Mr. Caviglia retired from all connection with them, and they were continued under the sole management of Col. Vyse.—The letters of Col. Vyse comprise a regular journal of operations, from the arrival of the party at the Pyramid, down to the date of his second letter; during a great part of which time about three hundred men and children (Arabs) were employed in clearing away sand and other obstructions, boring, and a variety of laborious and difficult works, necessary to success in this arduous undertaking.

The principal results of the expensive and persevering exertions of Col. Vyse are the discovery of three new chambers in the great Pyramid, and the excavation of a remarkable mummy pit in its vicinity.—The newly opened chambers are all situated above each other, the first being immediately over that known as Davison's Chamber. An entrance to it was blasted on the 29th of March. This apartment is of the dimensions of 38 feet 6 inches from east to west, and 17 feet 1 inch from north to south. Col. Vyse has denominated it the Wellington Chamber, and has had that illustrious name inscribed on its northern wall. It had certainly never been opened—a black dust, a specimen of which the Colonel has sent home to be analysed, was deposited on the floor, &c.—The second chamber was named Nelson's; its size is 38 feet 9 inches, by 16 feet 8 inches.—The third, named after Lady Arbuthnot, who was on the spot at the time of

its discovery, measures 37 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 4 inches. The height of all these chambers is variable. In each case, the same blocks of granite form both the ceiling of the chamber below and the floor of that above. There are passages and *entresols* between. The object of this succession of chambers, Col. Vyse supposes to have been to lessen the superincumbent weight above the King's Chamber, the only apartment, in the proper sense of the term, in the Pyramid.

At the date of despatching his second letter, Colonel Vyse entertained sanguine expectations of discovering the *souterrain* in the second Pyramid, mentioned by Herodotus, as surrounded by the Nile.

The tomb, to which has been given the name of Colonel Campbell's Tomb, is a large square excavation, including in its centre an oblong building perfectly *arched*, of very fine masonry; which was found to contain a sarcophagus, some amphore, &c. Among some hieroglyphics inscribed on the side of the square, is the cartouche of Psammeticus II.; and another arch of this king, at Succara, being mentioned by Mr. Wilkinson, the fact is established beyond doubt, that the arch was known in Egypt 600 years prior to our era.

A great quantity of drawings has been sent home by Col. Vyse, to be immediately engraved, including accurate sections of all the Pyramids, fac-similes of hieroglyphics in the newly-discovered chambers, &c.

June 22. Colonel Leake, V.P.

A paper was read on the different modes of salutations among nations, ancient and modern, by Mr. Belfour. With this meeting the session of the society closed.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 15. The last meeting of this society for the season took place. Dr. Lee, president, in the chair. The papers read were—1st. Some account of the Chinese *Taön*, or knife coins of high antiquity, current in China before the Christian era, by Mr. Samuel Burch. A cast of a fragment of one of these coins, in the collection of the British Museum, was exhibited. No money of this description of coin is now current in China, and some of the early chronicles of the Chinese speak of them as objects of curiosity and rarity. Marsden, whose excellent work on Oriental coins is well known, did not possess a specimen of the knife money, a proof of its scarcity at the present day. 2d. Observations on some specimens of Roman clay moulds, supposed to have

been used by Roman forgers, recently found in Yorkshire; fossil infusoria were discovered in the clay of which these moulds were formed, which may tend to show whether they were contrived in England or brought from the Continent. 3d. A paper accompanying a medal of Bolivar, having on the obverse an accurate portrait of the Liberator of Peru; reverse, the famous Temple of the Sun, with a legend complimentary to the general. The president then delivered an address, in which he congratulated the members on the growing prospects of the society.

#### RELICS OF THE CARDINAL MAZARIN.

The Curé of a little village in the department of the Loiret died lately, and divided his property among his relatives. They sold the property by auction, and a person who bought the cellar of wines perceived on examination a hole in a part of it where wood was ordinarily kept. His curiosity was excited, and on making further search the following extraordinary discovery was made. He found a priest's vestment richly embroidered, and a cross set in fine diamonds. Next a little box covered with oil-cloth, containing twenty thousand pieces of gold of the 16th and 17th centuries, with several medals; a watch covered with precious rubies, a portrait set in diamonds, the painting being much effaced; chains, rings, and trinkets, of the value altogether of 500,000*f.* He also found a cedar-box, in a perfect state of preservation, full of papers of a peculiar description. They were principally composed of promissory notes for money lent, besides various memoranda of heavy sums, lost at play, to the celebrated Cardinal Mazarin. They are written in the following form:—

Good for a hundred pistoles, lost last night at play to his Excellency the Cardinal. (Signed) DUKE DE CRAON.

Good for five hundred louis, lost the day of St. Andrew, to the Cardinal Mazarin, the banker Colmini holding the stakes. (Signed) COUNT DE RUCCONES.

Good for any article at Chergallier, lost to the Cardinal Mazarin, whom heaven preserve with constitution for my revenge at the fête of St. Germain.

(Signed) DE HAVACOURT.

There are in all 900 memoranda of that nature, many of them written by women, for money lost or borrowed, and many by some of the principal persons of the royal family.

Among the dresses is a rich priest's vestment, covered with gold and precious stones, and having on the collar the following inscription:—

"Hortense de Mancini de Mazarin, wishing to consecrate to God the diamonds and the ornaments which he wore in this world, which he now renounces, has presented this gift to the cathedral."

To this dress is attached a cross of great value, and both are supposed to be worth 100,000 francs. Opinion is lost to ascertain the reason why these precious objects were deposited in that cellar; but it is generally supposed they were given to the Curé or his predecessor, at the period of the revolution.

#### FIGMIES.

A short distance from Cochocton, Ohio, U.S., a singular ancient burying-ground has lately been discovered. "It is situated," says a writer in Silliman's Journal, "on one of those elevated, gravelly alluvions, so common on the rivers of the West. From some remains of wood, still apparent in the earth around the bones, the bodies seem all to have been deposited in coffins; and what is still more curious, is the fact that the bodies buried here were generally not more than from three to four and a half feet in length. They are very numerous, and must have been tenants of a considerable city, or their numbers could not have been so great. A large number of graves have been opened, the inmates of which are all of this pigmy race. No metallic articles or utensils have yet been found to throw light on the period or the nation to which they belonged."

As some workmen were lately excavating a cellar under part of the mansion of Lord Sherborne, at Sherborne, co. Gloucester, they discovered four ancient coffins of immense weight. Three of them were without covers, and one of them was covered with a lid, about three-fourths of its length, with a star engraved on the part over the breast. The heads were almost perfect, but there were no inscriptions to record the names and rank of the deceased.

The sword worn by General Wolfe when he fell at Quebec, 1759, has been presented to the United Service Museum, by George Warde, esq. of Beedmont, Sevenoaks, whose great uncle, General Warde, was executor to Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, the mother of the hero.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 27. A conference took place with the Upper House relative to the MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT Bill, the result of which was announced to be, that their Lordships dissented from certain amendments, for reasons submitted to the House. The amendments of the Lords were ordered to be taken into consideration on the following day.

Lord J. Russell brought up the answer of her Majesty to the Address adopted by the House of Commons, on her accession to the throne:—"I have received with the most sincere satisfaction the loyal and dutiful address of the House of Commons. The assurance of your grief for the death of his late Majesty, and of your sympathy for the loss which the nation has thereby sustained, has consoled my feelings, and fully accords with my expectations. It shall be the study of my life to preserve the liberties and maintain the ancient glory of this Country."

The COMMON LAW COURTS' Bill and the SHERIFFS' FEES' Bill were read a third time and passed.

Mr. G. Knight obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the consolidation of the Boards of First Fruits, Tithes, and Queen Anne's Bounty.

Lord Palmerston brought in a Bill (which was read a first time) to authorise the establishing a Court with Criminal, and Admiralty, and Civil Jurisdiction in China.

Mr. P. Thomson brought in a Bill (which was read a first time) to amend the law (4 and 5 William IV., c. 94.) for Letters Patent.

June 28. On the motion of Mr. Serj. Talfourd, the COPYRIGHT Bill was read a second time. The learned gentleman then stated that the principle of the Bill being thereby affirmed, he would not occupy the time of the House by any further consideration of it, being anxious during the recess to render it more comprehensive in its grasp, and more perfect in its details. He therefore moved that it be committed that day three months, which was agreed to.

Lord J. Russell brought in a Bill for continuing enactments made in the last Session of Parliament for suspending appointments to certain dignities and offices in CATHEDRAL and COLLEGIATE

CHURCHES, and to SINECURE RECTORIES, and for delaying for a limited time the alteration of Ecclesiastical jurisdictions in certain cases. The object was to continue the Bill of last year, so as to prevent those having the power of appointment to certain ecclesiastical sinecures, filling them up in the mean time, as they would be entitled to do if that Bill were allowed to drop, and to afford time for Parliament to legislate with respect to those sinecure livings. The motion was agreed to.

Lord J. Russell also brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for continuing the CHURCH BUILDING Acts.

June 30. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, brought forward the BUDGET. After adverting to the late commercial pressure, which he considered as merely temporary, the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state the income and expenditure of the year, as compared with his estimate formed last Session. With respect to the income, he had calculated that the Customs would have produced 20,540,000*l.*—the actual income had been 21,443,000*l.* The Excise he calculated at 14,120,000*l.*—the actual income had been 14,439,000*l.* The Stamps he had calculated at 7,000,000*l.*—and the receipts had been 7,100,000*l.* The taxes were estimated at 3,575,000*l.*, and they had produced 3,681,000*l.* The Post-office receipts he had calculated at 1,540,000*l.*, the produce had been 1,618,000*l.* The Miscellaneous had been estimated at 175,000*l.*, the produce had been 165,000*l.* Therefore the income which, upon the data then before him, he had calculated at 46,980,000*l.*, had produced 48,453,000*l.* It would be thus seen, that the income had exceeded the expectations that had been formed. The expenditure had also, from various causes, experienced an improvement, the sum calculated for that purpose having been 45,205,000*l.*, while the sum expended had been but 45,141,000*l.*—a greater mass of debt had consequently been paid off during the year than could otherwise have been anticipated. He concluded by moving that there be granted in aid to her Majesty the sum of 13,622,800*l.* by an issue of Exchequer Bills. The resolution was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 3. The SUCCESSION to the CROWN Bill was, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, read a second time. The object of this measure is to provide for the government of the country in case of the demise of the Crown while the heir presumptive should be resident abroad. In such case, it is proposed to vest the powers of the Executive in Lords Justices, comprising the head dignitaries of the State, until the arrival in this country of the next heir to the Throne.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee of SUPPLY. Among other items, 21,000*l.* was voted for the external repairs of Marlborough House, intended as the future residence of the Dowager Queen; 38,000*l.* towards defraying the expense of erecting new Houses of Parliament; 9,030*l.* for the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery; 1,200*l.* to the Trustees of the British Museum for the purchase of Etruscan vases from the collection of the Prince of Canino; 37,800*l.* to defray the expenses of the steam-boat communication with India; and 192,000*l.* for the Disembodied Militia.

The IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT Bill, the MALT DUTIES REGULATION Bill, the PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' Bill, the BILLS OF EXCHANGE Bill, and the FINAL REGISTRY OF ELECTIONS Bill, were severally read the third time, and passed.

Lord *J. Russell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate the practice of the Central Criminal Court to other courts of criminal judicature in England and Wales, with respect to offenders liable to the punishment of death. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, July 4.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved the second reading of the TITHES COMMUTATION Bill. He observed that the measure was intended to give greater facility for carrying into effect the principle of Tithe Commutation.—The Earl of *Malmesbury* thought that there were parts of the Bill, which would bear very inconveniently and expensively on landholders. He feared that, hereafter, great injustice might be inflicted by means of this Bill on the lay-impropriators, in whose hands two-fifths of the whole tithes of the country were placed.—Lord *Portman* said, that in many instances the tithe-owner, being a Clergyman, had long since received a fixed sum of money in lieu of the great tithes, and he conceived that it would be unfair to submit these to a new valuation, whatever

might be done with reference to the rectorial and vicarial tithes. After some explanation from the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, the Bill was read a second time.

Several enactments which had been brought up from the Commons, for the amendment of the CRIMINAL LAW, whereby the punishment of death is removed from various offences which have hitherto been visited with that extreme sentence—namely, the Forgery Bill, the Robbing and Stealing from the Person Bill, the Burning and Destroying Bill, the Transportation Bill, the Burglary Bill, the Piracy Bill, and the Offences against the Person Bill, were then severally read a second time and committed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, the PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' BILL was read a third time, and the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT BILL a second time.

July 11. Lord *J. Russell*, on moving the order of the day for the second reading of the LORDS' JUSTICES BILL, said that its object simply was, to provide, in case of the demise of the Crown, and in case the heir-presumptive should at that time be absent from the country, for the carrying on the business of the executive government till the heir to the throne should arrive within the kingdom. For that purpose, the Bill provided that certain high Officers of State therein named should exercise the authority of Lords Justices, with the powers and authorities of the successor to the Crown, until the arrival of the heir to the throne within this kingdom, or until he or she should otherwise order.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, July 13.

The MILITIA PAY and MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION, SLAVE TREATIES, and several other Bills, were read a third time and passed; the other Bills before the House passed through their respective stages. After some discussion, the PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' BILL, was, on the motion of Lord *Redesdale*, thrown out by a majority of 66 against 55.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the LORDS JUSTICES BILL went through committee, and ordered to be read a third time. The CHURCH BUILDING COMMISSION BILL was read a third time, and passed.

July 15. [The Two Houses of Parliament were this evening chiefly occupied with the common routine of business preparatory to the expected prorogation of Parliament, when several Bills were forwarded



a stage, and the progress of others suspended.]

July 17. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued by the Queen in person, who delivered the following most gracious speech on the occasion.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant religion, as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties, and to promote the welfare, of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all foreign powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of my Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to preserve the blessings of peace.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the Civil List. I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the

country. Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the throne under a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement, wherever improvement is required, and do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord. Acting upon these principles I shall, upon all occasions, look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the constitution."

The Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, then prorogued Parliament to Thursday the 10th day of August.

Both in going and returning, the youthful Queen was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the countless multitudes which had assembled to witness the interesting occasion.

A proclamation was issued the same evening, declaring the Parliament to be dissolved. Writs were also issued for the election of a new Parliament, to re-assemble on the 8th of September next.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

On the 22nd of June the Chamber of Deputies was occupied with the special budget of the French possessions in Africa, on which the ministry was defeated; the Chamber refusing to grant the force which they demanded. M. Mauguin exposed the ruinous mode in which the affairs of Algiers had hitherto been administered, and showed the necessity of adopting a fixed plan with regard to that colony. He inveighed against the treaty concluded with Abdel-Kader, to whom everything had been conceded, and from whom nothing had been obtained in exchange.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

On the 16th of July the Chamber was prorogued, but without any intimation of a dissolution, of which the Journals have confidently spoken.

The Paris Journals have been absolutely filled with reports of the trial of General de Rigny, brother of the Admiral, for treason, and insubordination towards his superior officer, Marshal Clausel, during the retreat from Constantine. The treason consisted in the utterance of discouraging words in presence of the enemy, and within hearing of the soldiers. On the second evening of the flight, when the French, closely followed and harassed

by the Arabs, were rapidly returning to their quarters, Marshal Clausel despatched an aide-de-camp to General de Rigny, who commanded the rear guard, to urge him to still greater haste towards a spot which had been marked out for the bivouac for the night. The marshal now complained that his orderly reported to him that the general, instead of submitting to the order, broke out into exclamations against him and his plans, and asserted that from the great speed with which the army was proceeding, his division was in danger of being destroyed. In substance the same statement was made by the general himself, who left his post to remonstrate with the commander-in-chief. The marshal upon this information proceeded to the rear guard, but instead of finding them in confusion, observed that the troops were marching in regular order. He then directed an order of the day to be published, in which he charged General de Rigny with cowardice and insubordination; but the order did not, in fact, appear, and the general was not removed from the command. He was placed, however, under arrest, and sent to Algiers, and has been a prisoner ever since. At General de Rigny's solicitation the court-martial was held. All parties were heard, but the general proved so conclusive a case of reckless haste in the retreat, as directed by the marshal, and showed the great waste of men who were unable to keep pace with the unnecessary rapidity of the flying army, that the court appeared to hold by their verdict that he was justified in remonstrating, and an acquittal was the consequence.

It appears from a document lately published by the Minister of War, that out of 326,298 young men inscribed on the conscription rolls this year, 133,839 knew how to read and write, 11,784 could only read, and 149,195 could neither read nor write; there remain 9488 others whose degree of instruction could not be ascertained. Nearly the same proportion was observed among the 80,000 conscripts whose lot it was to enter the army. Of these 40,185 could read and write, and 34,569 were ignorant of both. This document shows that about one-half of the population of France, having reached the age of twenty, is totally destitute of instruction.

#### SPAIN.

The cause of the Queen appears almost in a desperate state. Since the passage of the Cinca, by the victorious troops of Don Carlos, mentioned in our last, it appears that they have never met with the least effectual opposition. On the night of the 28th of June, they crossed the Ebro,

at Cherta, where Cabrera was waiting to effect a junction with Don Carlos, having prepared a bridge of boats to facilitate the passage. After effecting his junction with Cabrera and the other Chiefs, he divided his grand army into two columns, one of which advanced on Valencia, and the other, with himself at its head, marched in the direction for Madrid. On the 9th of July the quarter-general of Don Carlos was at Almenrice; and intelligence of the 14th states that Don Carlos was then at the gates of Valencia. Some severe skirmishing has since taken place.

The news of the crossing of the Ebro by the Carlists had reached Madrid, and caused much sensation. The Government and the Cortes, have seized upon all moveable property of the Church, and a law for the suppression of tithes has been adopted in the Cortes by a majority of 112 to 34.

#### PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers to the 8th of July bring intelligence that a battalion of the regular troops, consisting of about 400 men, had mutinied at Setubal, and had threatened to march upon the capital. The national guards of the arsenal, the most numerous and powerful division of that body, had expressed their determination to resist any such movement. Some arrears of pay is assigned as the cause.

#### BELGIUM.

Liege, June 13.—Some time ago a large cavern, full of beautiful stalactical formations and incrustations, was discovered near Tilff. A second, far more splendid than the first, has just been discovered. It is a prolongation of the former, and every thing in it is grand and magnificent. The various halls, if we may so call them, resemble the naves of cathedrals. On the right and left are stalagmites, rising in stages to a great height, which look like glaciers, and extend further than the eye can reach. From the top of one of them, which is between 60 and 70 feet high, rushes a superb cascade, which falls into an alabaster basin, to which the name of Bath of the Nymphs has been given. Beyond this second grotto there is a third. The persons who have discovered these caverns have already penetrated above a league into them.

#### HANOVER.

The Duke of Cumberland having succeeded by right of inheritance to the kingdom of Hanover, on the demise of his late Britannic Majesty, took his departure from England on the 24th of June, on board one of his Majesty's steamers. He arrived at Hanover on the 29th, when he was received with all the honors due to his rank. On the 12th of July he issued



a proclamation declaring that he was not bound by the constitution of his predecessors; but that it should henceforth be abrogated, and one more calculated for existing circumstances be adopted. The constitution of Hanover, which the King was called upon to sanction by oath, was granted by George IV. while Prince Regent, in 1819, and renewed by his late Majesty. Its elements were aristocratic. Half the Members of the Lower Chamber sat from right, not from election, in accordance with the Federal Act and the wishes of the German Diet; the Charter sanctioned the equality of all religions before the law. One-sixth of the population of Hanover are Catholics; and, agreeably to article 16 of the Federal Act, one-sixth of the Judges of the Supreme Tribunal of Appeal must be Catholics. By the treaty of Vienna, Hanover acquired a considerable accession of territory and population; and the Catholics are chiefly in the new territories.

It appears that the King refused to see the deputation of the Constitutional Chambers, which came to offer him its homage and respectful felicitations. On the return of the deputation to its hall a decree was found there adjourning the assembly. The ministers, Alten and Wisch, have been dismissed, and the new favourite, Schele, appointed.

#### RUSSIA.

The *Sieolian Mercury* of the 5th of July gives the following account of the precious metals obtained from the mines of Russia in 1836:—from the mines of the Ural, Allai and Nertschinsk, gold, 346

poods, or 27,724½ marks; platina, 118 poods, or 9440 marks; silver, 1212 poods, or 96,968 marks. If we estimate platina to be equal in value to five times its weight of silver, and gold sixteen times the value of its weight in silver, the marks of silver being taken at fourteen dollars Prussian currency, we shall have—value of the gold, 6,210,288 dollars; platina, 660,800 ditto; silver, 1,357,552 ditto; total, 8,228,640 dollars. The gold and platina are chiefly obtained from mines belonging to private persons, the silver from the crown mines.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

The advices from America are of a more favourable character than might have been anticipated after the recent extensive failures from New York; they state that the extension of time for the payment of Government Bonds has given quite an impetus to trade, and that orders are again sent to England as usual. From New Orleans, it is said that the cotton shipped to Liverpool up to the present time, exceeds by 11,000 bales the quantity shipped in the same period last year. The conduct of the Bank of England, in rendering assistance to some of the large American houses in this country, is spoken of in the *United States Journals* in high terms of praise.

#### SOUTH PACIFIC.

Juan Fernandez, the lonely island on which Alexander Selkirk was cast away, and thus gave rise to the novel of Robinson Crusoe, was swallowed up by the recent earthquake, which destroyed a great portion of Chili, in South America.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

*New Churches.*—On the 13th June the new church in Clarence-street, Regent's Park, to be called *Christ Church, St. Pancras*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is provided with seats for 1,500 persons, and has been built in consequence of the great disproportion between the population of that parish and the accommodation in its places of public worship—the former amounting to 103,548 individuals, while there were sittings in the churches for only 15,000. The site for it was granted by the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury, and the expense of erection, which was about 6,000*l.*, was raised entirely by public subscription. The patronage of it is lodged in the

Bishop of London for the time being. The bishop afterwards delivered an eloquent appeal in aid of the schools for 200 boys, 200 girls, and 200 infants, which are being erected in connection with the church: which was responded to by a contribution of 114*l.* from those present. —On the 20th of June the chapel recently completed on *Bushey Heath*, Herts, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It has been built by contributions, aided by a grant from the Society for Building Churches, and contains 400 sittings, one-half of which are free. It is built in the early English style, and reflects great credit on Mr. Underwood, of Oxford. A considerable number of the neighbouring clergy attended on the occasion, and a deputation from the Rector and Fellows

of Exeter College, Oxford, who are the patrons of the living, and who, in addition to the very liberal assistance which they had previously given towards the erection of the building, presented a handsome service of communion plate.—On the 29th the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church in the village of *Chatburn*, in Lancashire, took place. The *Blackburn Standard* says that subscription towards a fund for the erection of a church in that town, to be called *Trinity Church*, amounts to near 4000*l.*, the incorporated Society for the building and repairing of Churches having given the very handsome sum of 600*l.*—Another church is about to be erected in *Preston*, for the purpose of accommodating the rapidly increasing population, central to *St. Paul's* and *St. Peter's*.

A parliamentary paper, just published, states the number of benefices in England in which the incumbents were non-residents, in 1835, to have been 4,975. Of these, 2,017 were under 100*l.* a-year; 730 between 150*l.* and 200*l.*; 893 between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a-year; 1302 above 300*l.* a-year; and of 38 is not known.

*June 13.* The great will cause, *Tatham v. Wright*, which has been pending upwards of ten years, and tried four times, two verdicts having been given for the heir-at-law, Admiral *Tatham*, and two for the validity of the will produced by *George Wright*, successively shoe-boy, kitchen-boy, butler, and steward to the late *Mr. Marsden*, of *Hornby Castle*, came on before six of the judges, when judgment was given in favour of Admiral *Tatham*, confirming the last verdict, and declaring the incapacity of *Mr. Marsden* to make a will. The admiral, who has expended more than 20,000*l.* in the suit, succeeds to a property of 8,000*l.* per ann. A *Lancaster* paper states that the judges were equally divided, and that the case was now to be taken by appeal to the House of Lords.

*June 24.* A dreadful catastrophe took place at the *Blaina Iron-works*, in *Monmouthshire*, arising from an explosion of hydrogen gas, commonly called the fire-damp, by which numbers of the workmen were either suffocated or burnt to death. By great exertions, thirty-seven individuals were brought out of the pit, twelve of whom were dead, and the others in a state of stupefaction; some of whom have since expired. Surely some legislative regulations are necessary to prevent the frequent recurrence of these terrible disasters, which always originate, as in this particular case, in the carelessness of the workmen themselves.

*July 4.* The *Grand Junction Railway*, which unites the town of *Birmingham* with *Manchester* and *Liverpool*, and which, in conjunction with the *Birmingham railway*, will eventually form a direct railway communication with *London*, was opened for the conveyance of passengers. The railway is 82½ miles in length. It commences in *Curzon Street*, *Birmingham*, at the station adjoining that of the *London and Birmingham railway*, and passes by or near *Wednesbury*, *Walsall*, *Dudley*, *Bilston*, *Wolverhampton*, *Penkridge*, *Stafford*, *Stone*, *Eccleshall*, *Newcastle*, the *Potteries*, *Nantwich*, *Sandbach*, *Middlewick*, &c., to *Warrington*, terminating at *Newton* on the *Liverpool and Manchester railway*, by which it communicates with *Liverpool* and *Manchester*. The distance from *Birmingham* to those places is 97½ miles. The carriages are superb; everything in the shape of elegance is to be found in those belonging to the first class. The second class carriages are of a similar construction, and wholly enclosed; the only distinction being, that they are without linings. The ordinary carriages carry 18 passengers. The mail coaches have accommodation for four passengers in each compartment; and a bed is provided for those who choose to bear the extra charge—a sovereign—for that addition to railway travelling. In 28 minutes from leaving the *Edge Hill* station, the train had reached the end of the *Liverpool* line at the *Newton junction*—the distance performed in that short space of time being 14½ miles. The *Manchester* train of three carriages fell in behind it, having arrived at the junction almost at the same moment as the train from *Liverpool*. They arrived at the first stopping place, *Warrington*, distant 19½ miles, at 25 minutes past seven, the precise time laid down in the programme. Here the two trains were attached, and, on again starting, were propelled by one engine only. On leaving *Warrington*, a most delightful line of country is presented to the eye, while the works forming the railway itself are an object of admiration. The bridge of the river *Mersey*, and embankments on either side, form the first object. The railway next passes through some deep cuttings on an ascent to *Preston Brook*. The cutting then becomes deeper, owing to the line running under the *Duke of Bridgewater's canal*. The view from the viaduct over the *Wear* is beautiful. This viaduct consists of 20 arches, and is one of the finest erections of that kind extant. The train arrived at the second stopping place, *Hartford*, at five minutes past eight; there is a



handsome bridge at this station, and the cutting is about 33 feet deep; at the end of which, Vale Royal, one of the prettiest valleys in England, suddenly bursts on the eye. Lord Delamere's mansion is about three-quarters of a mile distant from the road, and the line passes through a considerable portion of that noble lord's estate. The railroad then proceeds through the rural districts of Cheshire, and to the passenger there is little to call forth attention until it reaches the level leading into Crewe, which is 11 miles in length. Crewe is  $43\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from Liverpool; and the third station on the line. There is a shed built for an extra engine, to assist in propelling the train up the Madeley inclined plane. The rise is 1 in 180. The down train was met at Whitmore Heath, fifty-four miles and quarter from Liverpool; it carried the London mail of the previous evening. The next stations are at Penkridge, and at a mile distant from Wolverhampton. From that town to Birmingham a general holiday appeared to be observed, and the scene was highly interesting both to the observed and the observers. Tents were pitched in several fields, and parties given by the respective tenants in honour of the day. At half-past eleven o'clock the train arrived at its destination, all safe, and without an accident.

*July 13.* The directors of the London and Birmingham railroad and their friends, in number about 350, made their second experimental trip from London to Box Moor, from the company's station in Euston Grove, where extensive offices have been erected. The first objects of admiration are the two beautifully constructed shafts at the engine house. They are built of bricks, 125 feet high, and for tasteful workmanship and proportions are unrivalled in England. The tunnel near Primrose Hill extends in length 1,105 yards. It is ventilated by means of four working shafts, which remain open. The tunnel at Kensall Green is 313 yards in length. An embankment crosses the valley of the Brent, seven miles from the commencement of the line; its length is nearly a mile, and the height 35 feet. The Watford embankment is upwards of a mile in length, and 45 feet high; the Watford tunnel is 1,786 yards in length, and has, about the centre, a ventilating shaft 40 feet in diameter. At the town of Watford a splendid viaduct is erected over the high road. The train then continued the trip to Box Moor, which was reached within one hour and 25 minutes from the time of starting. The return was com-

pleted in exactly one hour from Box Moor to the Camden Town station, a distance of 23 miles. The average number of the persons employed on the railway is 12,000.

*Marriage and Registration Act.*—As this important act, which came into operation on the 1st of July, it ought to be generally understood by the members of the established church, that persons intending to be married, or to have their children baptized, are under no necessity of making application at any register office, as the new law is, in fact, only a provision for the convenience of those who object to the old methods of marriage and registration of births.

For the last few days the whole country has presented one universal scene of electioneering contention; but the duration of the time of polling having been confined to one day, has materially accelerated the returns. In our next we shall not fail to present a complete list of the newly-elected members.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The official tables of the revenue for the year, ending July 5th, present an increase upon the gross receipts of the two respective years, in favour of the present, to the amount of 116,926*l.*, but a falling off, upon the quarter, of 885,253*l.* With the single exception of the Post Office, all the sources of the public income have been less productive than at this period last year. The customs, indeed, maintain a superiority, upon the yearly returns, to the amount of 123,478*l.*, but they have fallen short of the quarter by 412,502*l.* The excise, too, has fallen off for the year by 269,719*l.*, and for the quarter 351,505*l.* Under the head stamps there is a diminution of receipts amounting to 139,131*l.* upon the year, and of 87,228*l.* upon the quarter, more than in the corresponding period last year. The Post-office revenue has increased by 12,737*l.* upon the year, but decreased by 19,263*l.* upon the quarter. Under the head of "miscellaneous" taxes there is a defalcation upon the year of 14,632*l.*, and the quarter of 2,247*l.* The public receipts, classed under the head of "imprest moneys and repayments," &c., present an increase upon the year to the amount of 374,998*l.*, and upon the quarter of 169,131*l.*

The Report of the Select Committee on the Boards of First Fruits and Tenths has been distributed; from which it appears, that "At present there are three distinct boards—the Board of First Fruits, that of Tenths, and the Board of Queen Anne's Bounty. A number of abuses have crept into the two former, and al-

together a large sum is most unnecessarily diverted from the augmentation of poor livings. The committee recommend that the first two boards (First Fruits and Tenths) should be abolished, and that the receipt as well as the expenditure of the funds appropriated to the augmentation of small livings should be concentrated in the Board of the Bounty." The committee conclude their report with the following recommendation:—"It appears to your committee that first fruits are an oppressive burden, whether on episcopal sees or livings, because they are coincident with the expenses of taking possession, which are always considerable. Your committee, therefore, are disposed to think that first fruits should be totally abolished. But they are inclined to the opinion that, whenever this shall be done, in place of the present tenths, a moderate and graduated impost, according to a valuation more nearly representing the actual income, and upon the scale adopted for the Irish livings by the 3d & 4th of Wm. IV. c. 37, might be charged upon all future holders of benefices above the yearly value of 500*l.*; the produce of which impost might be advantageously applied to the more speedy augmentation of small livings, the provision of a retiring pension for infirm incumbents of small livings, and to assist in the endowment of new churches in the various parts of the country, in which the increase of population will never cease to create a necessity for extraordinary aids."

*Metropolitan Churches Fund Society.*—*June 23.* The first annual meeting of this society was held this day, at 67, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; there were present the Bishop of London, Lord Bexley, Lord Teignmouth, Sir Robert Inglis, Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, Archdeacon Watson, Rev. Dr. Stephens, Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, and many other clergymen and gentlemen of distinction. Mr. Dodsworth, the secretary, opened the proceedings of the meeting by reading the report. It appeared that the society had its origin from an address published by the Bishop of London, in April, 1836, calling the attention of the public to the great and increasing want of church accommodation in the metropolis, as set forth in the second report of the Church Commissioners. Upon this statement the Right Rev. Prelate's appeal, proposing to raise funds for building at least 50 new churches or chapels in the metropolis, was liberally responded to by almost immediate and spontaneous offerings to the

amount of 30,000*l.*; while the subscriptions up to the 20th of June instant amounted to 117,423*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The committee had thought to build churches, each capable of containing 1000 or 1200 persons, at a cost of 3500*l.* each, but feared that the general average cost would be 4500*l.* Though fifty new churches would not supply the wants of the metropolis, they had not funds to build twenty.—On the motion of the Bishop of London, it was resolved that the report should be printed and circulated as widely as possible. A resolution was also past for the appointment of local committees, for obtaining subscriptions and superintending the building of churches.

*June 24.* About twelve at night, a fire broke out in the interior of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, which terminated in the total destruction of the fire-work tower. At the top of the fire-work gallery an immense tank, which contained upwards of 8,000 gallons of water, fell in with a tremendous crash, but, extraordinary enough, produced not the slightest effect on the flames. The whole of the tower, 80 feet in height, including the painting-room (the largest in England), is totally destroyed, and the entire of the contents; likewise 14 or 15 tall trees are burned to the ground, and twice as many damaged. As to the origin of the fire no particulars could be obtained.

*July 24.* The hazardous experiment of ascending and descending by means of a newly constructed parachute attached to Mr. Green's balloon, was this day attempted at Vauxhall Gardens by Mr. Cocking, an artist by profession, and a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments; but unfortunately was attended with fatal results. After the parachute was divided from the car, the balloon rose rapidly, and gained an altitude of more than three miles. When about five miles on the other side of Maidstone, Mr. Green and his companion (Mr. Spencer) effected a safe descent. The ill-fated Mr. Cocking, however, fell with the machine, which was constructed on the principle of an inverted umbrella. It appears to have fearfully oscillated, and eventually collapsed, owing to the framework giving way. Before reaching the earth, the parachute turned over several times with great rapidity. The body of the unfortunate man was found in a field near Lee, in Kent, jammed in the basket. On being first discovered he was not quite lifeless; but having opened his eyes, and drawn a deep sigh, he instantly expired.



## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 13. John Bassett, esq. to be Major Commandant of the Cornwall Yeomanry.

June 26. Robert Blackmore, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

June 27. Albert William Woods, gent. to be Fitz-Alan pursuant of arms extraordinary. — Thomas Maitland, esq. Capt. R.N. to wear the supernumerary cross of the Order of Charles III. — Augustus Sala, of Foley place, gent. and Jane, his wife, in compliance with the will of Richard Ironmonger, esq. to take the name and arms of Ironmonger only.

June 30. 3d Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. Gustavus Tuile to be Lieut.-Col.; Major Hen. Andrews, to be Major; Capt. Cha. Geo. Slade, to be Major. — 51st Foot, Capt. Edw. St. Maur, to be Major. — Earl Bruce to be Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the Wiltshire Yeomanry.

July 7. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. England, to be Lieut.-Col. — 75th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Patrick Grieve to be Lieut.-Col. — Brevet, Capt. C. B. Tucker, to be Major.

Cornelius Swan Scarbrow, of Montague-pl. esq. in compliance with the will of his grandmother Mary White (formerly Scarbrow), to take the name of White in addition.

July 10. The brothers and sisters of Lord Crofton to rank as children of a Baron. — W. F. Lapidge, esq. Capt. R.N. to accept the cross of a Commander of the Spanish order of Isabella the Catholic.

July 11. 4th Foot, Brevet Col. Gideon Gorrequer, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. H. Irving, to be Major. — 9th Foot, Brevet-Col. Sir Edm. Keynton Williams, to be Lieut.-Col. — 10th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. Custance, to be Lieut.-Col. — 41st Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. England to be Lieut.-Col.; Major Wm. Booth to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. James Frere May to be Major. — 75th Foot, Capt. S. M. F. Hall to be Major. — Brerel, to be Majors in the Army, Capt. W. F. Chetwynd, G. G. Palmer, and Lord Walter Butler.

July 12. Lord Foley to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Botulorum of Worcestershire. — Prince Esterhazy invested with the insignia of an honorary G.C.B.

July 14. Charles William Frederick Emicon, Prince of Leiningen, (her Majesty's half-brother) invested a K.G. — Brevet, Capt. Walter Powell, R. Marines, to be Major in the Army.

July 17. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. E. Pritchard to be Colonel-Commandant. — Alex. D. Y. Arbuthnot, esq. Capt. R.N. to wear the supernumerary cross of the Spanish order of Charles III. — Capt. East Apthorp, 2d Madras N. I. and Lieut.-Colonel in the service of her Catholic Majesty, to wear the 1st class of the order of St. Ferdinand.

July 18. Brevet, Col. Sir W. Thyll, to be Major-Gen. in the Army; Lieut.-Col. C. P. de Bosset, to be Col. in the Army; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Zulicke, to be Colonel in the Army.

July 19. Henry-Charles Earl of Surrey sworn a Privy Councillor. — Knighted, John Bickerton Williams, of Shrewsbury, esq. LL.D. and F.R.S.; Watkin Owen Pell, esq. Capt. R.N.; John Jacob Haxler, of Tavistock-esq. esq. Deputy-Lieut. for Essex; Richard Westmacott, esq. R.A.; Augustus Wall Callcott, of Kensington Gravel-pits, esq. R.A.; William John Newton, esq. Miniature Painter in ordinary to the Queen dowager; James Spittal, esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Dr. David Davies, K.C.H. Physician in ordinary to the Queen dow.; Col. Geo. Arthur, K.C.H.

July 21. James-Henry-Robert Duke of Roxburgh, created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Earl of Innes; Thomas William Coke, esq. created Viscount Coke, and Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, co. Norfolk. — Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, to be a Lord of the Admiralty, vice Hon. Geo. Elliott.

July 24. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. R. J. J. Lacy, to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. B. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col. — Sir Geo. Gipps, Knt. to be Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

July 25. Col. De Lucy Evans, Lieut.-General in the service of her Catholic Majesty and G. C. St. F. to wear the insignia of a Grand Cross of Charles III. for his important services, especially at the assault of Irun and capture of Fontarabia.

Royal Marines. — Lieut.-Col. George Lewis to be Colonel-Commandant at the Portsmouth Division; Lieut.-Col. Elias Lawrence to be Colonel-Commandant at Chatham; Lieut.-Col. Hornby to be Col.-Commandant at Plymouth; Lieut.-Col. Adair to be Colonel and Second Commandant at Plymouth; Lieut.-Col. Bevians to be Col. and Second Commandant at Portsmouth; Lieut.-Col. W. Connolly to be Colonel and Second Commandant at Chatham; Major Asiat to be Lieut.-Col. at Portsmouth; Major Sir J. Lee and Major E. L. Mercer to be Lieut.-Colonels at Chatham. The following Captains and Brevet Majors to be effective Lieut.-Colonels: — M. Walker, at Portsmouth; John McCullum, Plymouth; Charles Menzies, K.H. (R.M.A.), Portsmouth; A. J. Murton and W. Fergusson, Woolwich.

Commander S. Pritchard is appointed to the Donegal, 78, for the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir E. Brace, who is to command in the Tagus. — Cap. T. Maitland is appointed to the Wellesley, 74, for the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland, who is to command in the East Indies.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal re-appointing all the members of the late King's Ministry to their respective offices. The Marquess Conyngham is re-appointed Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, Vice-Chamberlain, of the Royal Household; the Duke of Argyll is re-appointed Lord Steward, and the Earl of Surrey Treasurer *vice* the Hon. G. S. Byng; Sir F. B. Watson is re-appointed Master of the Household; the Marquesses of Headfort and Queensberry, Viscounts Falkland and Torrington, and Lords Byron, Gardner, Lilford, and Templemore, are re-appointed Lords in Waiting; Sir William Lumley and Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Thomas Armstrong, the Hon. C. Murray, Hon. Wm. Cowper, Sir Henry Seton, Sir F. Stovin, and H. Rich, esq. Grooms in Waiting; Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. Grey, Lieut.-Col. E. Buckley, Lord Alfred Paget, and Col. W. Wemyss, to be Equerries in Ordinary; Lord Kilmarnock, C. Ellice, esq. J. C. M. Cowell, esq. and G. H. Cavendish, esq. to be Pages of Honour in Ordinary.

The following are the Ladies of the Queen's Household: — Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland. — First Lady in Waiting and Groom of the Stole, Marchioness of Langdowne. — Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Countess of Charlemont, the Countess Mulgrave, Lady Portman, and two other ladies not yet announced. — Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Brand, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady C. Copley, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, and two others not yet announced.

nounced.—Maid of Honour, Miss Spring Rice, Miss Cox, Miss Murray, the Hon. Miss Dillon, the Hon. Miss Pitt, Miss Cavendish, Miss (Berkeley) Paget, and Miss Lister. Miss Davys, (daughter of the Dean of Chester) is appointed an extra Maid of Honour.

The Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Stanley, is appointed Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, *vice* the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Carr.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Andrew, Worsborough P.C. Yorksh.  
Rev. H. Arlett, Saxthorpe V. Norfolk.  
Rev. H. Barker, Weare V. Somersetshire.  
Rev. G. B. Boraston, St. Wendron V. Cornw.  
Rev. J. Commeline, Redmarley d'Abitot R. Worcester.  
Rev. W. Compton, St. Michael's P.C. Budehaven.  
Rev. F. De Grey, Copdock R. Suffolk.  
Rev. R. Eden, Leigh R. Essex.  
Rev. E. Garr, St. Lawrence R. Limerick.  
Rev. C. Girdlestone, Alderley R. Cheshire.  
Rev. W. H. Graham, Great Bromley R. Essex.  
Rev. J. P. Grantham, Cockham V. Berks.  
Rev. G. C. Hall, Churcham V. Gloucester.  
Rev. W. Hillyard, Hameringham R. Lanc.  
Rev. — Harkness, East Brent V. Somersetsh.  
Rev. J. Hart, Otley V. Yorkshire.  
Rev. T. Hinckes, Cuffaghtrin V. co. Antrim.  
Rev. J. Houghton, Matching V. Essex.  
Rev. W. Lewis, Solgley V. Staffordshire.  
Rev. M. J. Lister, Burwell V. co. Lincoln.  
Rev. E. Lloyd, Kilanully V. Ireland.  
Rev. W. Marshall, Weston Zoyland V. Som.  
Rev. W. C. Neligan, St. Mary's Shandon V. Cork.  
Rev. M. Oxendon, Eastwell R. Kent.  
Rev. J. T. Petham, Burgh Hapton-with-Holerton R. Norfolk.  
Rev. R. Pole, Stowey V. Somerset.  
Rev. J. C. Powys, Stallbridge R. Dorset.  
Rev. H. Preen, Ash-Church P.C. co. Glouc.  
Rev. W. W. Rowley, Lymington R. Somerset.  
Rev. T. Selwyn, Kilmington R. Somerset.  
Rev. J. Smith, Walton P.C. Cumberland.  
Rev. F. Storr, Otley R. Suffolk.  
Rev. — Wynne, St. Peter's R. Drogheda.

#### CHAPLAINS.

Rev. A. R. Cliffe, to Lord Carew.  
Rev. W. Drake, to the Duke of Sussex.

#### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir Fred. Madden, to be principal Keeper of the Manuscripts at the British Museum, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Forshall, who has been appointed Secretary.  
A. Pantazi, esq. to be Keeper of the Printed Books, *vice* Haber, resigned.  
Rev. Dr. Leo, to be the Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew's.  
Rev. J. Hill, to be second Master of the Derry Diocesan School.  
Rev. A. Phillips, to be Master of the Free Grammar School, Crewkerne, Somerset.

#### BIRTHS.

June 29. At Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Borradaile, a dau.—30. In Portugal, Lady Howard de Walden, a dau. (since deceased).—At Saint Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, a dau.—In Chesham-pl. the wife of D. Lewis, esq. M.P. a dau.

July 1. In Lower Grosvenor-st. Lady Sandau, a dau.—In Grafton-st. the Countess of Dunmore, a dau.—At Brighton, the Countess

Munster, a son.—In Connought-pl. the wife of Sir Henry Freeling, a dau.—At East Sutton Place, Kent, the wife of Sir E. Filmer, Bart. a dau.

July 1. At Queen-st. Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Sheppard, of Newland, Gloucestershire, a son.—4. At Canterbury-barracks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Taylor, a dau.—In the Regent's-park, the Lady Helena Cooke, a son.—In Wilton-cres. Lady Frances Gordon, a dau.—5. The wife of the Rev. Crosbie Morgell, Rector of Chibolton, Hants, a dau.—7. At Maize-hill, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. F.S.A. a son.—At Hampreston rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Powlett Blunt, a son.—10. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hogg, R. H. a son.—At the Parsonage, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. R. Jackson, a son.—11. At Hunnington, near Hales-owen, the wife of the Rev. R. B. Hone, a son.—At Pengelly-house, Chesham, Herts, the wife of the Hon. Chas. Lennox Butler, a dau.—12. At the Vicarage, Luton, Beds. the wife of the Rev. Tho. Sykes, a son.—13. In Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. Macready, a dau.—14. At Taplow Court, the Countess of Orkney, a dau.—15. In Hill-st. the wife of John Wilson Patten, esq. M.P. a dau.—16. In Portman-st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.—At Cubberley Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hicks, a dau.—18. In Lower Grosvenor-st. the Marchioness of Hastings, a dau.—19. In Piccadilly, the wife of Sir Robert Douglass, Bart. a son and heir.

#### MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Quebec, F. J. Lundy, esq. of Lockington, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Eliza, second dau. of the Hon. J. Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

June 1. At Turin, by proxy, Prince Leopold, of Syracuse, second brother of the King of Naples, to the Princess Maria Filiberta of Savoy Carignan.—3. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut. W. H. Molyneux, of Her Majesty's ship Melville, to Martha Maria, dau. of the late Adm. Sir And. Mitchell.—15. At Plessington Priory, Thos. Lomax, esq. of Clayton Hall, Lancashire, to Mary Frances, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Sanders, Vicar of Ketton and Flixover, Rutland.—17. The Rev. T. Evans, Vicar of Brockthorpe, Gloucestersh. to Eliza, second dau. of T. B. Pitt, esq.—20. At Henstridge, Somerset, the Rev. Thos. Tyrwhitt, Preb. of Salisbury, Devon, to Margaretta Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Nath. Bridges.—21. At Kibworth Harcourt, the Rev. G. Price, Rector of Offord Cluny, Hunts, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Mitchell, esq. of Kibworth Beauchamp, co. Leicester.—22. The Rev. T. Leonard Hill, of Neston, Cheshire, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Deans, Vicar of Cottingham, Yorkshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. G. T. Lushington, esq. second son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, M.P. to Marianne, dau. of the late H. Gordon, esq.—At Paris, Captain Williams, R. N. to Charlotte Murray, niece of Adm. Taylor.—23. At Burghfield, Berks, Fred. Le Mesurier, of Guernsey, esq. to Marion Mount, third dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cameron.—24. At Turkdean, Gloucestersh. David Haig, esq. to Eliza Cordelia, dau. of the Rev. Gen. Hornsby.—26. The Rev. C. Ash Butters, Principal of the Yorkshire West Riding Proprietary School, to Sarah Forster, second dau. of Abraham Chamberlain, esq. of Ribston, Yorkshire.—27. In Mountmellick, the Rev. J. O'Connell, of the Cathedral of Derry, to Margaret, dau. of the late J. Croly, esq. of South Cregg, co. Cork.



## OBITUARY.

## HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

June 20. At the Castle of Windsor, having nearly completed the 72d year of his age, and the 7th of his reign, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith; King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg; Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight of the Orders of St. Esprit of France, St. Andrew of Russia, and the Black Eagle of Prussia, &c. &c.

William-Henry, the third son and child of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born at St. James's palace on the 21st Aug. 1765. On the 20th of the following month he was baptised at St. James's by the Archbishop of Canterbury, his sponsors being his uncles the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Henry-Frederick (afterwards Duke of Cumberland), and his aunt Augusta Princess of Brunswick.

On the 5th April 1770 his Royal Highness was invested with the order of the Thistle, being the first Prince of the Blood Royal who had been made a Knight of the order since its revival in 1687. In the notices of the Prince's childhood, he is described as small of his age, but remarkably intelligent and engaging in his manners, with a manliness of temper which probably had some influence with his father in the choice of his future destination. At the age of thirteen Prince William was entered as a midshipman on board the *Prince George*, a ninety-eight gun ship, commanded by Admiral Digby. The King declared that his son should win his way to promotion in the same manner as the most friendless young man in the fleet; and the Prince was accordingly placed on the same footing, in every respect, with his fellow "youngsters." He had soon an opportunity of seeing service. An armament, commanded by Rodney, and of which the *Prince George* formed a part, sailed from Spithead in December 1779; and on the 8th of the following month captured the whole Spanish convoy, consisting of a sixty four gun ship (afterwards named the *Prince William*, in compliment to his Royal Highness), and a great number of armed vessels and transports. When the Spanish admiral Don Juan de Langara was brought on board the *Prince George* as a prisoner, and was told that one of the midshipmen

whom he saw actively engaged in his duty was an English prince of the blood, he exclaimed, "Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her King is thus employed in her service!"

The Prince served nearly all the residue of his time as midshipman in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada. Some characteristic anecdotes are related of this period of his naval career. Having had some dispute with a brother midshipman of the name of Sturt, the young man said to him, "If you were not the King's son, Sir, I would teach you better manners." "O," said the Prince, "don't let that be any hindrance," and offered to fight his adversary in the nautical fashion, over a sea-chest. Sturt, however, declined the contest, which he said would be unfair, he being the elder and stronger of the two. The Prince was struck by the young man's generosity, offered him his hand, and became his cordial friend. Another anecdote is still more to his honour. A court-martial having been held on the Jamaica station, by the sentence of which a midshipman named Lee was sentenced to be shot for gross disrespect to a superior officer, Prince William-Henry undertook the task, at first considered hopeless, of procuring his pardon. He was the first to sign a petition in the young man's favour, and induced the other junior officers on the station to follow his example. The application was successful.

While upon the North American station, the Prince preferring the activity of a cruising vessel to remaining in a stationary situation, was removed at his own request from the *Prince George* to the *Warwick* of 50 guns, commanded by Lord Keith, and served under that officer when he captured *L'Aigle*, a large French frigate, *La Sophie* of 22 guns, and the *Terrier* sloop-of-war, off the Delaware river, on the 11th Sept. 1782. He then joined Lord Hood; and it was then that he became acquainted with Nelson, to whom he was first introduced by Lord Hood on board the *Borlase*. He soon afterwards proceeded to the Leeward Island station, where he remained for some months under the orders of Nelson, then captain of the *Boreas* frigate. A strong and lasting friendship sprang up between them. The King has declared that his mind took its first decided naval turn from his familiar intercourse with Nelson when they served together; and

the high opinion which that great commander entertained of his junior officer was frequently expressed. His biographer Harrison states that, "in his professional line, Nelson considered him as superior to nearly two-thirds of the list; and in attention to orders, and respect to his superiors, he had hardly known his equal." Nelson himself, in a letter to Captain Locker (Feb. 14. 1784), says: "His Royal Highness keeps up strict discipline in his ship, and, without paying any compliments, she is one of the first ordered frigates I have seen."

At Nelson's marriage in the island of St. Nevis, March 22, 1787, the bride, Mrs. Nisbett, (niece to the President of that island,) was given away by Prince William-Henry.

In 1785 his Royal Highness received his Lieutenant's commission. In 1786 he was appointed Captain of the *Pegasus*; and in December 1787 he returned to England, after an absence of a year and a half, and was appointed to command the *Andromeda* frigate, in which he again sailed for the West Indies. On the 2nd December 1789, the Assembly of Jamaica voted 1,000 guineas for a diamond star to be presented to his Royal Highness. He was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1790, by order in council.

His Royal Highness was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1782. On the 19th of May, 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster in Ireland. On the 8th of June following he took his seat in the House of Lords, being introduced by the Dukes of Chandos and Montagu; and on the 1st of July his household was settled (see the list in *Gent. Mag.* lix. 565.)

His Royal Highness frequently took part in the debates of the House of Lords\*; but otherwise, from this period, during many years, his life was passed in

great privacy; for, from the time at which he received his flag, the Duke of Clarence saw no more active service afloat. He was most anxious to be employed; but circumstances, now unknown, repeatedly thwarted his wishes. At the conclusion of what was called the Spanish armament, he requested the command on the Leeward Island station. This, however, had previously been given to Admiral Jervis, afterwards Earl of St. Vincent. At a later period the London was fitted for his Royal Highness's flag, but from some cause—probably the refusal of his former application—he declined to serve.

In 1811 the Duke was made Admiral of the Fleet, in the place of the late Sir Peter Parker; and in that capacity he hoisted his flag in 1813 for the last time, for the purpose of conveying Louis XVIII. to Calais, when that monarch was recalled to his ancient kingdom of France. During the earlier part of the same year his Royal Highness had been present, as an amateur, with the British forces before Antwerp, when Sir Thomas Graham, now Lord Lyndoch, commanded; and there distinguished himself by the insouciance of his courage in the sanguinary action of Merxem.

The Duke of Clarence had now been for many years resident at Bushy Park, of which he had been appointed Ranger on the death of the Countess of Guilford, in 1797. He there lived the life of an English gentleman, mixing with perfect amenity and sociality with the neighbouring residents. But it now becomes necessary, in the task we have undertaken, to take a still closer view of the Duke's domestic life. It seems to have been towards the close of the year 1791, that the first formal approach was made to a connexion that continued unbroken during the lapse of twenty years. Its object was the fascinating actress, Mrs. Jordan,† whose age, it now appears to be ascertained, was

\* In 1800, a portrait of the Duke of Clarence, by the present President of the Royal Academy, was exhibited at Somerset House, which had been painted for the town hall at Liverpool, at the expense of the Corporation, in gratitude for his active part taken in the House of Lords, in defence of the slave trade. Since then, *tempora mutantur*.

† This was an assumed name, as was that of "Miss Francis," under which she performed in the early part of her career. Dora Bland was the natural daughter of Francis Bland, esq. of co. Kerry (father, by his wife Miss Mahoney, of the late Col. James Francis Bland, of Killarney). Her mother was Grace Phillips, the daughter of a Welsh clergyman, and one of three sisters who were all actresses. She made her debut on the London stage as Mrs. Jordan in 1785, prior to which time, and it is said for a period of ten years, she lived under the protection of Richard Ford, esq., a police magistrate, who was afterwards knighted in 1801 and died in 1806. Ford had issue by her, three daughters:—Frances, married to Mr. Alsop, (she died in 1821); Dora, to Mr. March, of the Ordnance Office; and Lucy, to Colonel Hawker. Mrs. Jordan was obliged to leave England in Sept. 1815, in consequence of having given blank acceptances to her son-in-law Alsop, which were made to bear sums



three years more than the Duke's, though she appeared much younger, and even in her epitaph it is stated at four years less than the truth. However, Mrs. Jordan was at the time referred to a very charming person. She was full of vivacity—the very personification of overflowing natural spirits. It was not, therefore, extraordinary either that she should at first have attracted admiration, or subsequently conciliated and confirmed a feeling of strong affection; and that she did so is

undoubted. The attachment of the Duke of Clarence seemed to be corroborated by the length of its duration; and it rests on the authority of Mrs. Jordan herself that throughout nearly a quarter of a century not even a transient disagreement had interrupted the course of her domestic happiness. A numerous family grew up around her; and out of ten sons and daughters only two have been removed by death, and neither of these in the life-time of their mother.\*

far beyond her expectations; and she died at St. Cloud, on the 9th of July, 1816. See the epitaph on her tomb in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1830, i. 592.

\* The following are the names of the FitzClarence family, with the dates of their several marriages, promotions, &c. (the deceased members in Italics):—

1. *Sophia Lady de Lisle and Dudley*; married Aug. 13, 1825, to Philip Charles Sidney, esq.; raised to the rank of the daughter of a Marquis, May 24, 1831; made housekeeper of Kensington Palace, Jan. 1837, and died there April 10, 1837. (See a memoir in our number for May, p. 541.) Her husband, who is the only son of Sir John Shelley Sidney, of Penshurst Place, co. Kent, Bart. was formerly a Captain in the 1st guards and M.P. for Eye; was made Equerry to the King, July 1830, and G. C. H. the same year; Surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, March 1833; a Lord of the Bedchamber 1833; and on the 8th Jan. 1835 was created a peer by the titles of Baron de Lisle and Dudley, of Penshurst, D.C.L. at Cambridge July 6, 1835. Lady de Lisle had six children, of whom four survive:—1. *Adelaide-Augusta-Wilhelmina*; 2. Philip Sidney; 3. *Robert Dudley*, died 1830; 4. *Elizabeth-FredERICA*, died 1831; 5. Hon. Ernestine-Wellington; 6. *Sophia-Philippa*.

2. *George Earl of Munster, Viscount FitzClarence, and Baron of Tewkesbury*; born Jan. 16, 1794. He served in the Peninsula with the 10th Hussars; when Lieutenant and Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Stewart, was slightly wounded at Fuentes d'Honor, May 3, 1811; and, when Captain, was severely wounded at Toulouse, April 10, 1814. On the 9th Nov. 1814, he was removed, together with his brother Henry, and other officers of the regiment, in consequence of having signed a letter addressed to the Prince Regent, complaining of the conduct of the Senior Lieut.-Colonel, Col. Quentin. Before 1820, Capt. FitzClarence published his *Travels in India*. He was appointed Major of the 1st West India regiment Dec. 20, 1822, and removed to the 6th Dragoons on the 27th of the same month; Captain and Lt.-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards July 16, 1825. After his father's accession he was made Aid-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel, July 26, 1830; and at the same time Deputy Adjutant-general, which office he resigned a few months after. On the 12th May, 1831, he was created a Peer by the titles above mentioned, with remainder to his brothers. He was made Lieutenant of the Tower of London, July 21, 1831, which he resigned in Jan. 1833; Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia, Aug. 29, 1831; was sworn one of the Privy Council Feb. 4, 1833; appointed Governor and Captain, and Constable and Lieutenant, of Windsor Castle, Aug. 29, 1833. He is a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Ferdinand of Wurtemberg, Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and F.R.S. The Earl of Munster married on the 18th Oct. 1819, Miss Mary Wyndham, daughter of the Earl of Egremont, and has had issue five children:—1. *Adelaide-Georgiana*; 2. *Augusta-Margaret*; 3. *William-George Viscount FitzClarence*; 4. *Frederick-Charles-George*; and 5. *Mary-Gertrude*, who died an infant, 1834.

3. *Capt. Henry FitzClarence*; in the 10th Hussars with his brother until 1814, as above noticed; died in India in 1817, a Captain in the 87th foot.

4. *Lady Mary Fox*; born Dec. 19, 1798; married June 19, 1824, to Lieut.-Col. Charles Richard Fox; raised to the rank of a Marquis's daughter, May 24, 1831; appointed Housekeeper of Windsor Castle, Sept. 1835. Colonel Fox is a son of Lord and Lady Holland (born before marriage); he was appointed Equerry to the Queen July 1830; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. 1st foot guards Oct. 8, 1830; elected M.P. for Calne June 1831; was appointed Aide-de-camp to his Majesty May 28, 1832; elected M.P. for Tavistock Jan. 1833; appointed Surveyor-general of the Ordnance Nov. 30, 1832; and resigned 1833; M.P. for Stroud 1835, resigned to Lord John Russell.

5. *Lord Frederick FitzClarence*; born Dec. 9, 1799; on 23rd Feb. 1820, commanded the detachment of the Coldstream Guards which assisted in the capture of

Circumstances, however, at length led to the breaking up (in the year 1811) of an establishment that had been distinguished for a duration not common in the

the Cato-street conspirators; made Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th Foot May 19, 1824, of the 7th (Royal Fusiliers) 1825, resigned Aug. 1832; appointed Equerry to the King July 1830; extra Aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel, May 6, 1831; to the rank of a Marquis's son on the 24th of the same month; Assistant Adjutant-general Sept. 1832; Lieutenant of the Tower of London (in the room of his brother the Earl of Munster), Jan. 19, 1833; resigned the following month. Gentleman of the Horse 183-; and a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Lord Frederick married, May 19, 1821, Lady Augusta Boyle, third daughter of George 4th and present Earl of Glasgow, and has had issue two children:—1. *Augusta Georgiana Frederica*; and 2. *William-Henry Adolphus*, who died an infant in 1827.

6. Elizabeth Countess of Erroll; born Jan. 18, 1801; married Dec. 4, 1820, to William-George 17th Earl of Erroll, and Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Earl succeeded his father Jan. 26, 1819; was appointed Master of the Horse to the Queen in July 1830, and the same year elected a Representative Peer for Scotland; was sworn a Privy Councillor Jan. 31, 1831; at the Coronation created Lord Kilmarnock in the peerage of Great Britain, by patent dated May 31, 1831; was appointed Knight Marischal of Scotland Nov. 12, 1832; elected a Knight of the Thistle April 1834; and appointed Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Aberdeenshire June 1836. They have issue four children:—1. *Adelaide-Harriet-Augusta*; 2. *William-Henry Lord Kilmarnock*, Page of Honour to his late Majesty, and to the present Queen; 3. *Agnes-Georgiana-Elizabeth*; and 4. a daughter, born in 1835.

7. Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence; born Feb. 18, 1802; who entered the Royal Navy in March 1818, as Midshipman on board the *Spartan* 46, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B.; made a Lieutenant April 23, 1821; appointed to the *Euryalus* 42, Oct. 22 that year; made Commander May 17, 1823, appointed to the *Brisk* sloop in the North Sea, Dec. 26, that year, removed to the *Redwing* 18, Feb. 18 following, and was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain Dec. 24, 1826. He was appointed to the *Ariadne* 26, in the Mediterranean, Feb. 9, 1826; to the *Challenger* 28, July 2, 1827, and conveyed the Earl of Dalhousie, late Governor-Gen. of Canada, from Quebec to England; to the *Pallas* 42, Aug. 28, 1828; and conveyed the same nobleman as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and also the new Bishop of Calcutta, to Bengal, and brought home Viscount Combermere and staff. After his father's accession, he was made Captain of the Royal George yacht July 22, 1830; Groom of the Robes to his Majesty, with rank as a Groom of the Bedchamber, two days after; advanced to the rank of a Marquis's younger son, May 24, 1831; and made a Lord of the Bedchamber Jan. 5, 1833. He is also Deputy-Ranger of Bushy-park. In 1832 he conducted a beautiful miniature frigate, as a present to the King of Prussia, and received the cross of the Red Eagle of the first class. Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence is unmarried.

8. Lady Augusta Gordon; born 20th Nov. 1803; married July 5, 1827, to the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine; became his widow March 6, 1831; was raised to the rank of a Marquis's daughter May 24 following; married secondly, Aug. 24, 1836, to Lord Frederick Gordon; and was made Housekeeper of Kensington Palace April 1837 (on the death of her sister Lady de Lisle). Her first husband was the younger son of Archibald 12th Earl of Cassilis (since Marquis of Ailsa by creation 1831) and K.T.; he was a Captain in 16th Lancers, and made Equerry to the King 1830. Lady Augusta had issue by this marriage three children:—1. *William-Henry*; 2. *Wilhelmina*; 3. *Augusta-Anne*, a posthumous daughter. Her second husband, Lord John-Frederick Gordon, is the third son of the present Marquis of Huntly (late Earl of Aboyne), and a Commander R.N. He was made a Lord of the Bedchamber Oct. 26, 1836.

9. The Rev. Lord Augustus Fitz Clarence; born March 1, 1805; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; Rector of Mapledurham and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence 1829; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King 1830; raised to the rank of a Marquis's younger son May 24, 1831; B.C.L. at Cambridge, June 2, 1832; D.C.L. July 6, 1835. His Lordship is unmarried.

10. Amelia Viscountess Falkland; born Nov. 5, 1803; married Dec. 27, 1820, to Lucius ninth Viscount Falkland. His Lordship was born in 1803; succeeded his father March 2, 1809; was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber Dec. 23, 1830; elected a Representative Peer for Scotland in 1831; created Baron Hunsdon of *Scutterskelfe*, co. York, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 10, 1837;



conventional connections of high life. It is not easy to assign the causes that led to this event; they were probably of a mixed and complicated nature. But there is good ground to infer, from a letter of Mrs. Jordan's, after the separation had occurred, that one of those causes, at least, was of a distressing kind. The *res angusta domi* had evidently its too frequent influence. "Money," says Mrs. Jordan, in writing to a friend—"Money, or the want of it, has, I am convinced, made him at this moment the most wretched of men." Yet even this circumstance, dulling as it always is to a greater or less extent, had not the power to check the natural warm-heartedness of the Duke. His provision for those upon whom his attachment had so long been bestowed is thus spoken of by Mrs. Jordan herself:—"And now, do not hear the Duke of Clarence unfairly abused. As far as he has left it in his own power he is doing everything kind and noble, even to the *distressing himself*."

After the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1817, a new era took place in the position and prospects of the Duke of Clarence. At the express wish, as was generally believed, of his mother, the late Queen Charlotte, a marriage was negotiated for him with the Princess Adelaide-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline-Amelia, the eldest daughter of his Serene Highness George Frederick Charles, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Meiningen. They were married at Kew Palace on the 11th July 1819; and shortly after proceeded to reside in Hanover, Parliament having granted on the occasion an accession of only 60,000*l.* to the Duke's income. The Queen had two children,—the Princess Charlotte-Augusta-Louisa, who died on the day of her birth, the 27th March 1819; and the Princess Elizabeth-Georgiana-Adelaide, who was born on the 10th Dec. 1820, and died on the 21st March of the following year. On two other occasions, in 1819 and 1821, her Majesty had also the misfortune to be prematurely confined.

At the prosecution of Queen Caroline in 1820, the Duke of Clarence supported the Bills of Pains and Penalties.

On the death of Earl St. Vincent, in 1823, he was promoted to the rank of General of the Marines.

On the death of his brother the Duke

of York in 1827, having become heir-presumptive to the throne, his Royal Highness received an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to 40,000*l.* a year. On the 17th April in the same year he was appointed Lord High Admiral, an office which had been supplied by commissioners from the death of Prince George of Denmark, the consort of Queen Anne, in 1708, with the exception that it was held for one year by the Earl of Pembroke after that date. While in this important station his administration was attended with the greatest popularity among all ranks of the service. The Duke of Wellington, however, then premier, having made some objections to the expenses of his Royal Highness's progresses, he resigned the office about the end of 1828.

At the death of George the Fourth the Duke of Clarence succeeded to the throne, on the 26th June 1830. In presence of the Privy Council, assembled on that day, according to custom, the new King, with marked emphasis, expressed to the Duke of Wellington his entire approval of the manner in which his Grace had hitherto administered the public affairs. Of course no change took place in the Cabinet, and the policy of the late reign was adhered to. The only alteration that was apparent was the substitution of a most obvious desire of popularity by William the Fourth, for the secluded habits and dignified retirement that had distinguished the last years of his brother's life. The early habits, it may be, combined with the kindly disposition of the King, led him, during the first few weeks of his reign, voluntarily to abandon all that *prestige* of royalty which experience has shown to operate so powerfully on the public mind. He made his familiar presence decidedly too common. But this was shortly after checked by the democratic spirit which was aroused by the Paris revolution of July. In November of the same year the Wellington administration was outvoted on the civil list; and thus ensued the period when, aided by the force of a strong popular excitement, the administration of Earl Grey effected the Reform of Parliament.

On the 8th Sept. 1831, their Majesties were crowned in Westminster Abbey. To those who witnessed a similar ceremony in the reign of George IV. there

and is a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. Lady Falkland has a son, born in 1821.

The surviving grandchildren of his late Majesty above enumerated amount to seventeen.

[As the particulars comprised in this note have been collected at the expense of considerable time and trouble, it is desired that it may not be copied without proper acknowledgment.]

was something lamentably meagre in the observances in honour of his successor, although increased splendour might naturally have been looked for from the addition, in the latter case, of the female nobility. But the genius of "retrenchment" was for the time supreme; and a wit of the day—a very high legal functionary, if report may be trusted—designated the proceeding as a "*half-crownation*."

In the meantime, however much society in general was disturbed by the violence of political animosities, the Court offered in every respect an example worthy of imitation. The King distinguished himself by the exercise of a truly English hospitality, while the Queen exerted herself in behalf of the Ladies of England, when paying their respects to her, by protecting them from the intrusion of even doubtful morality.

On the conduct of William the Fourth as a Sovereign we have the concurrent and enthusiastic testimony of all his chief ministers, expressed in Parliament in the recent debate upon our present Queen's accession.

Lord Melbourne characterized the death of his Majesty as "a loss which has deprived the nation of a Monarch always anxious for the interests and welfare of his subjects, which had deprived him (Lord Melbourne) of a most gracious master, and the world of a man, he would say one of the best of men—a Monarch of the strictest integrity that it had ever pleased Divine Providence to place over these realms. The knowledge which he had acquired in the course of his professional education, the knowledge which he had acquired of the colonial service, the knowledge which he had obtained in civil matters, were found by him exceedingly valuable; and all the details of practical business were displayed by him in the most familiar and most advantageous manner. He (Lord Melbourne) would appeal to any man with whom his Majesty had had business to transact, whether the details of public matters which his Majesty displayed were not of the most extraordinary character; and his attention to business was zealous and unremitted. He had naturally, since he had the honour of being his Majesty's servant, often had access to his Majesty, and he must say that a more fair or more just man he had never met with in his intercourse in the world. His Majesty gave the most patient attention, even where his own opinion was opposed to what was stated, being most willing to hear what could be urged in opposition to his own sentiments. These were great and striking qualities in any man, but more striking in a monarch, and they were strongly illus-

trated in the character of the late Sovereign."

The Duke of Wellington remarked, "It has been my lot to serve his Majesty at different periods of difficulty. My Lords, upon all those occasions, his Majesty manifested not only all those virtues described by the noble Viscount, but likewise that firmness, that discretion, that candour, and that justice and spirit of conciliation towards others, placed as he was in circumstances in which probably never Sovereign was so placed before—I say that probably there never was a Monarch who, under such circumstances, encountered the difficulties he met with, with more success than he did upon every occasion. Notwithstanding I had been under the necessity of opposing his late Majesty [when Duke of Clarence], when employed in a high situation under government, by taking measures which led to his Majesty's resignation of that office,—that was far from causing any coldness in his Majesty when he came to the throne; he employed me in his service, and ever treated me with the greatest tenderness, condescension, confidence, and favour, that so long as I live I never can forget."

Earl Grey said, "My Lords, I have, like the two speakers who have preceded me, had the honour of serving his late Majesty. I invariably found him a kind and indulgent master. I can bear my testimony to all those eminent qualities which my noble friend and the noble duke have both enumerated; for a man more sincerely devoted to the interests of his Country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object—more patient in considering every circumstance connected with those interests, or in the discharge of his duty on all occasions—there never did exist; and if ever there was a Sovereign entitled to the character, his Majesty may truly be styled "a Patriot King!" In addition to his other qualities of candour, of forbearance, of diligence, of activity, of attention, by which he was eminently distinguished, he had that of patience in investigating every subject; and still more the knowledge which he had acquired both of the parliamentary practice, and the principles of the constitution, and the interests of the country; and, as my noble friend has stated, he listened to objections to opinions which he had himself formed with the utmost kindness and attention. Some of these have been alluded to, and the noble duke has himself instanced a case in which there was a complete absence of personal resentment; a quality characteristic of his late Majesty."



The same or similar testimonies to the late Monarch's character and conduct were borne by Lord Brougham; and in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The latter added, that "he did believe it was the universal feeling of the country, that the reins of government were never committed to the hands of one who bore himself as a Sovereign with more affability, and yet with more true dignity—to one who was more compassionate for the sufferings of others—or to one whose nature was more utterly free from all selfishness. He did not believe that, in the most exalted or in the most humble station, there could be found a man who felt more pleasure in witnessing and promoting the happiness of others."

His Majesty's illness was of about four weeks' duration. The principal symptoms were cough and oppression of breathing, with a very languid state of the circulation. As the disease advanced, the pulse became scarcely perceptible at the wrist. The phenomena taken collectively, clearly indicated organic disease of the heart of a nature not likely to be essentially mitigated by any remedies; and the result was therefore fully anticipated by those who were aware of his Majesty's condition. On opening the body the heart was perceived to be enlarged, many of the adjoining passages were ossified, and in the right cavity of the chest were twelve or fourteen ounces of serous fluid.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at a meeting of the Metropolitan Churches' Fund Society, took the opportunity to remark;—"It was not many days since he had attended on his late Sovereign, during the few last days of his life, and truly it was an edifying sight to witness the patience with which he endured sufferings the most oppressive—his thankfulness to the Almighty for any alleviations under the most painful disorders—his sense of every attention paid him—the absence of all expressions of impatience—his attention to the discharge of every public duty to the utmost of his power—his attention to every paper that was brought to him—the serious state of his mind, and his devotion to his religious duties preparatory to his departure for that happy world where he hoped that he had been called to. Three different times (said his Grace) was I summoned to his presence the day before his dissolution. He received the sacrament first; on my second summons I read the Church Service to him; and the third time I appeared, the oppression under which he laboured prevented him from joining outwardly in the service, though he appeared

sensible of the consolations which I read to him out of our religious service. For three weeks prior to his dissolution the Queen sat by his bed-side, performing for him every office which a sick man could require, and depriving herself of all manner of rest and recreation. She underwent labours which I thought no ordinary woman could endure. No language can do justice to her meekness, and to the calmness of mind which she sought to keep up before the King while sorrow was preying on her heart. Such constancy of affection, I think, was one of the most interesting spectacles that could be presented to a mind desirous of being gratified with the sight of human excellence."

His Majesty died in a gentle sleep, his head resting upon the Queen's shoulder, and her Majesty's hand supporting his breast—a position which the Queen had maintained about an hour before her fatal loss, and, indeed, during nearly all the King's hours of sleep, for the last fortnight of his Majesty's illness.

About two hours previous to his Majesty's death, it had been thought desirable to remove him from one chamber to another, in the hope that the change of air might assist respiration. The room into which he was carried happened, by mere accident, to be that in which George IV. expired, and there William IV. died also.

By a will which is understood to be of a recent date, a bequest is made to each of the sons and daughters of the King of 2,000*l.* That this sum is not of greater amount will scarcely excite surprise, when it is known that his Majesty has been in the habit of dividing, from year to year, his amount of savings among his offspring. The sum of 40,000*l.*, to be received in virtue of a policy of life insurance, is bequeathed to trustees, the interest to be paid annually in equal shares among his children. The executors are Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Henry Wheatley, and Col. Wood.

The best recent portraits of the King are:—1. Whole length by Sir Thomas Lawrence, mezzotinted by J. E. Coombs;—2. Drawing of head by Sir T. Lawrence, engraved in stipple, by F. C. Lewis, folio;—3. The same in quarto;—4. Whole length by Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A. mezzotint by Charles Turner; 5. Seated whole-length, painted and engraved in mezzotinto by H. E. Dawe;—5. Medallion profile (from Chantrey) in the basso-relievo style of Ach. Colas, large folio;—7. Whole length as Lord High Admiral, by And. Morton, mezzotinto by S. W. Reynolds;—8. Head drawn by A. Morton, lithographed

by R. J. Lane;—9. Half-length by G. Clint, A.R.A. mezzotinto by Thomas Lupton.

THE remains of his Majesty lay in state, in the Waterloo Chamber, in Windsor Castle, attended by one of the Lords, two Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, two Officers of Arms, four Gentleman Ushers, six of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard, from Friday the 7th July, to the time of interment. The state apartment was hung with black cloth, as also the great staircase and the communication leading therefrom, in which were stationed Gentlemen at Arms and Yeomen of the Guard. The Royal Body, covered with a purple velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons of the royal arms, and having the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and the Royal Crown of Hanover laid upon it, was placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having escutcheons; the Royal Standard was suspended under the canopy and over the body; and the following Banners, viz. the Union Banner; the Banner of St. George; the Banner of Scotland; the Banner of Ireland; the Banner of Hanover; and the Banner of Brunswick; supported by Gentlemen at Arms, were arranged on each side. At

the head of the corpse was seated the Lord of the Bedchamber, between two Grooms of the Bedchamber, as supporters; on each side of the body stood two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty; and the Officers of Arms stood at the feet. The public were admitted to the state apartment from ten to four o'clock on Friday the 7th, and from ten to three on the following day.

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening the 8th July, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as Chief Mourner, attended by the Dukes of Somerset and Portland, as Supporters, took his seat at the head of the corpse; and at nine o'clock the Procession, which had been previously formed in Saint George's Hall, moved through the state apartment, and down the great staircase, (which was lined by men of the Household Brigade, in equal proportions, every fourth man bearing a flambeau,) when the Royal Remains were conveyed along the platform (which was lined with men from the Grenadier Guards, the 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards, and 1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, every fourth man in like manner bearing a flambeau,) to St. George's Chapel in the following order:

Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.

Drums and Fifes of the Royal Household.

Trumpets and Kettle Drums of the Royal Household.

Knight-Marshal's Men, two and two, with black staves.

Naval Knights of Windsor.

Military Knights of Windsor.

Pages of Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager.

Pages of his late Majesty.

Apothecaries to his Majesty,

Henry Brown, Esq.

Edward Duke Moore, Esq.

Surgeons to his late Majesty's Household,

John Samuel Gaskoin, Esq.

John Phillips, Esq.

The Vicar of Windsor, the Rev. Isaac Gossett.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his late Majesty, John Strachan, Esq.

The remaining Gentlemen Ushers present walked in other places.

Pages of Honour to his late Majesty, J. C. M. Cowell, esq., Charles Ellice, esq.

Lord Kilmarnock, Frederick C. A. Stephenson, Esq.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty, A. J. Blackwood, esq., William

Beresford, esq., Courttenay Boyle, esq., Wm. C. Fowle, esq.

Serjeant Surgeons to his late Majesty, Robert Keate, esq., Sir Astley P. Cooper,

Bart. G.C.H., Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.

Physicians in Ordinary to his late Majesty, David Davies, M.D., W. F. Chambers,

M.D. K.C.H., Sir M. Tierney, Bart. K.C.H., Sir W. Burnett, K.C.H., Sir H.

Hallford, Bart. G.C.H.

Household Chaplain to his late Majesty, the Rev. Dr. Blomberg.

Equerries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lieut.-Col. Honourable J.

H. Canadoc, K.H., Capt. Hon. Fred. Spencer, Lieut.-Col. Harcourt, Major-Gen.

Clement Hill, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Upton, C.B., Gen. Sir Geo. Anson,

G.C.B., Gen. Sir Fred. A. Wetherall, G.C.H., Sir John Conroy, Bart. K.C.H.

Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester,

Col. Sir S. G. Higgins, K.C.H.

Equerry to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta,

Major-Gen. Sir Benj. C. Stephenson, G.C.H.

Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Col. W. A. Keate, Lieut.-

Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., G.C.H., Major-Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.,

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H.



Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Harrison Gordon Codd, esq., Henry Frederick Stephenson, esq., Capt. de Starcke, R.N., Col. Thomas Wildman, Capt. the Hon. Edward Gore, R.N., Capt. Lord John Spencer-Churchill, R.N.

Marine Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Adams Parke, R.M. C.B.

Naval Aides-de-Camp to his late Majesty, Captains Sir A. P. Green, K.C.H., Sir F. A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H., Thomas Brown, J. W. D. Dundas, Sir John Phillimore, C.B., Lord Radstock, C.B., Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart., the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir John Louis, Bart.

Military Aides-de-Camp to his late Majesty, Colonels Charles R. Fox, George Brown, K.H., Arch. Campbell, C.B., Edward Baker, Viscount Valletort, John Guille, John Le Couteur, the Marquess of Huntly, K.T., Sir Adolphus Dalrymple, Bart., T. W. Brotherton, C.B., Edward Wynyard, and John Fremantle, C.B.

Adjutant-General of the Forces, Major-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.

Equerries to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Captain George R. Pechell, R.N., Major-Gen. Sir James Macdonald, G.B., K.C.H. Principal Equerry.

Equerries to his late Majesty, Col. W. Wemyss, Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, Col. Sir Horace Seymour, K.C.H., Major-Gen. Sir Edw. Bowater, K.C.H., and Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Quentin, C.B., K.C.H.

Clerk Marshal and First Equerry to his late Majesty, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew F. Barnard, K.C.B., G.C.H.

Gentlemen Ushers to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Colonel John Morillyon Wilson, K.H., Lieut.-Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty, Sir John M. F. Smith, K.H., Hon. Frederick Byng.

Groom of the Robes to his late Majesty, Capt. Francis Hugh George Seymour.

Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty, Gen. the Hon. Edward Finch, Col. Thomas Armstrong, Gen. Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, G.C.H., Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. G.C.H., Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Taylor, Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., Capt. the Hon. George F. Campbell, R.N., Col. Sir James H. Reynett, K.C.H., Vice-Adm. Sir Robert W. Otway, Bart. K.C.B., Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H., and Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G.C.B.

Master of the Robes to his late Majesty, Capt. Sir George Francis Seymour, R.N., C.B., G.C.H.

The Solicitor General,

The Attorney General,

Sir Robert M. Rolfe, Knt.

Sir John Campbell, Knt.

Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, Edward Holroyd, esq., R. G. C. Fane, esq., J. S. M. Ponblanque, esq., Joshua Evans, esq., J. H. Merrivale, esq., and C. F. Williams, esq.

Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine.

Barons of the Exchequer, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench according to their respective precedencies, Sir John Patteson, Knt., Sir Edward H. Alderson, Knt., Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Knt., Right Hon. Sir John Vaughan, Knt., and Sir Joseph Littledale, Knt.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal.

The Vice-Chancellor of England,

The Master of the Rolls,

Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Knt.

Lord Langdale.

Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Lord Denman.

Officers of the Board of Green Cloth, viz.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Master of his late Majesty's Household, | Treasurer of his late Majesty's Household, | Comptroller of his late Majesty's Household, |
| Sir Fred. B. Watson, K.C.H.             | Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. H. Premantle, G.C.H.      | Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng.                         |

Privy Councillors (not Peers) attended by the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, Charles C. F. Greville, esq. and the Hon. William Lennox Bathurst, the Right Honrs. Stewart Mackenzie, Sir Charles Edward Grey, G.C.H., T. Spring Rice, Sir Alexander Johnston, Chas. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Sir Jas. Kempt, G.C.B., G.C.H., C. P. Thompson, Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B., Sir George Murray, G.C.B., G.C.H., Stephen R. Lushington, Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., G.C.H., Sir Hen. W. W. Wynn, G.C.H., Charles W. W. Wynn, Henry Goulburn, Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., Lord Robert Grosvenor, and Lord John Russell.

Fitz-Alan Pursuivant of Arms Extraordinary, A. W. Woods.

Eldest Sons of Barons, Honrs. T. Denman, J. A. D. Bloomfield, R. C. Neville, and John Gray.

Rougedragon Pursuivant of Arms, Thomas William King.

Barons, Bateman, Dinorben, Cowley, G.C.B., Fitzgerald and Vesce, Bloomfield, G.C.B., G.C.H., Bexley, Maryborough, G.C.H., Sandys, Aylmer, G.C.B., Calthorpe, Suffolk, Grantly, Colville, and Saltoun, C.B., G.C.H.

Blue mantle Pursuivant of Arms, G. H. R. Harrison.

Bishops of Norwich, Salisbury, Ripon, Hereford, Llandaff, Rochester, Worcester, Winchester, Prelate of the Garter, and London.

Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, Robert Laurie.

Eldest Sons of Earls, Viscounts Emlyn, Holmesdale, Boringdon, Alford, Clive, Bernard, and Folkestone.

Porteullia Pursuivant of Arms, James Pulman.

Viscounts Lake, Melville, K.T., Barrington, Sydney, and Hereford.

Chester Herald, Walter Aston Blount, esq.

Eldest Sons of Marquesses, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Loftus, Earl of Belfast, G.C.H.

York Herald, Charles George Young, esq.

Earls De Grey, Sheffield, Brownlow, G.C.H., Wilton, G.C.H., Bandon, Earl of Mayo, G.C.H., Delawarr, Orkney, Morton, Coventry, and Plymouth.

Windsor Herald, Francis Martin, esq.

Marquesses Clanricarde, K.P., Exeter, K.G., and Downshire, K.P.

The Dukes present all walked in other places.

Minister of State of Hanover, Baron Ompteda, G.C.H.

The Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

The Lord Privy Seal,

The Lord President of the Council,

Viscount Duncannon.

Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.

The Archbishop of Armagh.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Cottenham, in his full robes of office, and bearing the purse.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

J. C. Disney, esq., Somerset Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms.

Lords of his late Majesty's Bedchamber, Lord J. F. Gordon, G.C.H., Lord Lilford, Lord Templemore, Marquess of Headfort, Viscount Torrington, Lord Garduer, Viscount Ashbrook, and Lord Byron.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,  
the Earl of Ilchester.

Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms,  
Lord Foley.

Master of the Horse to the Queen Dowager, the Earl of Denbigh, G.C.H.

Groom of the Stole to his late Majesty,  
the Marquess of Winchester.

Master of the Horse to his late Majesty,  
the Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H.

The Banner of Brunswick,  
borne by Lord Howden, G.C.B.

The Banner of Hanover,  
borne by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Banner of Ireland,  
by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Banner of Scotland,  
by the Earl of Erroll, K.T., G.C.H.

The Banner of St. George,  
by Lord Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H.

The Union Banner,  
by the Earl of Ducie.

The Royal Standard, by Lord Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Supporter,  
Lieut.-Col. C. Diggle,  
Gentleman Usher to  
his late Majesty.

The Royal Crown of Hanover,  
borne on a purple velvet cushion,  
by Mr. Lichtenberg, K.C.H. Sec-  
retary of the Hanoverian Lega-  
tion.

Supporter,  
Capt. J. G. Green, Gen-  
tleman Usher to his  
late Majesty.

Supporter,  
Charles Heneage, esq.,  
Gentleman Usher to  
his late Majesty.

The Imperial Crown of the United  
Kingdom, borne on a purple  
velvet cushion, by Jos. Hawker,  
esq. Richmond Herald, acting  
for Clarenceux King of Arms.

Supporter,  
Col. W. C. Master, Gen-  
tleman Usher to his  
late Majesty.

The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, the Duke of Argyll, G.C.H.

Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager  
(in the absence of Her Majesty's Lord  
Chamberlain), Hon. W. Ashley.

Vice-Chamberlain of his late Majesty's  
Household,  
Lord Charles Fitzroy.

Supporter,  
Lieut.-Col. J. Lyster,  
Gentleman Usher to  
his late Majesty.

The Lord Chamberlain of his late  
Majesty's Household,  
the Marquess Conyngham,  
K.P., G.C.H.

Supporter,  
William Martins, esq.,  
Gentleman Usher to  
his late Majesty.



| Supporters of the Canopy.  | Supporters of the Pall.   | THE ROYAL BODY, | Supporters of the Pall.   | Supporters of the Canopy.       |
|--|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Earl of Effingham, G.C.B.  | The Duke of Sutherland.   | covered with a  | The Duke of Wellington, K.G.  | Earl of Ripon.                  |
| Earl of Durham, G.C.B.   |   | purple velvet   |   | Earl of Minto, G.C.B.           |
| Earl of Craven.  | The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.  | pall, adorned   | The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.   | Earl of Fingall.                |
| Earl FitzWilliam.  |   | with ten esco-  |   | Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.          |
| Earl of Haddington.  |   | cheons of the   |   | Earl of Winchelsea.             |
| Assisted by Admirals of the Navy:                                      | The Duke of Beaufort.   | Imperial arms,  | Assisted by General Officers in the Army:   |                                 |
| Sir Charles Nugent, G.C.H.   |   | under a canopy  | The Duke of Richmond, K.G.  | Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.     |
| Sir J. H. Whitshed, G.C.B.   | Assisted by   | of              |   | Sir W. H. Clinton, G.C.B.       |
| Sir L. Halsted, G.C.B.   | The Earl of Leitrim, and  | purple velvet.  | Assisted by   | Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.    |
| Sir Harry Neale, Bart. G.C.B.  | Lord Seymour.   |                 | The Earl Cadogan, C.B.  | Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B.        |
| Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B.  |   |                 | and   | Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B.           |
| Sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B.   |   |                 | The Earl of Surrey.   | Sir Thos. Bradford, K.C.B.      |
| Sir H. W. Bayntun, K.C.B.  |   |                 |   | Hon. Sir R. O'Callaghan, K.C.B. |
| Sir Richard Lee, K.C.B.  |   |                 |   | Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.        |
| Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his late Majesty, Thomas Ramsden, esq. | Sir Wm. Woods, K.H. Clarenceux, Deputy to Garter Principal King of Arms, bearing the Sceptre of Garter. |                 | Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his Rod reversed, Sir A.W. J. Clifford, Knt. C.B. |                                 |

## THE CHIEF MOURNER.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order. Supporters, the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Somerset, K.G., in black cloaks. His Train Bearer, the Marquess of Westminster and the Marquess of Salisbury; and his Assistants, sixteen Peers, viz. the Earls of Tankerville, Scarborough, Charlemont, K.P., Meath, K.P., Mulgrave, G.C.H., Chichester, Amherst, G.C.H., Verulam, Yarborough, and Cawdor, Viscounts Palmerston, G.C.B., and Melbourne, Lord Glenelg, Viscount Falkland, G.C.H., Lord Wharnclyffe, and Lord Ellenborough.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Most Noble Order; his train borne by Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Thornton, K.C.H., and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cornwall.

The Executors named in the Will of his late Most Sacred Majesty, Col. Thos. Wood, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B., G.C.H., and Major-Gen. Sir Henry Wheatley, G.C.H.

H. S. H. THE REIGNING DUKE OF SAXE MEINUNGEN, K.G., attended by James Hudson, esq., Resident Gentleman Usher to the Queen Dowager.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF LEINENGEN, G.C.H.

H. S. H. THE PRINCE ERNEST OF HESSE PHILIPPSTHAL BARCHFELD, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Gentlemen at Arms, with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at the south door of St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and drums and the Knight Marshal's men filed off without the door; the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal (who fell in immediately before Norroy King of Arms), and the Procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform under a canopy of purple velvet (having thereon eschocheons of the Royal Arms, and surmounted by an Im-

perial Crown), and the Crowns and Cushions were laid upon the Coffin.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Chief Mourner, sat on a chair at the head of the Corpse, and the Supporters stood on each side; Prince George of Cambridge was seated near the Chief Mourner, as were also the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, the Prince of Leinengen, and the Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal. The Lord Chamberlain stood at the feet of the Corpse; and the Supporters and Assistant Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy, arranged themselves on each

side of the Royal Body; the Train Bearers and the Peers, Assistants to the Chief Mourner, arranged themselves behind his Royal Highness. The Peers bearing the Banners were placed on each side near the altar.

During the service the Knights of the Garter present occupied their respective stalls, with the exception of the Duke of Somerset, one of the Supporters to the Chief Mourner, and those Knights of the Order who were Supporters of the Pall. The Ministers of State and Nobility, not in attendance near the Royal Body, Bishops, Privy Counsellors, Judges, and Law Officers, were placed in the vacant and intermediate stalls, and in the lower seats on each side of the choir. The Grooms of the Bedchamber, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, Equerries, and others composing part of the Procession, were arranged on each side of the altar. The Gentlemen at Arms took their station at the entrance, just without the choir.

The part of the Service before the interment and the Anthem being performed, the Royal Body was deposited in the vault, and the Service being concluded, Sir William Woods, Clarenceux, Deputy to Garter Principal King of Arms, pronounced near the grave the styles of his late Most Sacred Majesty, of blessed memory, as follows:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. Let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Princess, Our Sovereign Lady, VICTORIA, now, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. GOD SAVE QUEEN VICTORIA!"

After which the Marchioness Conyngham, Lord Chamberlain to his late Majesty, and the Duke of Argyll, his late Majesty's Lord Steward, and other Officers of his late Majesty's Household, broke their staves of office, and, kneeling near the grave, deposited the same in the royal vault; whereupon their Royal Highnesses the Princes of the Blood Royal, the Foreign Princes, the Great Officers of State, Nobility, and others, who had composed the Procession, retired from the Chapel.

Within the Chapel, the Procession, from the south door down the south aisle, was lined by men of the Foot Guards; and the centre of the Chapel, to the entrance of the choir, by dismounted men of the Household Brigade, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. The Bands were on the right of their respective Battalions. The Band of the Grenadier Guards commenced the Dead March in Saul on the Procession arriving at the right flank of that Regiment; the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards took up the Dead March in Saul on the Procession reaching its right flank; and, in like manner, the Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards took it up, and continued it till the body was met by the Clergy. From four o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, guns were fired at intervals of five minutes; and from nine o'clock until the conclusion of the ceremony, minute guns were fired.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was present in the Royal closet during the funeral service; as were some of the members of the Fitz-Clarence family.

#### THE MARQUIS OF BATH.

June 24. At Longleat, aged 40, the Most Noble Henry Frederick Thynne, third Marquis of Bath (1789), fifth Viscount Weymouth and Baron Thynne of Warminster (1682), and the sixth Baronet (1641); a Post Captain in the royal navy.

His Lordship was born the 24th May, 1797, the second son of Thomas the late Marquis and K.G. by the Hon. Isabella-Elizabeth Byng, third daughter of George fourth Viscount Torrington.

Lord Henry Thynne was made Lieutenant into the *Tagus* 42, on the Mediterranean station, Nov. 27, 1817; and appointed to the *Active* 46, Jan. 23, 1819. He was advanced to the rank of Commander, June 7, 1821; posted into the *Termagant* 28, in the East Indies, July 30, 1822; and appointed to the *Ranger* 28, sitting at Chatham for the South American station, March 15, 1825.

His elder brother, Lord Weymouth, having deceased without issue on the 16th January in the present year, Lord Henry succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father on the 17th of March; and the three eldest males of the family have thus died within six months. During his short tenure of the title, he had much endeared himself to the tenants on his estates.

His Lordship married April 19, 1830, the Hon. Harriet Baring, second daughter of Lord Ashburton, by whom he has left issue two sons and one daughter: 1, the Most Noble John-Alexander now Mar-



quis of Bath, born in 1831; 2, Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, born in 1832; 3, Lady Louisa-Isabella-Harriet, born in 1834; and 4, a daughter, born in 1836.

His Lordship's funeral took place at Longleat, on the 1st of July. It was attended by his father-in-law Lord Ashburton, and by his brothers Lord John and Lord Charles Thynne. His brother-in-law the Duke of Buccleuch was absent in consequence of the death of his aunt, the Countess of Home.

#### EARL COWPER.

June 21. At Putney, aged 59, the Right Hon. Peter-Leopold-Louis-Francis Cowper, fifth Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, co. Kent (1718), Baron Cowper of Wingfield in Kent (1706), the seventh Baronet (of Ratling Court, Kent, 1642), a Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1778), F.R.S. a Director of the British Institution, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born at Florence, May 6, 1778, the second son of George-Nassau the third Earl, by Anne, daughter of Francis Gore, of Southampton, Esq.

He succeeded to the Peerage, Feb. 12, 1799, on the death of his brother George-Augustus the fourth Earl. In his conduct in the House of Lords he supported the Whig party; and he voted in favour of the Reform of Parliament.

His Lordship married, July 21, 1805, the Hon. Emily Mary Lamb, eldest daughter of Peniston first Viscount Melbourne, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1, the Right Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick, now Earl Cowper; he was born in 1806, and married in 1833, Lady Anne Florence de Grey, eldest daughter of the Earl de Grey, by whom he has issue a son, now Viscount Fordwich, born in 1834; 2, the Right Hon. Emily-Caroline-Catharine-Frances Lady Ashley, married in 1830 to Anthony Lord Ashley, heir apparent to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and has issue three sons; 3, the Hon. William Cowper, Private Secretary to his uncle Lord Melbourne, the First Lord of the Treasury; he is unmarried; 4, the Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, a clerk in the Foreign Office, also unmarried; and 5, Lady Frances-Elizabeth.

A portrait of Earl Cowper by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, was exhibited at Somerset House in 1802.

#### THE EARL OF GRANARD.

June 9. At his residence, the Hotel Marbœuf, in the Champs Elysées, Paris, aged 77, the Right Hon. George Forbes,

sixth Earl of Granard (1684), Viscount Granard, co. Longford, and Baron of Clanebugh (1675) in the peerage of Ireland; first Baron Granard of Castle Donington, co. Leicester, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1806); seventh Baronet of Nova Scotia (1628); a Privy Councillor of Ireland, Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in that kingdom, and a Lieut.-General in the army.

His Lordship was born June 14, 1760, the only child of George the fifth Earl of Granard, by his first wife Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart. and aunt to the present Marquis of Anglesea. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 16, 1780.

He was appointed a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, May 17, 1794; Lieut.-Colonel of the 108th foot, Nov. 29 following; Colonel in the army June 1, 1801, Major-General 1801, Lieut.-General 1813, and General 1830.

He was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Granard of Castle Donington, co. Leicester, (the seat of his brother-in-law the Marquis of Hastings), by patent dated Feb. 24, 1806. In the same year he was appointed Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland. In the House of Lords he voted with the Whigs, and in favour of Reform of Parliament.

The Earl of Granard married, May 10, 1779, Lady Selina Frances Rawdon, fourth daughter of John first Earl of Moira, and sister to the late Marquis of Hastings (as also to the late Countess of Mountcashell, and the late Countess of Ailesbury); and by that lady, who died in July 1827, he had issue five sons and four daughters:—1, the Right Hon. George-John Viscount Forbes, a Major-General in the army, and M.P. for co. Longford, who died on the 14th of Nov. last, leaving issue, George-Arthur now Earl of Granard, born in 1833, and another son (see his Memoir in our Feb. number, p. 202); 2, the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth-Mary-Theresa Lady Raneliffe, married in 1807 to George-Augustus-Henry-Anne second and present Lord Raneliffe, but has no children;—3, Lady Selina-Frances, who died in 1791, in her 3d year;—4, Lady Adelaide-Dorothea Forbes;—5, the Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, Envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Saxony;—6, the Hon. Hastings-Brudenell Forbes, slain at Waterloo in 1815;—7, the Hon. Angoulême-Moira, who died in 1810, in his 14th year;—8, Lady Carolina-Selina Forbes, living unmarried;—and 9, the Hon. Ferdinando-William, who died an infant in 1802.

## ABBÉ DE PRADT.

*Lately.* At Paris, at an advanced age, the celebrated Abbé de Pradt.

Few political characters have rendered themselves more conspicuous, and few persons, if we may believe his own assertion, have had a more powerful influence on the destiny of Europe. The Abbé was a native of Auvergne, and born in 1759. Before the revolution he was Grand Vicar of the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, and when the States-general were assembled in 1789, he was sent to them as the deputy of the Norman clergy. In the royalism of his principles, he went even beyond the celebrated Abbé Maury. He emigrated at an early period, and for a long while resided at Hamburg. In 1798, he published, anonymously, his "Antidote to the Congress of Rastadt," a work which passed through several editions, and produced considerable effect. Two years afterwards he gave to the press his pamphlet entitled, "Prussia and its Neutrality," which was equally successful. On the establishment of the consulship he returned to Paris, and almost immediately after his return appeared his "Three Ages of the Colonies," in three volumes. Having met with little gratitude from the Bourbons, and being nearly without resources, M. de Pradt thought it proper to become a friend to the new order of things, and, accordingly, his cousin, Marshal Duroc, presented him to Buonaparte, who made him his Almoner.

M. de Pradt was now in the road to fortune. As Almoner he was present at the coronation of Napoleon, and he was quickly raised to be Bishop of Poitiers, with the title of Baron, and a gift of 40,000 livres. He accompanied Napoleon to Milan, and officiated at the crowning of him as King of Italy. In the negotiation with the Spanish Princes at Bayonne, he bore a considerable part, and his conduct was so satisfactory, that the emperor rewarded him with a present of 50,000 livres. He was next made Archbishop of Malines, and an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received a third gift of 30,000 livres. As Archbishop, however, he seems never to have been regularly acknowledged by the clergy of his diocese, his papal letters of institution into the See having been drawn up in a form of which Napoleon disapproved, and having consequently been sent back to Rome to be altered, whence they were never again transmitted to him. In 1811 M. de Pradt was dispatched to Savona, on a mission to the Pope. But it was the appointment which he received in 1812, that contributed the most to his no-

toriety. In that year he was chosen by Napoleon to be Ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and to superintend those measures which were necessary to rally the Poles round the standard of the Emperor. M. de Pradt afterwards gave to the public the "History" of this embassy, in which he, of course, did not fail to represent his own proceedings in the most favourable light. Napoleon, however, was exceedingly dissatisfied with them; and is said to have often exclaimed, "Had it not been for one man, (the Archbishop) I should have been the master of the world." When he arrived in Paris he was removed from the office of Almoner, and ordered to retire to Malines.

After having resided for a few months in his diocese, he was permitted to come back to Paris; and when the allies reached the capital, he became a decided royalist. He even claimed the merit of having induced the sovereigns to espouse the cause of the Bourbons, and issue the declaration in their favour; but his claim is disputed, and apparently on good grounds. The provisional government appointed him High Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and this office he continued to hold under Louis XVIII. He did not take part with Napoleon during the hundred days, and consequently he ceased to be Chancellor; nor did he recover that office on the restoration of Louis, it being given to Marshal Macdonald.

Since that period M. de Pradt has been a most fertile writer. In addition to the works already noticed, he was the author of two volumes "On the state of Culture in France," 1802;—"An Agronomic Journey in Auvergne," 1803;—"On the Congress of Vienna," 2 vols. 1815;—"Historical Memoirs on the Revolution of Spain," 1816;—"Historical Narrative of the Restoration of Royalty in France," 1816;—"On the Colonies, and the present American Revolution," 2 vols. 1817;—"Letter to a Parisian Elector," 1817;—"Preliminaries of the Session of 1817;—"On the progress of a Representative Government in France," 1817;—"The last Six Months of America and Brazil," 1818;—"Pieces relative to St. Domingo and America," 1818;—"The four Concordats," 3 vols. 1818;—"Europe, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle," 1819;—"The Congress of Carlsbad," 1819; and "On the present Spanish Revolution," 1820.

ADM. SIR MANLEY DIXON, K. C. B.

Feb. 8. At Exmouth, of influenza, aged 80, Sir Manley Dixon, K. C. B. Admiral of the Red.



He was brother to Major-General George W. Dixon, of the Royal artillery. At the latter end of the American war, he commanded the Jamaica sloop, at the island of that name; and in 1783 the *Tobago*, a vessel of the same description on the same station. He was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, Nov. 22, 1790; and at the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, was appointed to the *Porcupine* 24, in which he cruised for some time on the coast of Ireland. He afterwards obtained the command of *l'Espion*, a fine frigate, employed in Channel service during a period of about two years.

Captain Dixon's next appointment was to the *Lion*, a 64-gun ship, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean; and on the 15th of July 1798, being off Carthage, fell in with four large Spanish frigates, one of which, the *Dorothea*, of 42 guns and 370 men, he finally captured. In the following year he took two French corvettes, respectively of 16 and 10 guns; and on the 31st March, 1800, being stationed with a squadron off Malta, he took a prominent part, assisted by the *Penelope* and *Fourdroyant*, in the capture of the *Guillaume Tell* of 86 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Decrès, the only remaining ship of the French fleet which was in the action of Aug. 1, 1798.

Shortly after, Captain Dixon was removed into the *Genereux* of 74 guns, and continued to be employed in the blockade of Malta, until the surrender of that island. He arrived at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean, Aug. 13, 1802.

On the renewal of hostilities in the following spring, he was appointed to the *Sceptre* of 74 guns; and in 1804 to the *Queen* 98, in which ship he joined the Channel fleet. On the 28th of April, 1808, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and soon after he was appointed to a command in the Baltic, with his flag in the *Temeraire*, another second-rate. Early in 1812, being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Brazil, he proceeded thither in the *Montagu* 74, and continued on that station during the remainder of the war. He returned to Plymouth in the *Valiant*, July 8, 1815; having been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral Dec. 4, 1813. He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, Aug. 12, 1819; and attained to the full rank of Admiral in 1825.

Sir Manley Dixon was twice married. His first lady died suddenly in 1810, whilst sitting with some friends at dinner at Deal. His second wife was a daughter of Gabriel Jeffreys, of Swansen, esq.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR GEO. ELDER, K.C.B.

Dec. 4. At Madras, Major-General Sir George Elder, K.C.B. commanding the Mysore division of the army.

He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in a corps of riflemen, Nov. 3, 1800; First Lieut. 95th foot May 23, 1805; and Major serving with the Portuguese army, April 13, 1809. He commanded the 3d *caçadores* at the battle of Busaco, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, for which he received a medal and two clasps. On the latter occasion he was dangerously wounded; and, after struggling with locked jaw, was rescued from death only by the unremitting attention and skill of Dr. Charles Forbes, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals.

In 1811 he, was made Lieut.-Colonel in the army; in 1813, appointed a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword; and in 1815, a Companion of the Bath. In 1833 he was advanced to be a Knight Commander of the latter most honourable Order.

Sir George Elder was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1821, and to that of Major-General in 1830. He was for some time Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's. In June 1836, he was appointed to the staff at Madras; where he had not long arrived when he met with the fatal accident which terminated his life. It appears that he was passing up the Mount-road, near the entrance to the club-house, when his horse took fright and threw him with great violence. It was thought at first that his head struck against the stump of a tree—but there is reason to believe, from the *post mortem* examination, that he received the blow which caused his death whilst on horse-back.

J. E. COOPER, Esq.

June 8. At his residence at Shepherd's Bush, near London, aged 75, Joshua Edward Cooper, Esq. of Markree Castle, co. Sligo, late Colonel of the Sligo militia, and formerly representative of that county in Parliament.

He was the son and heir of the Right Hon. Joshua Cooper, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, by Sarah, daughter of the Right Rev. Edward Synge, D.D. Lord Bishop of Elphin. He sat in the Irish Parliament for the county of Sligo for some years before the Union; was re-elected to the Imperial Parliament in 1802 and 1806, and retired in 1807, when he was succeeded by his brother, the late Edward Synge Cooper, Esq. who represented the county for many years.

Colonel Cooper's body was interred at Hammersmith church. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Edward

Joshua Cooper, esq. now one of the representatives of the county of Sligo, in which capacity he succeeded his father, Edward Synge Cooper, esq. abovementioned.

JOSEPH JEKYLL, ESQ. F.R.S.

March 8. In New-street, Spring Gardens, aged 85, Joseph Jekyll, esq. the senior King's Counsel, and the senior Bench of the Inner Temple, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. &c. &c.

Mr. Jekyll was the son of a captain in the navy, and was descended from Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls in the reign of George the First. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1777. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 30, 1778. He practised in the western circuit, and in the court of King's Bench.

In 1782, he published in two vols 8vo. the *Letters of Ignatius Sancho*, the clever African, who corresponded with Sterne and Garrick, with memoirs of his life.

Mr. Jekyll was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 3, 1790, and of the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 16 following.

In 1787, he was returned to Parliament for Calne on the popular interest, in opposition to that of the Lansdowne family; a circumstance which gave so much offence, that several leading persons clubbed their powers of wit together to satirize him in a poem, entitled "*Jekyll, a political eclogue.*" However, he retained his seat for several successive Parliaments; and on most occasions he took an active part in union with the Whig party. In 1797, he voted in favour of Mr. Grey's motion for a reform of Parliament.

But Mr. Jekyll's reputation was chiefly formed by his ready talent in epigram and repartee. His bon-mots often convulsed the bar, and his ever sparkling wit delighted the high society into which his station and talents gave him the most ready admission. The anecdotes of his wit would fill volumes. At the same time his name was one whose reputation was so current, that many stray offspring not his own were fathered upon it.

In 1803 Mr. Jekyll was appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales; on which occasion he obtained a silk gown, being called to the rank of King's Counsel in Hilary term 1805. He also obtained the office of a Commissioner of Lunatics.

Under the directions of Mr. Jekyll, as Treasurer of the Society of the Inner Temple, the Hall and fine Church were substantially and beautifully repaired.

In 1811 he published "*Facts and Observations relating to the Temple church, and the Monuments contained in it.*"—4to.

Mr. Jekyll married, about 1803, the daughter of Colonel Hans Sloane, M.P. for Lostwithiel; and with that lady he obtained a considerable fortune, which had been left to her by the will of a relation.

There are portraits of Mr. Jekyll, by Dance, engraved by Daniel (unpublished); and by Lawrence, engraved by Say.

MR. JOHN FIELD.

Jan. .. At Moscow, Mr. John Field, an eminent professor of music.

He was a native of Bath, and a pupil on the piano-forte of Clementi. In 1802 he accompanied his master to Paris, where he delighted all who heard him, performing some of the great fugues of Sebastian Bach with such precision and taste, as to elicit the most enthusiastic applause. From Paris he proceeded to Vienna, where Clementi intended to place him under the instruction of Albrechtsberger; to this Field at first assented, but when the time arrived for Clementi to leave him, and set off for Russia, poor Field expressed so much regret at the prospect of separation from his master, that the latter was induced to take him on to St. Petersburg, where he left him with proper introductions. When Clementi revisited that city in the following summer, he found Field in the full enjoyment of the highest reputation, which he ever afterwards maintained, and continued to reside in the Russian capital for the remainder of his life.

Field published many concertos of considerable merit, and much other music for the piano-forte.

MR. CHARLES NICHOLSON.

March 29. Aged 42, Mr. Charles Nicholson, the eminent performer on the flute.

The father of this gentleman was also an admirable performer on the same instrument; so that the son united the advantages of the best instruction with a genius capable of carrying that instruction into effect. The rich, mellow, and finely graduated quality of tone which Charles Nicholson produced throughout the whole compass of his instrument, clearly evinced the mastery which he had obtained over all its difficulties. Even in the largest theatres he was able to accomplish the most powerful effects without a single accompaniment; and it was universally admitted that in one peculiar requisite, that



of tone, he was unrivalled. He was certainly the best English artist on his instrument; but we regret to add that, after being employed for so many years in our orchestras, and having played so many hundreds of *volas* in the concert-rooms, he has, with the improvidence characteristic of too many in the profession, left an aged mother, and son and daughter, wholly unprovided for.

Mr. Nicholson published numerous works for his instrument, under the title of *Lessons, Studies, Flute Beauties*, (four volumes), *Melodies, Airs, &c. &c.*

#### LIEUT.-GEN. W. N. CAMERON.

May 13. At Bath, aged 82, Lieut.-General William Neville Cameron, of the Bengal army.

He was appointed a cadet in that establishment in Feb. 1772; and having some knowledge of mathematics was nominated an assistant engineer, and employed at the fort of Buxar till 1774, when he joined the cadet corps serving with the army in the Rohilla campaign, and was employed under the field engineer in throwing up some temporary works. In May 1775 he obtained a commission in the corps of engineers, and joined at Fort William; shortly after which he was appointed deputy to the field engineer with the army in the Vizier's country, where he was engaged in active service. In 1777 he rejoined the headquarters of his corps at Fort William; in July 1778 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1779 he joined a detachment under Major Popham, as field engineer, which crossed the Jumna to assist the Rannah of Gohud in opposing the Mahrattas, and was engaged in the operations terminating with the escalade of the fortress of Gualior, which was effected by surprise just before the dawn of the 3d of August 1780. About this period government deemed it advisable to threaten Scindia's northern frontier, and a strong force, commanded by Colonel Camac (added to the detachment serving in the Gohud country,) was appointed for this service; to which this officer was attached, and saw some active service; as well as with a superior force under Colonel Muir, who succeeded Colonel Camac. In June 1781 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1782, arrangements being made with the Mahrattas, the army went into cantonments, and Captain Cameron proceeded to Calcutta. In 1784 he was appointed field engineer to the army serving in the Vizier's country; and in 1787 obtained the situation of commanding engineer in the fortress of Chunar. The 15th Nov. 1788 he was pro-

moted to the rank of Major; and the 24th Feb. 1793, to that of Lieut.-Colonel and Chief Engineer at Fort William, where he continued to fill the duties of that office, with a seat at the military board, till 1804, and then was brought on the general staff of the army as Major-General. Early in the following year, finding his constitution much impaired, he was obliged, against his inclination, to return to Europe, after a continued absence of thirty-three years. He obtained the rank of Colonel 3d May 1796; of Major-General 1st Jan. 1801; and of Lieut.-General, 25th April 1808.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Mr. Ratcliffe*, late Curate of Chadkirk, Cheshire.

At Beck Foot, Barbon, Westmorland, the Rev. *J. Richardson*, Perpetual Curate of Barbon, to which he was nominated in 1795 by the Vicar of Kirby Lonsdale.

The Rev. *John Rowe*, Vicar of St. Cleather, Cornwall, to which he was instituted in 1832.

The Rev. *C. W. Woodley*, Vicar of St. Stythian's, which the chapel of Peran Arwoth, Cornwall, to which he was presented in 1829 by the Earl of Falmouth.

The Rev. *George Wyke*, Vicar of Chieveley, with the Curacies of Oar, Winterbourne, and Leckhampstead, Berks. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1787, and was instituted to Chieveley in 1789.

April 20. At New Brentford, aged 65, the Rev. *Sir Robert Peel*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly chaplain to, and a great confidant of his late Majesty George IV., who while Prince of Wales procured him in 1808 the living of New Brentford, of which he had previously been curate for many years. About fifteen or sixteen years since he married Miss Smith, an elderly maiden lady of large property in Durham, who is still living at the advanced age of upwards of ninety; but from whom he had been some years separated. He had the rank and title of a Knight, in consequence of having obtained his Majesty's license to accept the order of St. Stanislaus of Poland, previous to the regulation of 1812, relative to Foreign Orders. His library, containing a good selection of theological works, and of Greek and Latin classics, was sold by Mr. Leigh Sotheby on the 23rd and 24th of June.

May 6. Aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Burton*, Perpetual Curate of Rastrick, Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1800, by the Vicar of Halifax.

May 28. At Averham, Notts, aged 78, the Rev. *Robert Chaplin*, Prebendary of Southwell, and Rector of Averham with Kelham. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, I.L.B. 1783; was presented to his living in 1792 by Mr. Manners Sutton, and to the prebend of Norwell Secunda at Southwell in 1823.

May 31. At Clifton, in his 70th year, the Rev. *W. Addison Fountaine*, Rector of Middleton St. George, co. Durham, and late of Beaufort buildings, Bath. He was presented to the small living of Middleton St. George, in 1798.

June 2. At Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, aged 45, the Rev. *Henry Ramsden*, Rector of that parish, and one of the magistrates of the East Riding. He was instituted to the living on his own petition in 1828.

June 4. Aged 61, the Rev. *John Starer-ton Mathews*, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. He was the son of Richard Mathews, esq., of Wargrave, Berks., entered as a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1793, and took the degree of M.A. in 1801. He was presented to his living in the latter year by the King.

June 5. At Cranford, Middx, aged 70, the Rev. *John Hughes*, Rector of that parish, and of Evesbach, Herefordshire. He was Chaplain to his late Majesty when Duke of Clarence, and to the Countess Berkeley, the latter of whom presented him to Cranford in 1814. He was instituted to Evesbach, which was in his own patronage, in 1817.

June 9. At Clifton, the Rev. *Caleb Rockett*, Vicar of East Brent and Weston Zoyland, and a magistrate for Somersetshire. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, M.A. 1803; was collated to the latter living in 1805 by Dr. Beadon, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, and to East Brent in 1819 by the same prelate.

June 13. At Haygrass, near Taunton, aged 83, the Rev. *Buckland Bluett*, for fifty-three years Rector of Church Stanton, Devonshire. He was the son of Gilbert Bluett, gent.; entered as a commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1773; and graduated B.A. 1776, M.A. 1795.

At the vicarage, Drogheda, aged 43, the Rev. *John Magee*, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Rev. *R. Messenger*, Perpetual Curate of Ninebanks, Northumberland; to which he was presented in 1813 by the incumbent of Allendale.

June 14. Aged 38, the Rev. *John James*, M.A., Rector of Llanantffraid Glan Conway, co. Denbigh, late scholar of Jesus college, Oxford. He was collated to his living in 1833 by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

June 15. At the Castle Inn, Downham Market, Norfolk, aged 49, the Rev. *Henry North*, Vicar of the united parishes of Ringstead and Hescham. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810; M.A. 1813; and was presented to his living in 1811.

June 17. At Burbach, Leicestershire, aged 65, the Rev. *Jerome Dyke*, Rector of Aston Flamville with Burbach, and a magistrate for the county. He was descended from a family which resided for several generations in Wiltshire; and was the son of William Dyke, esq., of Chiselden, and grandson of Jerome Dyke, esq., of Wootton Bassett, in that county. He was also descended from the Rev. Dr. Grey, Rector of Broughton, Hants, a relative of the family of Greys, Earls of Kent, whose representative Lady Lucan, afterwards Countess de Grey, presented Mr. Dyke to his living in 1797. He was matriculated of Queen's college, Oxford, 1790, and graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. He became a magistrate for Leicestershire, in 1806; and ever maintained the respect and esteem of his parishioners.

June 22. At Petham, Kent, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Charles Graham*, Vicar of that parish with Waltham, to which he was collated in 1808, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

June 25. At Devonport, the Rev. *Thomas Freston*, Rector of Daglingworth, Gloucestershire, to which he was recently presented by the Lord Chancellor.

July 1. At Barnstaple, in his 95th year, the Rev. *William Spurvey*, for seventy years Rector of Alwinton, for sixty-five years Perpetual Curate of Pilton, and for fifty-six Rector of Broad Nymett and of Clare Portion in Tiverton, all in Devonshire. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1766.

July 3. At Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, aged 25, the Rev. *Charles Henry Spragge*, Scholar of Exeter college, Oxford, on the new foundation. He was the eldest son of the Rev. F. R. Spragge, Rector of Combe St. Nicholas, entered at Exeter college, 1831, and took his degree of B.A. in 1836, when he was placed in the Second Class in *lit. humanioribus*.

July 6. At Brighton, aged 48, the Hon. and Rev. *John William Peachey*, Rector of Reed with Barkway, Herts, and of Treyford with Dilling, Sussex; only brother and only heir presumptive to Lord Selkay. He was the third and youngest but second surviving son of John the second Lord Selkay, by Hester Elizabeth, daughter of George Jennings, esq.; was of Emanuel college, Cambridge,



M.A. 1811; and was presented to both his livings by his father in 1813.

*July 8.* Aged 29, the Rev. *William George Moore*, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, Incumbent of Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire; eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Spalding. He was appointed to his curacy by the Trustees in 1834.

### DEATHS.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*March 26.* In Bedford-sq. aged 87, Sir *James Burrough*, late one of the Justices of His Majesty's Common Pleas. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, November 26, 1773; appointed a King's Counsel, Hilary vacation 1816; a Justice of the Common Pleas, Easter term, 1816, and resigned that office in Hilary term, 1830.

*Lately.* In Gray's Inn, C. *Hodgkinson*, esq. wholesale stationer, of Skinner-st.

*T.* *Lampard*, esq. solicitor, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Lampard, solicitor, of Warminster.

*Lieut. Col. Frederick Evelyn*, late of 2nd Life Guards, son of L. Evelyn, esq. of Keynsham Court, Herefordshire.

*June 4.* In Upper Seymour-st. aged 76, *Ellen Hester Mary*, wife of John Thomas Hope, esq. only child of the late Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart. of Greete, co. Salop.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, *Sephia*, relict of Richard Chicheley Plowden, esq. of Calcutta.

*June 14.* In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, *Henry James Cholmeley*, M.D. son of Montague Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, Lincolnshire. He was admitted Scholar of St. Peter's College, Westminster, in 1792; elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1796, and matriculated May 25 in that year, at the age of 19; took the degree of B.A. April 30, 1800; of M.A. Feb. 17, 1803; and proceeded B.M. April 11, 1804, and D.M. July 19, 1807.

*June 21.* Aged 6 years and 7 months, *Adelaide*, youngest dau. of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville.

*June 23.* In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 14, *Anne Harriet*, eldest dau. of Colonel Goldbach, C. B.

In Argyll-st. Mrs. *Henry Smale*.

*June 25.* In Jewry-st. Aldgate, aged 60, *George Alexander Edmunds*, esq.

In Bryanston-sq. *Margaret*, wife of the Rev. *Trefusis Lovell*.

In Harley-st. aged 56, Col. *Foster Lechmere Coore*, of Scruton-hall and Firby, Yorkshire.

*June 28.* Aged 56, *Henry Fisher*, esq. of Highbury Park.

In Baker-st. *Anne*, wife of John Shinkwin, esq. dau. of the late Thomas Sheerwood, esq. Inner Temple.

*June 29.* At Kentish-town, aged 75, *George Brown*, esq. Commander R.N. He attained the rank of Lieut. 1804, and Commander 1810.

*Maria Anne*, wife of Major-Gen. Bradshaw, of Harley-st.

*July 5.* In Upper Gower-st. in his 70th year, *George Paton*, esq.

*July 6.* In Pantom-st. Haymarket, aged 74, Col. *Thomas K. Burke*, C.B. late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies. He was appointed Captain in Dillon's regiment 1803, Major 1811, Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1812.

*July 8.* Aged 71, *Mary*, wife of Robert George Clarke, esq. of Parliament-st. Printer of the London Gazette.

In Queen-sq. Westminster, *Hannah*, wife of Charles Hindley, esq. M.P.

*July 9.* At Turnham-green, in her 22nd year, *Louisa*, wife of A. M. Reboul, esq. dau. of John Bent, esq. of Oat Hall, Lindfield, Sussex.

*July 10.* In Eaton-place, in his 7th year, *Charles*, only surviving son of Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. M.P.

At Hampstead, aged 49, *Sarah*, youngest dau. of the late John Hetherington, esq. of Newington Green.

In Torrington-sq. *Kate*, wife of C. R. Bigge, esq. eldest dau. of J. Scovell, esq. of Camilla Lucy.

Aged 53, *Matilda*, widow of Mr. William Ginger, bookseller, Great College-street, Westminster.

*July 13.* At Camberwell, aged 51, *H. J. Chulke*, esq. formerly of Diamond-harbour, Bengal.

*July 14.* At Highgate, *Robert Isherwood*, esq. proctor, Doctors' Commons; of the firm of Messrs Shephard and Isherwood.

*Adelphi-terrace*, aged 64, *Michael Mucklow Zachary*, esq. formerly of the Custom-house.

*July 15.* In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. in his 23rd year, *Paul Mildmay Methuen*, eldest son of Paul Methuen, esq. M.P. of Corsham-house Wilts.

In Charterhouse-square, aged 68, *Charlotte*, widow of George Skey, esq.

*July 16.* In Great George-st. Westminster, in her 85th year, *Lucia*, widow of Thomas Maude, esq. late of the same place, banker.

In Burton-st. *Eliza*, wife of the Rev. George Burges, Vicar of Halvergate, eldest dau. of the late Rev. S. D. Myers, Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey.

*REDS.—Lately.* At Bedford, in her 80th year, *Mary*, relict of George Livius,

esq. of Heywood, Herefordshire, and sister of J. F. Barham, esq. of Stockbridge, Hants, and Trecoon, Pembroke-shire.

*July 6.* At Amptill-house, aged 62, Joseph Morris, esq.

**BERKS.**—*June 28.* At Sunning-hill, Mary, relict of J. Craufurd, esq.

**BUCKS.**—*June 23.* Mary, widow of the Rev. William Eyre, vicar of Padbury, and of Hillesden, Bucks.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—*June 9.* At Soham Place, in her 18th year, Margaretta Frances, eldest daughter of John Dobede, esq. High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

**CORNWALL.**—*July 7.* At Penryn, aged 67, R. D. Michell, esq. solicitor.

**DEVON.**—*July 1.* Aged 77, Catharine, wife of Jacob Butter, esq. of Woodbury, mother of Dr. Butter, of Plymouth.

At Bishopsteignton, aged 65, Bless, relict of Thos. Palmer, esq.

*July 2.* In Exeter, Commander John Roberts (B). He served as Lieutenant in one of the ships at Nelson's battle off Copenhagen, in 1801, and was actively employed afloat during the French wars from 1793 to 1814.

*July 3.* At Dawlish, Harriet Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Batt, of Melville Hall, North Devon, and of Terbury, Gloucestershire.

*July 10.* At Bradninch, aged 32, George Frederick Andrews, surgeon, only son of the late Capt. Andrews, R.N.

**ESSEX.**—*June 20.* At Woodford, aged 67, Henrietta, widow of Thomas Maltby, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

*June 27.* At Walthamstow, aged 62, Eleanor, second dau. of the late W. Bedford, esq.

*July 4.* At Great Oakley, aged 36, Mrs. Jane Worge, daughter of Colonel Worge, of Sussex.

Aged 80, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Slack, Vicar of Little Leighs, and Curate of Pleshey.

**GLOUCESTER.**—*June 20.* The Hon. Emily, wife of the Rev. Frederick Twisleton, D.C.L. Rector of Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, aunt to Viscount Powerscourt. She was the younger dau. of Richard the 4th Viscount, by his second wife Isabella, dau. of the Rt. Hon. W. Brownlow, was married in 1827, and has left several children.

*June 23.* At Bowden Hall, in his 63d year, James H. Byles, esq. an active magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

*June 25.* Mary, relict of J. Adkins, esq. of Milcote.

*June 27.* At Brockworth vicarage, aged 26, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Francis Annesley, M.A.

*Lately.* At Woodchester, T. R. Hlay-

cock, esq. a Magistrate of Gloucestershire.

At Stoke Bishop, Charlotte, the wife of W. P. Taunton, esq. barrister, of Stoke Bishop, and Ashley St. Mary, Hants.

At Tidenham, Col. Drummond, of the Bombay Army.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Burke, an officer of distinguished merit.

At Gloucester, Lieut.-Colonel George Henry Mason.

**HANTS.**—*June 20.* Near Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 54, Robert Manley Wyatt, esq.

*June 25.* At Lymington, aged 64, Thomas Fluder, esq.

*June 30.* At the residence of Captain Inglis, near Southampton, aged 26, Sarah Frances, wife of Joseph Lax, esq. of Clifton.

*July 10.* Aged 63, James Vine, esq. of Puckaster, Isle of Wight.

*Lately.* At Gosport, Mrs. Julia Mainwaring, relict of Captain H. Mainwaring.

At Southampton, Lt.-Col. Healy.

**HERTS.**—*July 5.* At Deacon's-hill, Elstree, Emily, wife of the Rev. G. Phillimore, Vicar of Willen, Bucks.

*June 19.* At an advanced age, G. O'Brien, esq. late of Cheshunt.

*June 30.* At Stevenage rectory, Frances Maria, wife of the Rev. G. B. Blomfield.

**HUNTINGDON.**—*June 16.* At St. Neot's, aged 20, Arthur, the eighth son of William Day, esq. and scholar of Clare-hall, Cambridge. This amiable young man, whilst bathing in the river Ouze, was suddenly seized with cramp, and unfortunately drowned.

**KENT.**—*June 28.* At Rochester, Eliza, widow of Major William Collins, formerly Assistant Adjutant-general of the Royal Marines.

*Lately.* At the vicarage, East Farleigh, Charlotte Catharine, third daughter of the late Digby Legard, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, where he had resided some time, Mr. J. Maddox, author of *Travels in the Holy Land*. He was a most agreeable and entertaining companion, and is sincerely regretted for his numerous excellent qualities.

*July 1.* At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 13, Eulalia Margaret, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B.

*July 13.* At Rochester, aged 43, G. P. Windeyer, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

*July 15.* At Plumstead-common, aged 63, G. Robinson, esq. of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

**LANCASTER.**—*June 19.* At Liverpool, aged 72, David Armstrong, esq.



July 11. Aged 53, Thomas Birchall, esq. one of the Deputy Clerks of the Peace for this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Accidentally drowned in bathing, aged 13, Lewis Christopher, youngest son of the Rev. Francis Merewether, of Coleorton.

MIDDLESEX.—June 11. At Heatham lodge, Twickenham, aged 75, Maria, wife of Col. Espinasse, and sister to Henry Howard, esq. of Corby. She was the second daughter of the late Philip Howard, esq. by Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Witham, of Cliff, co. of York, esq. was married first in 1786 to the Hon. George Petre, uncle to the present Lord Petre; he died in 1797, leaving issue the present Henry William Petre, of Dunkerhalgh, esq. four other sons, and a daughter, who married Robert Espinasse, esq. She married secondly in 1802, Henry William Espinasse, esq. Colonel in the army, and had two daughters, both married.

June 28. At Bromley, aged 72, J. Nyren, esq.

Lately. At Ealing, Roger Charles, the only surviving son of the late Lieut. Col. Giffman, 76th reg.

July 3. At Chiswick, aged 63, Anne, widow of A. E. Brande, esq. M.D.

July 4. Aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of T. Dickason, esq. of Enfield.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—June 26. At Monmouth, aged 58, Robert Bevan, esq. M.D.

NORFOLK.—June 8. Aged 68, Mr. Henry Clifford, of the Theatre Royal, Norwich, where during 37 years he had filled the office of Prompter.

July 3. Mr. Kerrison Kerrison, son of Matthew Kerrison, esq. of Ranworth. He was drowned whilst bathing in the sea at Yarmouth, opposite Nelson's monument.

July 13. At the Rev. W. H. Holworthy's, Blickling, William Henry Feilde, esq. of Netherfield-house, Herts, late of 1st gren. guards.

NORTHAMPTON.—June 20. Suddenly, whilst performing his duty as a guardian at the poor-house, Northampton, in his 70th year, Richard Howes, esq. solicitor.

OXON.—June 24. At Oxford, aged 31, Edw. Browne, esq. surgeon, of Ensham, son of the late Rev. W. Browne, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Lately. At the residence of his son, Stadhampton, aged 69, Simeon Viveash, esq. of Calne.

July 5. At Banbury, aged 63, Peter Oliver Bignell, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.—June 5. After a long illness, Thomas Blakemore, esq. of Neenton.

June 14. Most deeply and deservedly

regretted, aged 77, John Pritchard, esq. banker and solicitor, of Broseley.

SOMERSET.—June 16. Mary, wife of W. P. Roberts, esq. of Bath, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Moody, of Bathampton House, Wilts.

June 20. At Pyne, near Shepton Mallet, in his 62nd year, John Gawthrop, esq. second son of the late Rev. W. Gawthrop, Vicar of Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

Lately. At Bath, aged 79, William Henry Haggard, esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, formerly of Park-street, Westminster; and father of John Haggard, D. C. L. of Doctors' Commons.

At Bath, of influenza, Esther, second dau. of the late Right Hon. Judge Crookshank, of Newton Park, co. Dublin.

At Bath, aged 90, Monsieur Barrée, father of Mr. L. Barrée, of Swansea. He was formerly ballot master of the Italian Opera-house; prior to which, he was many years attached to the Court of Louis XVI., and was one of the proscribed who escaped and emigrated to England.

At Chelwood, aged 98, Eleanor Howlett, widow; whose mother lived to the age of 102, and grandmother 106.

At the Rectory, Beckington, aged 28, W. V. Sainsbury, esq.

At his residence, Walcot, Capt. Wm. Chivers, R. N.

At Timsbury, Captain John Parish, R. N. and a magistrate of the county of Somerset. He was senior Lieutenant of the *Arethusa*, at the capture of the *Pomona* Spanish frigate, 1806, and at the conquest of Curacao. He was subsequently commander of the *Onyx* and *Foxhound* brigs, and was made Post Jan. 1, 1817. He married, in 1815, the only dau. of John Craig, of Timsbury, esq.

Lieut. T. Phelps, R. N. son of the late Rev. W. Phelps, of Montacute-house.

July 6. Dr. James Woodford, of Castle Carey.

Near Bath, in his 7th year, Charles. Robert. William. Cary, eldest son of C. C. Elwes, esq.

July 19. Aged 72, Eleanor-Hyde-Hutchings, widow of the Rev. W. Cosens, Perpetual Curate of Bruton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—June 23. At Wolverhampton, aged 85, Mary, relict of the Rev. A. B. Haden, Vicar of Wednesbury.

SUFFOLK.—June 20. At Ipswich, aged 73, Colonel Dupuis, formerly of 2d dragoon guards.

June 30. Aged 86, Penelope, relict of the Rev. R. Gwilt, Rector of Icklingham.

SURREY.—June 22. At East Sheen, in his 3d year, Frederick-Wynne, fourth son of Geo. Bankes, esq. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

SUSSEX.—*June 24.* At Brighton, aged 54, Miss Farquhar, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. Farquhar, Bart.

*June 28.* At Brighton, Mary, wife of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne-house, Kent.

*July 2.* At Midhurst, George-William, eldest son of Col. Wyndham.

*July 7.* At Brighton, aged 35, Edward, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, M.A. He was from 1819 to 1827 a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to which he was elected from Merchant-tailors' school.

WARWICK.—*June 14.* At Leamington, Catharine-Sophia, eldest dau. of John Power, esq. of Herwood-house, Erdington.

*June 23.* At Coleshill, Mary, relict of T. Willington, esq. late of Hurley-hall.

*June 27.* At Amington-hall, aged 82, C. E. Repington, esq. His estate, with the presentation to the vicarage of Tamworth, devolves by his will to Capt. E. H. A'Court, the present Conservative candidate at Tamworth.

*June 30.* At Leamington, aged 37, Benjamin Rawson, esq. jun. of Darley-hall, near Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Chippenham, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Harvey, mother of Audley Harvey, esq., and Dr. Harvey, of Bath.

Suddenly, Drew Townsend, esq. of Notton, near Chippenham.

*July 1.* In his 13th year, Henry Lionell, youngest son of Alexander Powell, esq. of Hurdcott house.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* Aged 78, J. Addenbrooke, esq. of Wollaston-hall. Aged 65, W. Holdsworth, esq. for many years an eminent solicitor of Worcester.

At Malvern Wells, Dorothy, widow of Sir John Keane, of Bath.

*June 10.* At his lodgings, in the Tything, Worcester, aged 75, Richard Baugh, esq.

YORK.—*June 22.* At Egerton, near Huddersfield, aged 55, John Battye, esq. solicitor.

*June 28.* At Beverley, aged 73, Thos. Duesbury, esq. formerly one of the East Riding Banking firm. He was a solicitor of great eminence and respectability; formerly town-clerk of Beverley, and for many years an alderman of the borough until the passing of the Municipal bill.

WALES.—*May 5.* Aged 17, Catharine Longueville, wife of William Glynn Griffiths, esq. of Bodegroes, co. Carnarvon.

*June 23.* At Swansea, M. Morgan, esq. Bodwiglad, Breconshire, a magistrate for the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon.

*Lately.* At Swansea, aged 78, Captain John Crooks, 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Newcastle, Bridgend, R. P. Williams, esq. late superintending surgeon on the Bengal establishment.

SCOTLAND.—*June 29.* At the Hirschel, N. B. aged 66, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Home, aunt to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. She was the 2d dau. of Henry the 3d Duke, by Lady Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of George Duke of Montagu; was married in 1795 to Alexander present and tenth Earl of Home, and had issue the present Lord Dunglas, and two other sons, now deceased.

*June 30.* At Strathpeffer, near Inverness, aged 76, Alexander Sinclair Gordon, esq. of Ely-place, London, son of the late Charles Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie.

*July 12.* At Edinburgh, aged 76, the Lady Helen Hall, widow of the late Sir J. Hall, Bart. F.R.S. and aunt to the present Earl of Selkirk. She was the second daughter of Dunbar 4th Earl of Selkirk, by Helen 5th dau. of the Hon. John Hamilton (2d son of Thomas 6th Earl of Haddington); was married in 1786, and left a widow in 1832, having had issue the present Sir John Hall, Captain Basil Hall, F.R.S. the traveller, and other children (see the memoir of Sir James Hall in our Magazine for August, 1832, p. 178.)

IRELAND.—*July 14.* In Dublin, Anne, wife of Edward Ross, esq. eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Thomas P. Courtenay.

*Lately.* At Dublin, the Right Hon. Gertrude Mathew, Countess of Llandaff. She was the 2d dau. of the late John La Touche, esq.; was married in 1797 to the late Francis James second and last Earl of Llandaff, and left his widow in 1833 without issue.

EAST INDIES.—*March 30.* At Lahore, aged 20, Elijah P. Impey, esq. 18th B. N.L. in the escort of his Excellency the Commander in-Chief, and son of Edward Impey, esq. of Cheltenham.

*April 5.* At Bangalore, aged 24, Lieut. Pettigrew, of the 6th Madras cavalry, the eldest son of Mr. Pettigrew, of Saville-row, and remarkable for his great acquirements in Oriental languages.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 27.* In Van Diemen's Land, aged 61, Mr. W. J. Ruffy, sen. many years editor and proprietor of the Farmer's Journal, London.

*Jan. 17.* Aged 33, at Vizernapatam, Madras, Major Henry Walter, 50th Native Infantry, son of the late Rev. E. N. Walter, Rector of Leigh, Essex.

*Feb. 28.* At Sydney, New South Wales, Edward Henry Pogson, esq. son of Edward Pogson, esq.

*March 7.* In the Mauritius, Alexander



O. Saunders, esq. youngest son of the late Robert Saunders, esq. of Southend, Kent.

*March 29.* At Calais, aged 29, Harriet Frances, wife of Henry Cosby, esq. daughter of William Currie, esq. of Itton-court, Monmouthshire.

*April 29.* At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Robert Scott Aitcheson, of Cape mounted riflemen.

*May 10.* Off the coast of Africa, in his 25th year, Lieut. Charles Baldwin Dyke Acland, third son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Killerton, Bart.

*June 16.* At Naples, aged 32, Robert,

eldest son of Robert Newcomen Algeo, of Chelsea, Middlesex, and of Leitrim, in Ireland, esq.

*July 2.* At Manheim, whilst bathing in the Rhine, Henry Slack, esq. of Queen's college, Cambridge.

*July 4.* At Cintra, the Hon. Lucy Ellis, infant daughter of Lord Howard de Walden.

*July 9.* At Boulogne, Mary, wife of Henry Colburn, esq. publisher, of Great Marlborough street.

*July 10.* At Brussels, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of W. Harvey, esq. and grand-daughter of the late Adm. Sir E. Harvey, K.B. of Walmer.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 21 to July 18, 1837.

| Christened.                                   | Buried.     |        |         |             |     |
|---|-------------|--------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Males 4085                                    | Males 602   | } 1154 | Between | 2 and 5     | 118 |
| Females 4181                                  | Females 552 |        |         | 5 and 10    | 52  |
|   |             |        |         | 10 and 20   | 39  |
|   |             |        |         | 20 and 30   | 94  |
|   |             |        |         | 30 and 40   | 107 |
|   |             |        |         | 40 and 50   | 109 |
| Whereof have died under two years old ... 385 |             |        |         | 50 and 60   | 111 |
|   |             |        |         | 60 and 70   | 90  |
|   |             |        |         | 70 and 80   | 104 |
|   |             |        |         | 80 and 90   | 22  |
|   |             |        |         | 90 and 100  | 2   |
|   |             |        |         | 100 and 110 | 1   |

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 21.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 61 2   | 27 5    | 23 11 | 35 11 | 39 7   | 41 1  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. July 26.

|                |  |                   |  |
|----------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Kent Bags      | 3 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>  | Farnham (seconds) | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>   |
| Sussex         | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>   | Kent Pockets      | 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>  |
| Essex          | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>   | Sussex            | 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> |
| Farnham (fine) | 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> | Essex             | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>   |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 22.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

#### SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|        |  |                          |  |
|--------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Beef   | 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> | Lamb                     | 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> |
| Mutton | 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> | Head of Cattle at Market | July 24.   |
| Veal   | 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | Beasts                   | 2,035 Calves 205                                   |
| Pork   | 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | Sheep & Lambs            | 27,380 Pigs 440                                    |

#### COAL MARKET, July 24.

Walls Ends, from 21*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 3*d.* to 20*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 50*s.* Mottled, 56*s.* Curd, 70*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 219. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 200. — Kennet and Avon, 24. — Leeds and Liverpool, 575. — Regent's, 164. — Rochdale, 119. — London Dock Stock, 534. — St. Katharine's, 88. — West India, 95. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 207. — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 78. — Globe Insurance, 143. — Guardian, 32. — Hope, 54. — Chartered Gas Light, 46. — Imperial Gas, 44. — Phoenix Gas, 22. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United, 25. — Canada Land Company, 33. — Reversionary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, 1837, to July 25, 1837, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |          | Fahrenheit's Therm. |               |                    |       |                   |          |               |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.            | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.      |
| Jun.                | °                  | °     |                   | in. pts. |                     | July          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |               |
| 26                  | 61                 | 67    | 52                | 30, 29   | cloudy, fair        | 1             | 64                 | 73    | 56                | 29, 93   | fair          |
| 27                  | 56                 | 66    | 49                | , 20     | do. do.             | 2             | 53                 | 64    | 58                | , 90     | do. cloudy    |
| 28                  | 58                 | 68    | 53                | , 17     | do. do.             | 3             | 56                 | 69    | 58                | , 80     | do. do.       |
| 29                  | 59                 | 72    | 60                | , 10     | fair                | 14            | 62                 | 72    | 62                | , 94     | cldy.sh.thu.  |
| 30                  | 68                 | 76    | 53                | , 11     | do.                 | 15            | 68                 | 62    | 54                | , 84     | do. heavy do. |
| Ju. 1               | 58                 | 64    | 49                | , 30     | do.                 | 16            | 64                 | 68    | 56                | , 94     | cloudy, do.   |
| 2                   | 59                 | 68    | 58                | , 23     | do.                 | 7             | 67                 | 70    | 57                | , 96     | do. do.       |
| 3                   | 64                 | 74    | 58                | , 17     | do.                 | 8             | 64                 | 67    | 60                | , 80     | do. do.       |
| 4                   | 65                 | 70    | 59                | , 12     | do. cloudy,         | 9             | 66                 | 69    | 59                | , 80     | do. do.       |
| 5                   | 66                 | 74    | 64                | , 15     | do. do. rain        | 20            | 63                 | 68    | 57                | , 88     | do.           |
| 6                   | 64                 | 72    | 68                | , 10     | do.                 | 2             | 64                 | 70    | 57                | 30, 00   | fair          |
| 7                   | 60                 | 70    | 57                | , 20     | do.                 | 22            | 62                 | 74    | 59                | , 08     | do.           |
| 8                   | 68                 | 77    | 57                | , 13     | do.                 | 23            | 74                 | 80    | 64                | , 30     | fine, cloudy, |
| 9                   | 59                 | 64    | 53                | , 15     | do.                 | 24            | 62                 | 75    | 65                | , 10     | do. do.       |
| 10                  | 62                 | 74    | 53                | 29, 90   | do.                 | 25            | 60                 | 73    | 67                | , 10     | do.           |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27 to July 25, 1837, both inclusive.

| June & July. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3½ per Cent. 1818. | 3½ per Cent. Reduced. | New 3½ per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Old S. Sea Annuities. | South Sea Stock. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills, £1000. |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 27           |             | 91½                  |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 36 38 pm.    | 36 38 pm.         |
| 28           |             | 91                   |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  |                 |                       |                  |              | 36 38 pm.    | 36 38 pm.         |
| 29           |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 36 38 pm.    | 36 38 pm.         |
| 30           |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 30 34 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 1            |             | 91                   |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 32 34 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 2            |             | 91½                  |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  |                 |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 33 35 pm.         |
| 3            |             | 91½                  |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 4            |             | 91½                  |                      |                    | 98½                   |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 33 35 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 5            |             | 90½                  |                      |                    | 98                    |                  | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 34 36 pm.    | 32 34 pm.         |
| 6            |             | 90½                  | 90½                  |                    | 98½                   | 97½              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 35 37 pm.    | 35 37 pm.         |
| 7            |             | 91½                  | 90½                  |                    | 98½                   | 98               | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 36 39 pm.    | 37 39 pm.         |
| 8            |             | 91½                  |                      |                    |                       |                  |                 |                       |                  |              |              |                   |
| 10           | 209½        | 91½                  | 91                   |                    | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             | 89½                   |                  | 258½         | 40 42 pm.    | 40 42 pm.         |
| 11           | 209½        | 91½                  | 90½                  | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 43 45 pm.    | 43 45 pm.         |
| 12           | 209½        | 91½                  | 90                   | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 258½         | 42 44 pm.    | 45 42 pm.         |
| 13           | 208½        | 91½                  | 90½                  |                    | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 255½         | 44 41 pm.    | 44 40 pm.         |
| 14           | 208         | 91½                  | 91                   | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             | 89½                   | 101½             | 256          | 43 41 pm.    | 41 43 pm.         |
| 15           | 208         | 91                   | 91                   | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 43 41 pm.    | 41 43 pm.         |
| 17           | 209         | 91½                  | 91½                  |                    | 98½                   | 98½              |                 |                       | 101½             |              | 41 42 pm.    | 40 42 pm.         |
| 18           | 208½        | 91                   | 90½                  | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 256½         | 41 43 pm.    | 41 43 pm.         |
| 19           | 208½        | 91                   | 91                   | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 42 44 pm.    | 42 44 pm.         |
| 20           | 209         | 91                   | 91                   |                    | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 46 44 pm.    | 44 46 pm.         |
| 21           |             | 91                   | 91½                  | 99½                | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 256½         | 48 46 pm.    | 46 48 pm.         |
| 22           | 210         | 92                   | 91½                  |                    | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             | 90½                   |                  | 257½         | 49 pm.       | 47 49 pm.         |
| 24           | 210         | 92                   | 91½                  |                    | 98½                   | 98½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 258          | 46 48 pm.    | 46 48 pm.         |
| 25           | 210         | 92½                  | 91½                  |                    | 99½                   | 99½              | 14½             |                       |                  | 258          | 46 49 pm.    | 47 49 pm.         |

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





THE LAMP OF THE LAMP.





THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.  
SEPTEMBER 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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| <i>Embellished with Representations of the FONT in DARENTH CHURCH, Kent; an ANCIENT TOMB in ROCHESTER Cathedral; and a SEAL found near BEDFORD.</i>   |         |

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CERGIEL states; "In the month of March I was at Wisbeach, and happening to hear that an old woman in the almshouse had been present when Eugene Aram was apprehended at Lynn in the year 1757, I paid her a visit. She informed me, that at the time of his being apprehended, she was a girl of eleven years of age; that he was put into the chaise handcuffed, and that the boys of the school were in tears; that he was much esteemed by them, having been used to associate with them in their play-hours. Perhaps, as usher, this was part of his office. I merely give her words. She said, that the picture of his person in the Newgate Calendar, is the express image of him; and she mentioned (what I had heard before, but not with her peculiar phrase) that he always wore his hat *bangled*, which she explained 'bent down, or alouched.' In Bailey's Dictionary, (my constant resource in difficulties,) I find 'Bangle-eared, hanging down, flag-eared.' One remark she made, which I think very interesting, and worthy of record. She said, that it had been observed, that in looking behind him he never turned his head or his person partly round, but always turned round *at once, bodily*. I give you her very words. Has any poet, any observer of nature, ever depicted this instance of fear mustering up resolution? I do not remember any description of the kind. How thankful would Mr. Bulwer have been for the anecdote, could he have received it in time! How quickly would Sir Walter Scott have noted it down! Few people in a morning gossip learn a new anecdote of human nature; and, grateful for it, I record the old lady's name—Beatley.

C. W. L. remarks: "In your last number, (p. 144,) was a dissertation on a passage respecting Ireland in the Life of Agricola, by Tacitus. It may be worth while to mention the reading in other editions than those there quoted. In that without date, but assigned to 1470, it stands. "Solum cœlumque et ingenia cultusque hominum haud multum a Britannia differt. In melius aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti." The edition of 1515 has the same reading, except there is a comma at 'differt'; and in both, 'in melius' clearly refers to 'aditus portusque'; and that the harbours of Ireland were more frequented than those of this country, if we consider the quantity of gold it produced, is very probable; but when the whole passage is considered, it can by no con-

struction be made to confer the praise of superior refinement on either country."

W. remarks: "In June, p. 688, you have recorded the death of the Hon. Randal Plunkett, eldest son of Lord Dunsany. There was certainly a rumour some time since circulated in the Newspapers of this gentleman's death, but it turned out to be without foundation. Another error to which I would direct your attention is, that of calling (July, p. 92) the late Mr. Thomas Cayley Shadwell, of Gray's Inn, a Barrister. This gentleman was a Solicitor, and I believe, half brother to the Vice-Chancellor."

INDAGATOR HERALDICUS inquires for any information respecting the family of *Furber*, and particularly what arms they bore. It appears that a family of this name antiently existed in the county of Cumberland; for I find Alan and Henry le Fourbour mentioned as holding lands in that county. (Rotul. Orig. temp. Edward III.) and Henry le Fourbour is therein also stated to have held a messuage, with appurtenances, in the town of Berwick. The Calendar of the Patent Rolls, (19 Edward III. part. 3. m. 24.) states, that the king confirmed to Robert le Fourbour, in tail general, one bovaté of land, two messuages, and forty-three acres of meadow in Ouchthorpe, in the ville of Stanleigh, to hold of the king by the service of one rose. And I find in Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, that Henry de Furber was manucaptor of Robert de Grenesdale, citizen returned for Carlisle, 24 Edw. I. It seems that some of the same name existed also in the West of England; for Robert le Furbour was manucaptor of various persons returned to Parliament for Malmesbury, in the 1st, 7th, 15th, and 33d Edw. I. Thomas le Fourbour was manucaptor of Angerus Bustard, burgess returned for Totnes, 15 Edw. II.; and one of the same name was appointed Collector of the Customs upon Wool, &c. in the port of Exeter, by commission tested at Westminster, 16th July, 20th Edw. II. If I am not misinformed, a family of this name still existed at no very remote period, of whom I find that John Furber, esq. was appointed Major in the 3d Foot Guards, on the 30th Sept. 1760."

The acceptable communications of G. M. have been received.

The Corbridge latten dish was of foreign manufacture; we will explain further next month.



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HUMAN LIFE.

By the AUTHOR OF "TREMAINE" AND "DE VERE." 3 VOLS. 1837.

AMIDST the multitudinous host of writers, male and female (without mentioning maids of honour\*), who pour out their shoals of novels, romances, and every variety of fictitious history, and who are commonly believed to receive a richer reward for their labours than any other class of the *proletarii* of the publishers; there is no one, we think, who has brought to his pleasing occupation a mind more enriched with the best knowledge, drawn from the study of books; an experience of life more various and mature; an observation more attentive, or a taste more elegant and exact, than the author of Tremaine; if the test of merit in a work be that *decies repetita placebit*; that it often recalls us to its pages, and by a kind of intellectual fascination compels us to wander again and again over scenes that are familiar to us; if we can draw instruction and delight from its passages of moral wisdom and well-selected description, long after the outline or even details of the story have ceased to interest or surprise; if the sentiments please, the opinions instruct, and the arguments convince; if we can find an amusement in tracing the favourite studies and pursuits of the author, sometimes in his language (perhaps a word dropt from Shaftsbury or Temple); by his quotations (a sentiment from Montaigne, in his quaint, picturesque style); sometimes by a casual hint, and sometimes by a well-sustained opinion; if the moral landscape which we have contemplated recurs to the mind with all the dewy freshness and vernal bloom in which we first beheld it; if the pictures of society are such as to draw us again into their pleasing circle, and are not seldom recalled to memory by associations apparently casual, and resemblances suggested by the activity of a delighted fancy;—the work of such an author may be considered as a valuable and authentic addition to our stores of amusement and instruction,

And hence the charm historic scenes impart,  
Hence Tiber awes and Avon melts the heart;  
Aërial forms, in Tempe's classic vale,  
Glance through the gloom, and whisper in the gale.  
'Twas ever thus ———.

The volumes that are now before us yield, we think, neither in justness of design nor happiness of execution, to their predecessors: various pictures of human life, and different portraits of characters, are drawn, parts of which—their leading features—have been evidently suggested by the observation of the writer,—characters whom he has met with in the saloon, or in the senate house, in the varied walks of public or private life, and which are not distorted and disfigured by exaggerated attempts at effects and contrasts too violent to be true. Nor is our pleasure, as they pass in review before us, at all diminished by believing that here and there we discover the real features of some character not unwelcome to our recollections, under the half-transparent mask of a graceful fiction, and recognize the well-known outline of the form beneath the opening foldings

\* Horace Walpole divided mankind into Males, Females, and Maids of Honour.

of the robe. Are we wrong in our surmise, when we imagine that we see under the character of the Master of Littlecote, the amiable, the enlightened, the injured Hastings? And are there not some features, but perhaps too severe, that seem drawn for the late Mr. Coleridge, in the tutor of Lord S.? and which, if it be so, is *the solitary passage we would willingly see removed*. Upon the whole, Mr. Ward (for why should we conceal from public gratitude a name that cannot be mentioned without respect, as well for the refinement of the mind of the writer, the elevation of his sentiments, and the purity of his taste, as for the sober and sound religious views that harmonize the whole), has in the present work fully sustained his previous reputation, and has given a work to the public, which deserves to be remembered, long after the great mass of creations contemporary with his have melted into obscurity; and which will be found on our shelves beside the honourable names, we know none higher, yet all females, of Inchbald and Austin, of Burnet and of Ferriar. We will now turn our attention to one or two of the tales.

The first story is called Atticus, or the Retired Statesman, and the interest of it turns on the endeavour to recall to the duties of active life, and to the support of a disorganized and divided party, one who had once filled honourable employments in the service of his sovereign; but who, guided by his characteristic moderation, had taken leave of his former pursuits, and retired into the privacy of a country life, to cultivate his quiet tastes and the natural and philosophic disposition of his mind, and to prepare himself for a better world. It was believed by his friends that he would not be proof against the usual temptations of power and interest, which had seduced other statesmen back to a world they had professed to abandon.

He chides the tardiness of every post,  
Pants to be told of battles won or lost;  
Blames his own indolence, observes, tho' late,  
'Tis criminal to leave a sinking State:  
Flies to the levee, and, receiv'd with grace,  
Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place.

The description of the rural mansion which Atticus had selected for his residence, and which he had called 'Llirias,' from Gil Blas, with the scenery around it, is lightly and pleasantly touched off. The stone bridge of four arches with the river *rattling* below, the adjacent water mill, the long ascent through umbrageous trees, and the group of country girls at the door, form a pretty painter's landscape.

"We entered a handsome library, rather large for a hermit, and furnished with all appliances for its purpose; and from its old fashioned windows we beheld a gay and variegated garden, or court of flowers, whose perfume scented the whole air without, and regaled all within. This with a fountain murmuring in the middle, and freshening all with its foam, made me fancy myself in the Temple of Flora."

The first conversation turns on gardens, and the pleasure they afford to the natural taste and unembarrassed mind.

"The ground immediately under the windows of the library was a perfect paradise of sweets, arising indeed from very simple flowers, but set off too with ornament; partaking more of the Italian style than perhaps would have been approved by Kent or Repton, though by no means of the school of Le Nôtre, between which two schools it puzzled the amiable author of 'Les Jardins' to decide.\* There were

\* "Je ne décide pas entre Kent et Le Nôtre." See the exquisite little poem "Les Jardins" of Delille. If the reader wish to examine the taste of Le Nôtre, let him



here some classical urns, statues, marble balustrades, and fountains, giving richness, but without destroying nature; and some, but very few, expensive exotics. In fact, my friend was simple (perhaps too simple), and even frugal in his tastes. To say nothing of the rose, the queen of

the garden, he found pleasure in the humble, though gay polyanthus; the still more humble daisy; the ranunculus, auricula, anemone; the glowing violet, 'infant of the spring;' and even primroses and marigolds dotted and adorned his many-coloured beds."

The mention of Le Nôtre suggested that of his master Louis XIV.

"I was not without the hope that the public character and conduct of that monster of pride, by exciting the public virtue and patriotism of Atticus, might come in aid of my object. At least, I thought it had better chance of doing so than philosophy and gardening, which now seemed so much to absorb him. I had indeed resolved to examine him shrewdly, and search whether something of old ambition, and the raciness of power and party, might not still remain, a lurking ember in his heart, to be blown hereafter into flame. But in vain. All I could get from him was, that Louis was like his prototype Nebuchadnezzar, an image of selfishness, ostentation and cruelty, allowed by Providence, for inscrutable purposes, to be a pest to mankind. 'He was the Assyrian,' exclaimed Atticus, 'of Holy Writ; like him the 'rod of anger' of the Almighty, and like him, perhaps, greeted on his arrival in hell by all other preceding 'rods,'—who, we are told, rose from their thrones to receive him, and expressed wonder that one so great should be condemned like them.'

"Seeing me moved with curiosity at this not obvious but forcible allusion, Atticus asked if I did not recollect the sublime imagery of Isaiah, when he recounts the arrival of this Assyrian in Hades. 'Hell from beneath is moved for to meet thee at thy coming: it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth: it has raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations. Art thou also become as weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! 'Our friend repeated these stirring verses in a tone so glowing, and a manner so fervid, that I really felt myself almost as enthusiastic as he; and I thought no more about Louis XIV. except to ponder how he and all other heroes of the world, kings, ministers, partizans, or fine ladies, must sink into nothing under such considerations. It had also another effect; as, when I observed how earnest our friend was in this burst, I began to think in despair of the event of my mission."

The love of gardening calls up the recollection of the eminent men who have dignified it by their approbation, and found pleasure in its simple amusements after the ambition of life had faded away; of Addison, the mild and virtuous moralist; of Bolingbroke, of Temple, and of the poet of Chertsey.

Le sage à son jardin destine ses vieux ans.

And then Atticus moralizes not inelegantly, nor unprofitably, on the fleeting and unsubstantial pageantry of all objects that centre in merely worldly views.

"'No! no! There are no orators, aristocrats, or exclusives in Heaven, whatever we may think of it.' 'All this is incontestible,' said I; 'but do you mean that, because all must quit the world, we are not to attend to its interests while in it?' 'Clearly not,' he replied; 'but the difficulty is to distinguish between the world's interests and our own. A grandiloquent minister, finding his grandeur in a little danger, cries out, 'Vain pomp

and glory of the world, I hate you!' He assures his audience that he took office against his will, knowing that he was too old for it; *but he must not abandon the king*. He therefore remains a little longer; that is, as long as he can. Another grandee has also a *duty* to perform (of course to the country), and cannot refuse to save that country, by refusing to coalesce with the party that is uppermost. A third suddenly discovers that he has been

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refresh himself with the plates of "Les belles maisons de la France."—AUTHOR.  
Or let him go to Kensington Gardens (?) or Greenwich Park, which were laid out by him.—EDIT.

in error all his life, *but has become open to conviction*; that is, he sacrifices all the principles for which he had fought for years when his friends were in power, but, in consequence of this conviction, sides against them now they are out! These are admirable examples; but, my good friend, would you have me one of these?' 'By no means,' I said; 'but when have I endeavoured to make you change your principles or your friends?' 'I must do so,' he replied, 'if, having been patrician all my life, I join men who ally themselves with persons whose known, and indeed undenied, object is the destruction of the constitution. These are the *servilities*, not the *honours* of ambition; but were they not so, for the graver reason which

I gave you, of attending to my own quiet after doing some duty in the world, I have little virtue in refusing to return to it.' 'Can study and retirement then make up for all that you renounce?' 'I speak advisedly,' returned he, 'and, probably, with more knowledge of myself than a very considerable bishop and scholar, who said, he never would be tempted by the sweets of preferment to sacrifice his philosophical freedom.\* This at any time; but in the present day, and in the total dearth of that real patriotism which once I witnessed and was proud to support, my exclamation is,

'Ill-weaved ambition, how much art thou shrunk!''

Atticus then shews that the tranquillity of his retirement does not necessarily plunge him in solitude, or render him useless or inattentive to the interests of his fellow-creatures.

"In retreat, (says Blair,) a more refined and enlarged mind leaves the world behind it, feels a call for higher pleasures, and seeks them in retirement. The man of public spirit has recourse to it in order

to form plans for general good; the man of genius to dwell on his favourite themes; the philosopher to pursue his discoveries; and the saint to improve himself in grace."

It may be presumed after this, that the attempt to recall the retired statesman to his closed ambition were little less than hopeless; for he has the best of the argument throughout; yet, being renewed next day, it calls out some pertinent observations on existing things.

"Far, very far," observed Atticus, "from undervaluing a noble ambition, or even the splendour of a court which I may be thought no longer able to enjoy; on the contrary, giving the fullest meed of praise to many honourable and energetic men, who are, and will continue to be, the benefactors of their country—I have yet seen, among all parties, so many fools fill the public eye as if they really had sense, and so many hypocrites obtain honours as if they were honest men; and I have also seen so many of what they call *well-meaning* people, run headlong into the jaws opened for them by scoundrels; that I am content to be out of the world, not from indifference to what may happen in it, but because I feel, with a real patriot, a real poet, and a real lover of mankind, that,

'When vice prevails, and impious men bear away,

The post of honour is a private station.'

By this I do not mean to allude to those who now nominally govern,—who are neither more vicious, nor more impious, than others, though their ambition is of a more dangerous character than what we have formerly known; but I do allude to the mob, whom (alas for them!) they have made their masters, and whom they will find, before they are aware of it, the children of both Impiety and Vice. In this predicament I feel more than ever the propriety of retreat, and more than ever, with the great Bard, exclaim that,

'Often to our comfort shall we find,  
The stranded beetle in a safer hold  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.'"

There is much more of elegant dialogue, of pleasing quotation, and of well-chosen illustration and example, as the story proceeds; but as we conceive that the majesty of solitude is fully vindicated, for which the Picture Gallery pleads as eloquently as the Garden had done; and as Adam Smith, Malthus, and Miss Martineau are called in in vain to oppose them, we must leave Atticus master of the field, and pass on to another

\* Bishop Watson.



subject. The next tale is called St. Lawrence, and is dedicated in a short address to the late Duchess of Buckingham, of whom it is justly as well as elegantly said, "that she was taken from the world which her presence may be said to have blessed, as well as adorned." The scene is laid at Castle Campbell, which stood beetling on a rock overhanging the sea, near the Moll of Cantyre, in Scotland. A terrific storm, that shakes the battlements of the old castle, introduces a traditionary story of a noted murderer and robber, 'Sawny Bean,' the discovery and punishment of whose guilt leads naturally to the subject of a *Providential interference in human events*. When the question is asked, if there are any instances that are incontestibly authenticated, the answer is drawn, among others, more particularly from the case of Lord Lyttelton, the general outline of which is well known, but which is here given with many variations and particulars, from the mouth of the person to whom he is supposed to have appeared, Mr. Miles Peter Andrews; and which is far too remarkable not to form a distinguishing feature in the history of immediate interposition by means of apparitions; being, from the proximity of time since it occurred, from the clearness of the narrative and the intelligence and respectability of the person on whose testimony it rests, such as to make it difficult to point out in what way the senses or intelligence of the observer could have been deceived, or where any great inaccuracy fatal to the truth of the evidence could have crept in.

"I had often heard much, and read much, of Lord Lyttelton's seeing a ghost before his death; and of himself, as a ghost, appearing to Mr. Andrews; and one evening, sitting next to that gentleman, during a pause in the debates of the House of Commons, I ventured to ask him whether there was any, and what truth, in the detailed story so confidently related. Mr. Andrews, as perhaps I ought to have expected, did not much like the conversation; he looked grave and uneasy, and I asked pardon for my impertinent curiosity. Upon this, he very good-naturedly said, it is not a subject I am fond of, and least of all in such a place as this; but if you will come and dine with me, I will tell you what is true, and what is false. I gladly accepted the proposal, and I think my recollection is perfect as to the following narrative.

"Mr. Andrews, in his youth, was the boon companion, not to say fellow rake, of Lord Lyttelton, — who, as is well known, was a man distinguished for abilities, but also for a profligacy of morals which few could equal. With all this he was remarkable for what may be called unusual cowardice, in one so determinedly wicked. He never repented, yet could never stifle his conscience. He never would allow, yet never could deny, a world to come; and he contemplated with unceasing terror, what would probably be his own state in such a world, if there was one. He was always melancholy with fear, or mad in defiance; and probably his principal misery here, was,

that with all his endeavours, he never could extinguish the dread of an hereafter.

"He once came down to breakfast, pale with the agony he had suffered in a dream, which at first he would not reveal. It turned out that for his sins he thought he was inclosed in a globe of iron, of the dimensions of the earth, heated red hot. At that time all the world were execrating Mrs. Brownrigg, who was hanged for whipping one of her apprentices, a little girl, to death. Lord Lyttelton had the greatest hatred to her very name; and to aggravate his punishment, he thought this wretch was inclosed with him in his globe of hot iron. An imagination so strong could not but be active, inquiring, restless; all which, added to his fears, made him harp incessantly upon the question of a future life. He used often to discuss it with his friend Andrews, to whom he at last said, 'Well! if I die first, and am allowed, I will come and inform you.' This was but a little before his death. That death was attended with so many mysterious reports of ghosts, warnings, and prophecies, most of them such entire inventions, that I shall not trouble the company with them, but hasten to Mr. Andrews's part of the story."

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"Andrews was at his house at Dartford, when Lord Lyttelton died at Pitt Place, Epsom, thirty miles off. Andrews's house was full of company, and he expected Lord Lyttelton, whom he

had left in his usual state of health, to join them the next day, which was Sunday. Andrews himself feeling much indisposed on the Saturday evening, retired early to bed, and requested Mrs. Pigou, one of his guests, to do the honours of the supper table. He admitted that when in bed he fell into a feverish sleep, but was waked between eleven and twelve by somebody opening his curtains. It was Lord Lyttelton in a night-gown and cap, which Andrews recognised. He also plainly spoke to him, saying, he was come to tell him *all was over*.

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"Now it seems, that Lord Lyttelton was fond of horse-play, or what we should call *mauvaise plaisanterie*; and having often made Andrews the subject of it, the latter had threatened him with manual chastisement the next time it occurred. On the present occasion, thinking this annoyance renewed, he threw the first things he could find, which were his slippers, at Lord Lyttelton's head. The figure retreated towards a dressing-room, which had no ingress or egress, except through the bed-chamber; and Andrews, very angry, leapt out of bed to follow it into the dressing-room. It was not there. Surprised, he returned to the bed-room, which he strictly searched. The door was locked on the *inside*, yet no Lord Lyttelton was to be found. He was astonished, but not alarmed, so convinced was he that it was some trick of Lord Lyttelton; who he supposed had arrived according to his engagement, but after he, Andrews, had retired. He therefore rang for his servant, and asked if Lord Lyttelton was not come. The man said no. 'You may depend upon it,' replied he, out of humour, 'he is somewhere in the house, for he was here just now, and is playing some trick.' But how he could have got into the bed-room, with the door locked, puzzled both master and man. Convinced, however, that he was somewhere in the house, Andrews, in his anger, ordered that no bed should be

given him—saying he might go to an inn, or sleep in the stables. Be that as it may, he never appeared again, and Andrews went to sleep.

"It happened that Mrs. Pigou was to go to town early the next morning. What was her astonishment, having heard the disturbance of the night before, to hear on her arrival about nine o'clock, that *Lord Lyttelton had died the very night he was supposed to have been seen*. She immediately sent an express to Dartford with the news; upon the receipt of which, Andrews, quite well, and remembering accurately all that had passed, swooned away. He could not understand it, but it had a most serious effect upon him; so that, to use his own expression, he was not his own man again for three years.

"Such is this celebrated story, stripped of its ornaments and exaggerations; and for one, I own, if not convinced that this was a real message from Heaven, which certainly I am not, I at least think the hand of Providence was seen in it; working upon the imagination, if you please, and therefore suspending no law of nature (though that, after all, is but an ambiguous term); but still Providence, in a character not to be mistaken.

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"You will say, perhaps, that Andrews allows he was in a feverish sleep when disturbed by the appearance of his friend, and that such an appearance is in the very nature of an unhealthy dream. But you will observe that he was perfectly awake when he threw his slippers at his head; when he saw him retreat to the dressing-room; and when he got out of bed to follow him. But even if all this were merely fancy, may not Providence work by the instrumentality of fancy, as well as reality? And if the object be of sufficient importance, as I think I have it shown to be, and the event prove the character of the transaction, is it less Providence because set before the imagination instead of the senses?"

Another story, perhaps more interesting and certainly much less known, follows this, which is given from the authority and in the words of Sir Edward Nepean himself, who says it is the most extraordinary thing that ever happened to him.

"He went on to tell me, that one night, several years before, he had the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined. He was in perfect health; had dined early and moderately; had no care, nothing to brood over, and was perfectly self-possessed. Still he could not sleep, and from eleven till two in the morning had never closed an eye. It

was summer, and twilight was far advanced; and to dissipate the *ennui* of his wakefulness, he resolved to rise and breathe the morning air in the park. There he saw nothing but sleepy sentinels, whom he rather envied. He passed the Home Office several times, and at last, without any particular object, resolved to let himself in with his *pass key*.



The book of entries of the day before lay open upon the table, and in sheer listlessness, he began to read. The first thing appalled him—'A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution the next day.' It struck him that he had had no return to his order to send the reprieve; and he searched the minutes, but could not find it. In alarm he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing Street; knocked him up (it was then long past three), and asked him if he knew anything of the reprieve being sent. In greater alarm, the chief clerk could not remember. 'You are scarcely awake,' said Sir Evan; 'collect yourself; it must have been sent.'

"The chief clerk said he did now recollect he had sent it to the clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

"'Good,' said Sir E. 'but have you

his receipt and certificate that it is gone?'

"'No!'

"'Then come with me to his house; we must find him, it is so early.' It was now four, and the clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery Lane. There was no hackney coach, and they almost ran. The clerk of the crown had a country house, and meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at the visit of the Under-Secretary at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"'My God!' cried the clerk of the crown, 'the reprieve is locked up in my desk.' It was brought; Sir Evan sent to the post office for the trustiest and fleetest express; and the reprieve reached York the next morning, at the moment the unhappy people were ascending the cart."

It cannot be denied that this story is one which it is difficult to unravel according to the common coincidences and natural relation of things; and it is not to be forgotten that the account of it comes with none of the vagueness of common report, or with the little alterations, additions, or changes that are perhaps insensibly made by narrators; but it has the authenticity of the chief agent himself. We now turn from the marvellous impressions made on the *waking* mind, to an account of a *dream* which as to the fact, and its important consequences, defies criticism, since it was not but known from hearsay, but the truth of all its parts has been examined by the author.

"It happened some thirty or more years ago, when in my young days I used to attend as a grand jurymen at Lancaster. There had been a sad murder committed upon a young person of the name of Horrocks, which, from his being very amiable, created more than ordinary interest and curiosity. He was found robbed, and his head beaten in with bludgeons, near the gate of a field belonging to a farmer of good repute, who was in the midst of his harvest. It was by no means late, being in fact a clear autumnal evening; which increased the sense of danger, as well as indignation, of the neighbourhood. Strict, long, and incessant search was made for the murderers; great rewards offered, without success; yet the interest and the search continued for months.

"Horrocks had a very particular friend, a weaver, and a Methodist like himself. The grief, as well as eagerness of this man to discover the murderer, seemed interminable; he brooded over it morning, noon, and night; but six months elapsed, and no discovery took place.

"At length one night he waked in  
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great agitation, and told his wife that God had revealed to him in a dream, that Samuel Longwith, of Bolton, was the murderer of Horrocks. This Longwith, be it observed, was a man with whom he had no acquaintance, whom he had scarcely ever seen, and who lived twenty miles off.

"The wife, thinking this the mere wandering of a mind absorbed with one melancholy idea, begged him to be composed, and not indulge fancies so injurious to another. He listened to her, and fell again asleep, but again waked with greater horror, saying he had had the same dream, and was now so sure he was right, that he resolved to set out instantly for Bolton, and apply for a warrant against Longwith. He did so, and offered his deposition to a magistrate, who very properly refused it for want of proof.

"The weaver retired in mortification, but passing through the market, met Longwith, whom he immediately desired to go to a public house with him, for he had something particular to communicate. There, locking the door he sat

once told him his errand. Longwith was seized with all the disorder of guilt—faintly denied the accusation—and in his confusion said he was innocent, FOR HE did not strike the blow. 'Then you know who did,' replied the weaver; and returning to the magistrate with this conversation, a warrant was granted, and the man was taken up and examined. For near three days he denied, but with prevarication enough to prevent his discharge. At length, after many hours spent in prayer, he desired to make confession. He then stated that he had been seduced by three persons to join them on a robbing expedition—that they took the road to Lancaster, where meeting Horrocks, who made resistance, his companions, not himself, beat him with bludgeons till he died.

"This confession came out before the Grand Jury, and, upon it, Longwith was brought to trial. The dream, and every thing deemed supernatural, was of course not recorded, and indeed not offered in evidence; but the accuser, the wife, and the magistrate who committed the prisoners, all bore testimony to the truth of the preliminaries I have narrated. I was at the trial, and the man, who was doggedly silent after being found guilty, again confessed his guilt just before his execution; to the no small satisfaction of the Judge (Rooke); who had no doubts, but many fears, arising from the paucity of the evidence, and the peculiar nature of the facts which led to the discovery."

We think that all that can be said against this interesting history, of a real fact being discovered, and a hideous crime revealed, by a singular suggestion of the mind of a person almost a stranger to the criminal, is—that it is an *insulated* case, and that in the multitudinous combinations of the active fancy, *one might be a fortunate hit*; and this argument may be held good in the case of *dreams*; which could not come with the same conviction to the mind "as a real apparition" like that of Lord Lyttelton, *supposing it real*, and not the creation of a *feverish sleep*, as Mr. Andrews's might be. Now this case, our author has reserved for his last;—it is one of great interest, and is narrated with such perspicuity and force, as to keep the curiosity of the reader on its utmost stretch; indeed it is well worthy of Sir Walter Scott himself. The scene is laid in Derbyshire at the house of a Mr. Offley, but the story is far too long for the narrow margin of our volume, and we must refer to the delightful work in which it appears, filling nearly an hundred of its pages. On this subject the author has reserved his opinion till towards the end of the volume, when he discusses it at length in a letter to a friend. He sets out with declaring that miracles such as those recorded in Scripture, and which are alterations and suspensions of the ordinary laws of nature, no longer exist: that they were exhibited for a peculiar purpose to a peculiar people living under God's immediate government, that they are insulated both as to fact and doctrine, and cannot enter into the theory of Universal Providence. The Jewish dispensation is at an end. Miracles are over. The earth will no longer open her mouth and swallow up rebels to any laws human or divine. We live under another polity, and the ways of God to man are altered from what they were in the times of Moses and the Judges. But at the same time 'not the less (says our author) do we reverence and believe the sublime authority which says that not a sparrow falls to the ground without the Father.' He therefore blames Sherlock and other divines for confining their theories and examples to the Old Testament and Jewish history, and from these authorities *alone* legislating for the rest of the world; and he says, "There is no regular detailed essay meeting and grappling with the cogent objections drawn from the incompatibility of a ruling power that foresees, and therefore (as it is affirmed) predestines, every thing, and the position that the will of man is free."

Now this assertion is not exactly true; because both Clarke and Reid have endeavoured to show, that there is no inconsistency between the



Divine Prescience and the freedom of human actions: and, indeed, long before, Saint Augustine came to the conclusion, at once philosophical and pious, "that we are not reduced to the necessity, either by admitting the prescience of God to deny the freedom of the human will, or by admitting the freedom of the will to hazard the impious assertion that the prescience of God does not extend to all future contingencies; but, on the contrary, we are disposed to embrace both doctrines, and, with sincerity, to bear testimony to their truth; the one, that our faith may be sound—the other, that our lives may be good." However, our author considers that Abraham Tucker, *alias* Edward Search, Esq. has wrestled manfully with the subject, and that his performance is so clear, simple, and convincing, that if it had been shorter and more methodical, it would have rendered any further attempt unnecessary. We cannot, however, pass over the opinion that is given of Tucker's works, and their value to the metaphysician, for their depth of thought, satisfactory conclusions, and power of illustration, without expressing some modest doubts on the propriety of this high eulogy. We have read the whole of Tucker's works, including even the scarcest, with attention, improvement, and delight. We think him a most able, as well as fascinating, writer: we think his moral disquisitions are ingenious and profound; his fancy, though quaint to the extreme limit of propriety, playful and amusing: and his style of illustration was the model on which Paley formed his: but we cannot find any firm ground for denying Dugald Stewart's character of him, as "an ingenious and well-meaning, but fanciful and superficial writer." However that may be, the solution borrowed from Tucker's reasoning would be this:—That an apparition does not necessarily imply *reality* (thus removing Mr. Coleridge's objection), but only an *appearance*, which being the offspring of fancy, brought about by second causes, and those second causes always foreseen, permitted, and approved by Providence at the creation of the World, all the object of such an appearance may be answered, and yet no law of Nature be suspended. No divines have satisfactorily distinguished (says the author) between an *interposing* Providence, and one that has silently and quietly provided for all events from the beginning of time; yet this is in fact the true question. God knew the proportions of all things he caused; their relations between, their effects upon one another, and the train of consequences eternally flowing through all time, that would follow from these effects from their first creation to the present moment, and all moments beyond it. These effects and relations thus generating one another, and influencing the actions of men without any *visible interference* of the original and First Cause, may be justly styled, as we do style them, *second causes*. In other words the author supports the argument, not of a Providence now *interposing* in the affairs of the World, but of one who originally *disposed* them, so as to work out his will through the concatenation of second causes, yet leaving free the will of man. The author has given many agreeable and well-selected illustrations of this doctrine—one of which we select, as it is brief, and will make the line of argument at once clear:

"Take, for example, the Gunpowder Plot. There God *foresaw* that the Catholics, by virtue of their *free agency*, would lay a plot to blow up the Parliament. Under the scheme he had formed for human action, he would not, or *could not* take away *this free agency*, but allowed

it to proceed: being, however, equally resolved that the plot should not succeed, he designed to defeat it: and, we have already agreed that, to defeat intention, is not to fetter free will. Now, there were various ways in which this might be done when the decree went forth at

the beginning of time. Second causes might have prevented the plot going so far as it did, or prevented it from being planned; but his foreknowledge pointed out another resource in the compunction, or private friendship, and gratitude towards Lord Mounteagle, which prompted the letter which occasioned the discovery

of the conspiracy. You will observe, that there was no interference with free will, no forced event—not a dream, infused for the purpose into any one's mind, but all arose from the regard of one of the conspirators for a friend whom he wished to save."

Again, speaking of the well-known story of Simonides :

"He was saved by the fiat, indeed, of Providence, but conceived and ordained at the beginning of Time, operating through an immense train of second causes, one begetting another, till the end was accomplished; and *not* by an insulated intervention resolved upon and adopted *pro re natâ*. Take another instance: Chartres ('for Chartres had reserve the hanging wall') was to be killed by the fall of a wall. That ruin could only fall at a given moment through a chain of the laws of physics. Here was the *second* cause of the fall; and, of course, it might be traced to that *first* act of the Creator, whatever it was,

from which all flowed. Then Chartres was to come under the ruin precisely when he did. Now, what brought him there?—we will say any fortuitous motive?—fortuitous to us in the end, but not fortuitous to the Creator; because all the second causes which brought him there, were foreseen, one after the other, as they flowed in succession from the first cause which set the rest in motion, and was itself set in motion by God."—"Hence, without any meddling with the laws of nature, or the free will of Man—without miracle or sudden interposition, Providence may have willed and *provided* for the death of Chartres."

Thus it is that our author holds there is very little difficulty in reconciling the foreknowledge of the Almighty with the free will of Man. "The accomplishment of many of the Prophecies," he says, "are at once decisive of this, so as I think to relieve us from all difficulty about the matter." The author, however, allows the following modification of his theory:

"But (answered Campbell) unless Heaven had *forced* these second causes, which you allow yourself would have been miracles, it could not be *sure* of their producing the effect intended, and they might have produced a contrary effect. How in that case?" "In that case, as I have already held," said St. Laurence, "a different course of events would have been plan-

ned." "The supposition is stupendous. Nothing less than that the free will of Man might force the Almighty to alter a plan." "To be consistent, I must go all that length," said St. Laurence; "and all that we can say is, that in choosing to create a being with free will, it was God's pleasure that it should be so."

We really and soberly think, that the reasoning of this last passage might have led the author to suspect, of what we are fully persuaded, the truth of Dugald Stewart's observation, that this subject is placed far beyond the reach of our faculties. To what strange and revolting speculations has the attempted solution of it led? We read in one writer, "that there may be some event, the foreknowledge of which implies an impossibility." Again, "Shall we venture to affirm that it exceeds the power of God to permit such a train of contingent events to take place as his own foreknowledge shall not extend to?"—while some eminent writers have apprehended that there is no absurdity in supposing that the Deity may, for wise purposes, have chosen to open a source of contingency in the voluntary actions of his creatures, to which no *prescience* can possibly extend. We see no advantage our author's arguments possess over those of a different kind: indeed, the immense and complicated extension of concatenated events, acting on each other through cause and effect from the commencement of the Creation, and including in it the most minute event as well as the most important, is such as the mind cannot contemplate without feeling itself unequal to the comprehension. Whether the



arguments in favour of a Providence always watching and directing, and occasionally *interfering* in the affairs of men, be more acceptable to our feelings, and more readily received by our understanding ; whether it may be thought less remote from our common opinions—more supported by analogies drawn from the Creator's constant regulation of the order of the *material* universe, as supposed by the most philosophic minds, from a more intimate knowledge of the higher principles of its structure, and its laws ; whether some very subtle disquisitions on the nature of this free will, some modifications, and some proposed divisions of its *powers* and *acts*, may have tended to lessen the weight of the difficulties of this high and abstruse subject, we will not venture to say : but when we view at last the termination of the arguments of many ingenious and many powerful minds ; when we find, after most refined speculations, and the finest analogies—after the most logical and accurate estimation of the meaning of the terms used in the disquisition, and after guarding their arguments with the most philosophical precision, they seem at length to doubt whether the very terms employed to express the Divine attributes are not ignorantly and erroneously applied ; and whether the word *foreknowledge* can be at all applied to a Being who is said to exist in *Eternity* (thus using a term belonging to *time* to express that which exists *out of time*), and, consequently, as there can be no future nor past, whether God does not see everything that ever will be, as *present*, by *intuition*, being the great I AM ;—when thus we see men flying from what they virtually acknowledge is above their capability of comprehending, to take shelter under a new hypothesis even more remote from their apprehension (for what is *Eternity* but a word of the meaning of which we can have no comprehension ?) ; then may we not justly unite with our great Poet in saying,—

— They reasoned high  
Of Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,—  
Fix'd fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,  
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost.

As for our ingenious and speculative author, when he professes that he sees no difficulty in reconciling God's foreknowledge with Man's free will, we should think that he means, that he finds it not difficult to form his hypothesis : but we do not see that he has advanced a step beyond those who acknowledge that the foreknowledge of actions may exist without any forcible effect upon them. This *disposition* of the Creator, for which he argues, going along with Man's free-agency, is incomprehensible by us : we believe it, as we believe other things, and apply the words to the nature of God, which we know must be true, because their not being true would involve an absurdity, yet must let the Truth remain as a mystery—at present inexplicable to us. We know that the terms Free Will and Foreknowledge are not terms *contradictory* of each other ; therefore they both *may* exist, which they could not if they involved a contradiction ; we can put no limits to God's knowledge ; our conscience tells us that we are free agents ; and further than this the knowledge of Man does not extend. We may conjecture ; we may argue ; we may frame hypotheses ; we may make use of learned terms ; we may divide, and subdivide ;—but this will not increase our real knowledge, or enable us to penetrate into subjects placed as remote from the apprehension of our mental faculties as the Heaven of Heavens, the residence of the Deity, is placed beyond the ken of our visual organs. On every gate that closes the different vistas of human knowledge is written, in characters intelligible to our reason and approved

by our feelings, *noli altum sapere*. Though we acknowledge that the foreknowledge of God does not fetter nor confine the free will of Man, and does not, as it were, draw the event after it, yet it certainly supposes that event to be certain or necessary: the difficulty therefore is, that the event is under two separate masters, acting, apparently, independently of each other, and each with unlimited power. Our author's favourite solution of this abstruse speculation seems to lead towards a kind of universal fatalism; or, at least, to be inconsistent with the prescribed duty of prayer, which is surely formed on the supposition that God listens to the supplicatory petitions of his creatures; for we cannot agree with those who represent prayer as intended to be merely an opiate or medicine to the troubled and afflicted mind: but if it is said that the prayers themselves were also fore-ordained, and events adjusted afresh to these, then it presumes that God foresaw that which did not happen, but which would have happened had it not been arrested and changed by prayer; or in other words, he foresaw what did not take place: but then to suppose that the Deity prevents what he foresees by his prescience, is a contradiction; and that to know that a contingent event which he does not permit, would happen if permitted, cannot be called prescience, but is what the schoolmen designate by the term *scientia media*. If an action is foreseen, it shall happen; if it is prevented, of course, it will not happen; and therefore could not be foreseen. But perhaps it may be said that the term, a *contingent event*, is used relating to human knowledge; that an event contingent to us, may be certain to God, as a thing invisible to one person may be visible to another; yet this seems to be but another way of expressing our ideas of the difference between God's foreknowledge, or knowledge of the future, and our more limited knowledge of the present and the past. It has also been said, that the equivocal employment of the term *necessity* has caused a perplexity in the argument; and that here it relates to *knowledge* alone, and not to *power*, and means that of which there is no *moral doubt existing*; or, in other words, *which we are assured cannot but be*. This argument is drawn from the Deity's knowledge of the nature and disposition, and consequently of the motives of Man (just as we might say of an acquaintance—We know him well enough to be assured that he will act only so and so); but it seems hardly to meet or embrace the large circle in which the human will is, as it were, constantly moving to and fro.

But we really must break off—when we consider that the words themselves on which this controversy turns are so ambiguous and equivocal as to admit of many different meanings; such as *will, volition, necessity, possible, impossible, contingent, certain, can, must, may*, as pointed out first by Tucker,\* and after him by D. Stewart, and later writers;—we see, as an ingenious author expresses it, the disputants all bewildered in a maze of fruitless logomachy. We therefore put our hand upon our lips, and musing on the unfathomable mysteries of God's moral government † of the

\* See 'Fate, Free Will, and Foreknowledge; a fragment, by Edward Search, Esq.' 1763, cap. xxvi. and cap. xxx. &c. And see also Reid on the 'Powers of the Human Mind,' v. 3. p. 343. &c.

† Dr. Reid says, "That as God sometimes, as in miracles, acts contrary to the laws of Nature, so, perhaps, he often acts *without regard to them*, in the ordinary course of his providence." And again: "We know not but that in the ordinary course of God's providence, there may be particular acts of his administration that do not come under any general law of Nature, without speaking of miraculous events." He also says, "The *prescience* of the Deity must be different, not only in degree,



World, we humbly hope that we may make our will obedient to his decrees,—

As once he did, till disproportion'd Sin  
Jarr'd against Nature's chime, and, with harsh din,  
Broke the fair music that all creatures made  
To their great Lord, whose love their motive sway'd  
In perfect diapason, whilst they stood  
In first obedience, and their state of good.

#### DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. VIII. p. 14.)

April 9.—Dined at Mr. Jackaman's. Mr. Jermyn there, and a college of lawyers. Mr. Jermyn engaged in a history of Suffolk; had much antiquarian lore. The *Tollemache's* are the oldest family in Suffolk; then the *Rouse's* (Rufus); then the *Bedingsfeld's* and *Jerningham's*,—Rushbrook Hall reverting again to the Rushbrook family.

April 16.—Read *Marivaux's Paysan Parvenu*, and, though not new to me, was insensibly drawn along to peruse it to a very late hour. Though perfectly free from all grossness, its spirit is unquestionably licentious, and, I fear, in spite of Burke, that it is the more mischievous on this very account. The painting in particular passages is exquisite,—is inimitable; but still it is painting, and not like *Le Sage's* novels, the mirror to nature. Nor is it so much the subject that delights, as the incomparable skill evinced in the exhibition, furnishing a pleasure to the taste of a still higher order. The portrait which it presents of French gallantry is truly characteristic. Our own manners in the intercourse of the sexes, somehow furnish no such themes, even if we had a *Marivaux*\* to seize, or to describe them.

April 26.—Finished the first volume of *Johnson's Debates*. The particular features of the most prominent speakers are very distinguishable through the splendour in which Johnson has arrayed their eloquence. Pulteney, from his wit and fertility of fancy, must have been a most galling antagonist to Walpole. Walpole himself is very judicious, and his cause is most ably supported by Newcastle, and assailed by Argyle, in the House of Peers. Pitt's vehemence of contention in the debate, March 10, 1740, is thrilling, and personal acrimony is frequently most fierce against Walpole in both houses.†

but in kind, from any knowledge we have of futurity." And so Tucker, v. vol. 5. 24. "The orthodox attribute God's knowledge of contingent human actions to his being present throughout all futurity, rather than to his knowledge of their causes. The Socinians of those days asserted that human actions were unforeseen, and contingent even to God himself." p. 175.

\* See *Memoirs of Mad. de Genlis*, vol. ii. p. 201—2, for observations on the style and powers of *Marivaux*.—See also *Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son*, vol. iii. p. 30, 172.—*Dunlop's History of Fiction*, vol. iii. p. 260.—*Ogilvie on Composition*, l. p. 340.—*Life of Fielding* by Murphy, l. p. 12; and consult *Barante de la Littérature Française*, p. 119, and *Tableau de la Littérature par Victoire Fabre*, p. 112, 114.—Ed.

† On these debates see *Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 94, 130, and *Nichols's Preface*, (the Rise and Progress of the Gentleman's Magazine,) p. xxxi. "Johnson solemnly declared that the only part of his writings that gave him any compunction, was his account of the debates; but that at the time he wrote them, he did not think he was imposing on the world. The mode he said was to fix on a speaker's name, then to make an argument for him, and conjure up an answer. He wrote these debates with more velocity than any other part of his writings; often three columns of the Magazine within the hour. He once wrote ten pages in a single day."—See also

April 27.—Called on Pearson, who showed me a copy of the following extraordinary letter of *Capell Lofft's son*: "Madam (his mother-in-law is the person addressed), to spare Nancy the shock of what I am going to communicate, it will be necessary first to remove her into her own room, and afterwards to communicate it to her only by degrees, as if it had happened by accident. If the thing is not ordered in this manner, I am convinced, from what I know of the state of her mind and her feelings respecting me, having suffered so much lately from Henry's death, and being in suspense about Robert's fate, not having heard from him of so long a time, that the shock will prove too much for her, and be the means of her death. Before you receive this letter, I shall have put a period to my own existence! Nothing but the most strong and urgent reasons concurring to absolute necessity could have induced me to take that step. My body will be found in Woodsdell's grove. I wish what money may become due to me after Mr. Lofft's death may be equally divided amongst the poor people of the parishes of Troston and Stanton. I have no more to add but to thank you for all your kindnesses to me, and to assure you of my esteem and well-wishes. Nancy should be supported with religious prospects, and the hopes of meeting in a better state: and it will be best to continue the deception, as then her peace of mind will receive no disturbance from the event. I am, yours sincerely and affectionately, C. J. LOFFT. *Saturday Morning, April 18, 1812.* I request Mr. Lofft's pardon for this step." On the receipt of this letter, which was left with a cottager, Mr. Lofft hurried with a neighbour to the spot, but found him lifeless; his head shattered to pieces with a pistol which had burst!

April 29.—Pursued *Johnson's Debates*. The terms *Senate* for Parliament, *Assembly* for House, and *Emperor* for King, ought to have been abolished in this re-publication, with the other prettexts. They have a vile effect on ears accustomed to Parliamentary discussions. The savage acrimony with which Sir Robert Walpole was at last hunted down, exceeds any thing I think in modern political warfare. Is it possible, as stated in the upper House, that the House of Commons should be in the habit of calling in a Justice of the Peace to legalize the administration of an oath?

May 1.—In the 6th volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*, the narrative of the great *Council of the Jews* assembled at Agede in Hungary to ascertain whether Christ was come, or still to be expected, is extremely curious. They seem to have shown a very laudable disposition to come to a right conclusion; and no Protestant can blame their rejection of Christ in the shape it was proposed to them.—Pursued *Johnson's Debates*: In that of *Indemnifying Evidence*, May 20, 1742, Lord Bathurst very forcibly objects to the argument against innovation, that all the successive improvements in our Constitution, by which it has attained its present excellence, must have been innovations at the time, and could never have taken place, if, instead of applying to every grievance its proper remedy, their lordships' progenitors had amused themselves with turning over

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Coxe's *Life of Sir R. Walpole*, i. p. xlii. "The truth is, that Johnson constantly received notes and heads of speeches from persons employed by Cave, and particularly from Guthrie. The Bishop of Salisbury (Douglas) recollects to have seen several of these notes, which Guthrie communicated to him on the very day on which he obtained them, which were regularly transmitted to Johnson, and formed the basis of his orations."



Journals and hunting for precedents, of which it is certain there must have been a time in which they were not to be found. It is remarkable that Horace Walpole,\* the only time he appears in this volume, shows very characteristically his affected aristocratic contempt of authors; though owing himself all his reputation to this character. In the long debate in the Lords respecting the Army, the King is attacked for his partiality to Hanover, particularly by Lord Sandwich,† in stronger language, and with more open defiance, than I should have supposed would have been endured in Parliamentary discussion: all modern license is comparatively mild and respectful.

May 5.—Gardened in the morning; transplanting roses and watering: first warm day. Finished Johnson's Debates. The universal rage for drunkenness which appears to have prevailed in 1743, and of which the horrid effects are so vividly depicted in the debate on Spirituous Liquors, is very remarkable. I remember old Ryland (who might possibly have recollected this period) stating that he could never walk the streets of London, at noonday without finding many persons dead drunk on the pavement. The manufacture of these Debates is perhaps as strong a proof of the vigour, fertility, and resources of Johnson's mind as any work he ever executed: so much is on every occasion so ingeniously urged on both sides, that some principle besides reason seems necessary to determine the side we should be disposed to take. Lord Chesterfield's wit seems happily preserved in the last debate: his speech is by some mistake given to Lord Carteret.

May 10.—Looked over the 8th volume of the Harleian Miscellany.—A tract, entitled "*The Grand Concern of England explained*," is highly curious, as illustrating the manners of the times (it is dated 1673), and showing the strangely contracted notions then maintained on the subject of Political Economy. From a violent philippic in it against the newly introduced stage-coaches, it appears that it cost 40s. in Summer and 45s. in Winter to go from London to Exeter, Chester, or York, besides a shilling a piece to four coachmen; and that the journey occupied four days in the first case, and six in the latter. The fare to Northampton, it appears, was 16s., to Bristol 25s., to Bath 20s., to Salisbury 20s., and to Reading 7s.; lodgings for country gentlemen in Town are put at 5s. or 6s. a week; coals are proposed to be reduced to 22s. a chaldron.

May 12. Called at Frost's, and looked over some of his drawings. He observes that the local colouring, form, &c. of objects is perfectly *distinct* in the shade; but that it is impossible to give this effect in drawing, from the obliterating effect of the shadowing.

May 15.—Perused the Quarterly Review, No. 13. Under Mackenzie's Iceland, they deny that a *mountain* will not nourish more vegetation than its *base*, on the ground that it exhibits a larger surface, and that it is on the surface that trees and herbage grow. I believe this to be one of the cases where deeper reflection confirms the original opinion, which a shallower had exploded; but the reason is not accurately assigned. The true one is, that a slope furnishes a larger space for the expansion of the root and of the foliage, than the plain would do which forms its base; and, consequently, admits of more stems and blades than could be nourished on that base.

\* But this was Horace Walpole, the brother of Sir Robert. EDIT.

† We think that Mr. Green must have meant Lord Stanhope. EDIT.  
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May 20.—Finished *The Lady of the Lake*. The most beautifully resplendent in imagery, touching in pathos, and interesting in fable, of any of Scott's poems. The diagnosis of the Knight of Snowdon and the King of Scotland, though, of course, fully anticipated, delighted me as much, I think, as on the first perusal.

May 25.—Looked into a miscellany of poems called '*The Union*.' War-ton's Poem to Fancy strikingly evinces the bad effect of shuffling backwards and forwards in point of time, instead of pursuing that natural succession which I have maintained, under his authority, that Milton has observed in his *Allegro* and *Penseroso*.

May 29.—Sate by the river and looked into some poems in '*The Union*.' The Verses on a Lady's presenting a Gentleman with a Sprig of Myrtle, which were given to *Dr. Johnson* in all editions of his works, are here given to *Hammond*—certainly erroneously; for nothing can be more remote than their manly energy from the puling, whining, sickening ditties of that effeminate songster.

June 26.—Mr. Mitford called and spent two hours with me in pleasant literary chat. Dr. Parr showing off in his usual way in town, stating that Warburton's fame rested on the basis of his and Johnson's praise. Mr. M. regarded the fable or story as a very subordinate part in the composition of a poem; the mere thread on which the imagery and sentiment that constitute its charm are woven: but he could not solve the problem I put, of the surviving delight which arises from an unexpected and pleasing discovery in the plot, when the first surprise is over. Discussed the merits of Gray's Poetry: its great blemish, I observed, was a want of facility and grace, producing an irksome sensation on the reader from sympathy with the apparent labour which it cost the writer. He allowed that the imagery and sentiment were collected and congested, and not spontaneously flowing from a mind richly imbued. It was like a tessellated pavement compared to a picture. Would hear of no comparison between the powers of Fox and Burke. Thought that the latter approached very nearly to Lord Bacon, and resembled him much in mental character. Spoke highly of the literary honesty of Porson's mind, as well as of his other great qualities.

June 14.—Began Twining's Notes on Aristotle's Poetics, evincing much sagacity, acuteness, and taste, combined with a happy vein of genuine humour, and a most engaging simplicity of manner. The subject of *Criticism*, he justly observes, is necessarily connected in some degree with that of *Ethics*, and unless we understand all the moral language of any writer, we cannot be competent judges of his *Critical*. Certainly not, when the subject of moral sentiment is regarded as the object of taste. He properly and judiciously remarks, that we often translate the works of ancient authors by words to which we annex different ideas, and then raise objections and difficulties from our own mistakes. He justly considers Aristotle's derivation of the pleasure we receive from imitation, from the pleasure of adding to our stock of knowledge by recognition, as partial and unsatisfactory.

June 15.—Began *D. Stuart's Life of Robertson*. He remarks that he had little curiosity himself respecting the innocence or guilt of Mary; because, whatever judgment we may form on the subject, it leads to no general conclusion concerning human affairs, nor throws any new light on human character. This strongly marks the man. By aspiring at immaculate perfection, Stuart fails in facility, grace, and, above all, in that



enchancing vivacity which sheds an interest and charm on every theme, and is absolutely indispensable to the *agreement* of biographical memoirs. Hume's playfulness of manner contrasts sweetly with the stateliness and pomp of Robertson's.

June 17.—Led by the high praises bestowed on his style, looked into Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*. The third sentence of his preface:—"Even minute and remote events are objects of a curiosity, which being natural to the mind, the gratification of it is attended with pleasure," is a striking example of that artificial manner, which, like a falsetto in music, always leaves the mind dissatisfied with the result. How infinitely preferable is the phraseology which the occasion instantly suggests to a cultivated mind?

# JOURNAL OF ROBERT BARGRAVE, IN TURKEY.

(Continued from p. 24.)

[The last portion of the Journal having been broken off abruptly, it is necessary to repeat a few sentences.]

3<sup>d</sup>ly. LET me recollect (so far as I was a witness, or concern'd therein, and was inform'd from those I strongly credit) y<sup>e</sup> story of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide, who was afterwards put to death in London. Through his friends' assistance, and his own well fram'd pretences, hee procured a letter from his Maj<sup>y</sup> Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> to my L<sup>d</sup> Ambassad<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bendish, obligingly desiring S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> to restore S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide to his former possessions in the Morea, and to make him once more Consul for o<sup>r</sup> nation there; but not mentioning in the least any further com'ands or intent y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide should be Ambassad<sup>r</sup> in S<sup>r</sup> Thomas's place, nay, acknowledging S<sup>r</sup> Thomas in his Maj<sup>y</sup>'s superscription to be Ambassad<sup>r</sup>, and confirming it by his co'mands to him, that he should make S<sup>r</sup> Hen. Hide Consul of the Morea, alias deputy there under him. This letter being delivered to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas, all ready courses were taken for the fulfilling his Maj<sup>y</sup>'s com'ands, but, about the time appointed for audience hereabout with the vizier, his Lds<sup>ps</sup> was advertized y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide had intent to betray him in making farther pretences to y<sup>e</sup> embassy, saying, that he had a letter from his Maj<sup>y</sup> to the same purpose, and having acknowledged his letter to make him Consul, he must of consequence submit to y<sup>e</sup> same authority in his other letter to renew his embassy; thus he would make his Maj<sup>y</sup> a party in his treachery: hereupon his Lds<sup>ps</sup> invited S<sup>r</sup> Henry to a noble entertainment, and then took occasion before witness, to charge him upon his hon<sup>r</sup>, loyalty, and all strong engagements, to say if he had any real comiss<sup>ns</sup>, other than what he had shew'd him, by all which he affirm'd he had no higher comiss<sup>ns</sup> nor intention.

After this, upon some further information<sup>r</sup> his Lds<sup>ps</sup> sent Mr. Donington with a letter<sup>r</sup> to him, who, in his answer, gave, under his hand, his repeated denial; but all this while hee played his game y<sup>e</sup> more closely, and when he judg'd his foundation strong enough, he then proclaimed himself his Maj<sup>y</sup>'s Ambassador, and wee had certain information, even from those great rebels, who then undertook y<sup>e</sup> greatest villainies, and were to perform this exploit, y<sup>t</sup> he had made a contract with them on their parts to install him Ambassad<sup>r</sup>, and to give into his power y<sup>e</sup> merchants' persons and estates, and on his part to give them thereout the sum of P. 70,000, making about £75,000 English, for their so doing. Hereupon the merch<sup>ts</sup>, knowing the power these rebels then had, how boundless were their consciences, and, consequently, in w<sup>t</sup> danger their estates and persons were, they made a counter contract with the very same rebels, giving them a persuasive present in ready money: and thus grew y<sup>e</sup> conflict strangely high, in so much y<sup>t</sup> wherever o<sup>r</sup> parties met they were even at daggers drawing. But in the hight of all, to satisfy and clear myself in the whole matter, that I might have a thorough information touching Sir Henry, inviting his brother Dr. James Hide on purpose to a collation, but he refusing it from me, for fear perhaps of being poisoned, I threw myself upon him in proof of my fair intentions, and went with him to a supper, amongst a whole knot of S<sup>r</sup> Henry's party, where expressing the good esteem I had of Dr. Hide, from some former knowlege I had of him in Oxford, I assured him y<sup>t</sup> if he could satisfy me his brother had real comiss<sup>ns</sup> from his Maj<sup>y</sup> to be Ambassad<sup>r</sup>, I would not only submit to him, but would procure that my master Mr. Moseford, who was chiefly able to overthrow him, should

desist from moving against him; but he could only witness, that his brother said so, and y<sup>e</sup> he had indeed been with the King, and these sure were too weak arguments to draw any but disgusted persons from their obedience to S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Bendish, whom wee all knew to have commission from the King deceased, to have been a prisoner in the Tower in testimony of his loyalty, to be still cordially affected to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> succeeding, and to be a person of much hon<sup>r</sup>, true worth, and spotless reputation; whereas S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide, however he deserved it, had a fame sadly foul in matters of greatest moment, viz. of having poisoned divers merch<sup>ts</sup> under him in the Morea, and made use of their estates: too true it is they died near at the same time; and being dead, he seized what was left in their hands, and gave a sad acc<sup>t</sup> to those that own'd it; besides, I had kept divers years in my own hands these very writings by w<sup>ch</sup> he had legally past over the estate he had in the Morea (which he had not made the grounds of his address to his Maj<sup>ty</sup>, and was the foundation of his commiss<sup>n</sup>) unto one Mr. Gatewood, who liv'd and dyed in the possession thereof. Many violent courses were taken on either part, each buying their inconstant victories at dear rates: yet to such a ripeness did Sir Henry once bring his affairs, y<sup>e</sup> he was in audience with the Vizier to be rec<sup>d</sup> Ambassador, when my M<sup>r</sup> with some other merch<sup>ts</sup> boldly running in, confronted him in p<sup>er</sup>son, and vilified him openly to y<sup>e</sup> Vizier in the Turkish language, so that he was dismissed with disgrace, and soon after sent a prison<sup>r</sup> to Smirna by y<sup>e</sup> Vizier's special comand. Arrived at Smirna, he was not betray'd by an English (as is reported), but fairly got aboard a French vessell on departure for France, where he might have saved his life, set down in quiet, or else return'd with better cards for his pretended embassy; but having done, as it too plainly appears, more than he could answer to his Maj<sup>ty</sup>, he let this vessell depart, and shipt himself into a second, nay, that likewise went to France, and he shipt on a 3<sup>rd</sup>, and now made a new pretence to be Consull of Greece (because Morea properly carries that name), and therefore chief for the English in Constantinople, because on the same continent; and now his own partie being already deep in distresse, and having small hopes to obtain their ends by other means, engaged yet further, and by the French assistance procured a com<sup>and</sup> to fetch him back to Constantinople: by virtue whereof he was returning in great state, but ere he got half way the merch<sup>ts</sup> obtained a fresh com<sup>and</sup>, and sent it down, with a troop of Turks, to seize on

S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide; and since no other means could serve to thwart his dangerous attempts, w<sup>ch</sup> could have no effect but to expose the merch<sup>ts</sup> persons and estates a prey to the Turks, they put him on board an English ship, in w<sup>ch</sup> hee was carried for England, and there had his reward, w<sup>ch</sup> I think indeed he deserved, but from other hands than those who condemned him.

Scarce was S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide secured on board at Smirna, but his party, now desperate and laying all at stake, procured a com<sup>and</sup>, backt with the authority of all the then flourishing rebels, to make the English surrender him, or otherwise to seize upon them, and bring them all up to Constantinople, with the extremity of rigor and severity; and these thundering com<sup>ands</sup> were accompanied with a peculiar one, for the seizing my master in Constantinople, and putting him privately to death, as we were informed by the very same persons who came to act it. But these com<sup>ands</sup> had no other success than as follows:—On Wednesday Aug<sup>st</sup> 28, 1650, Shaban Chiaous, Mustapha Chaous, Shaban's 2 sons, young Chaous, and 2 Janisaries, came into my master's house, wee being at dinner; one Mr. Rogers Middleton espying them, and knowing these sort of cattle seldom come for good, leapt in where wee were and shut y<sup>e</sup> door; they knoet and demanded M<sup>r</sup> Modyford; I offered to answer their business, but they still requested M<sup>r</sup> Modyford in person; hereupon I directed my master a private way to escape over a street of houses into the house of his friend a French merch<sup>t</sup>, whence hearing of his safety there, I went out to all the Chiaousies and demanded to see their authority; hereupon Shaban Chiaous produced a bejudee (or com<sup>and</sup>) to bring my master before the Divan, about a forg'd pretence upon him, but I soon sifted from them y<sup>e</sup> their errand was of other consequence. In this interim came M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Daws to give us a visit, to whom I having related what had past, he thought good to retreat. When going out of o<sup>r</sup> doors, Sheban seizes on him, and sends him with one of his sons to y<sup>e</sup> Vizier's house. Now it grew suspicious y<sup>e</sup> I must likewise follow, but doubting my m<sup>an</sup> security, and y<sup>e</sup> if I likewise made my escape, o<sup>r</sup> timorous Greek serv<sup>ts</sup> might haply betray him, I resolved to see the utmost, and near the evening, when they had tryed as well with threat'nings as perswasion, yet found no hopes of getting my M<sup>r</sup>, Shaban with his whole train seize upon me, and rudely drive and hurry me thro' the streets and over the river to y<sup>e</sup> Vizier's Keyah's stansions, where I was deny'd to see the Vizier's face, but examin-



ed by his Keyah (Major Domo) of some impertinencies. I was thrust into a private hole, where I found my friend M<sup>r</sup> Dawes fast in the stocks, under the jailor's bed, where he could not so much as sit upright, but lay on his back upon broken bricks and stones, worried by a miriade of fleas, the place scarce having been swept since the palace was built, close by the com'on jakes in the court there, where usually great offenders were secured before execution, and here was I laid to accompany my friends, with whom I past thro' many ensuing troubles. None of o' friends yet knew where or in what condition wee were, and these allowed us neither meat nor wine, nor was any acquaintance admitted to us, nor wee permitted to write o' condition to o' friends; having thus spent the torture of some hours, an honest Janizarie (by the encouragement of some remembrance) procured of the jailor to let us privately out of the stocks, and y<sup>t</sup> wee might spend y<sup>e</sup> night in his little hovell, which being but indeed convenient for one person, y<sup>e</sup> jailor would crowd yet in for a room, whose proffers of kindness were such to me as were unfit to discourse, and horrid to remember. My Mast<sup>r</sup> in the interim escaped (as I think) in a woman's habit to the Ambassad<sup>r</sup> house, where he took some weeks sanctuary; wee the next day being d'd to a guard of Janizaries, were secretly conveyed to the palace of Pictosh Aga, General of the army, and chief of the rebels, where having long waited and earnestly solicited to see the Aga himself, we were at last inform'd by a Mungce, who was one appointed to carry y<sup>e</sup> great comand for S<sup>r</sup> Hen. Hides redelivery, y<sup>t</sup> wee must see no Aga's, but be carried away directly for Smirna to be pledges and prisoners till S<sup>r</sup> Henry and his companion prisoners were restor'd. The next day y<sup>e</sup> chaouses being prepared for o' journey, taking us with them, asked me if I had moneys to bear o' charges on the way. I answered, o' suffrings were enough, without making them greater by paying for them. The chief Chaous replied, swearing, 'Dogs, you shall run on foot, and we will beat you before us.' And now to the sea-side wee go (none of o' friends yet knowing what was become of us), where wee found one M<sup>r</sup> Stephens, an English gent. whose face I had never yet seen, a French gent., and a Janizarie attending them, all sent from their master, the French Ambassad<sup>r</sup>, to see his good commands executed, in such base ignoble usage as he had appointed for us—all which Stephens immediately told us to be as follows:—'To be chain'd forthwith to the bottom of the boat; to lye in chains every night, and to have

o' leggs chain'd under y<sup>e</sup> horses' bellies all the way to Smirna, there to be d'd to y<sup>e</sup> French Consull, and kept in chains till S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide should be restored; but in case he were gon, then wee were to be sent into France, to be dealt with (if the Ambassad<sup>r</sup> interest could prevail so farr) in the same manner S<sup>r</sup> Hen. Hide should be in England. This these French X'tans were so Turkish to propound, but the Turks so X'tan not to execute; for knowing now our doom, I betook myself to open arguments with the Turks, shewing how unjustly wee were used, and discours'd so much to them touching o' differences as that (thro' God's help) they grew sensible of o' injuries, and promis'd as much favor as they could with safety shew us, insomuch y<sup>t</sup> first wee avoided their chains in the boat, and notwithstanding their importunities, day and night, with the Chaouses, yet wee insulted over them, and rid free of chains even to Smirna; only to dissemble some hardship towards us, they gave us the worst accoutred horses, and made me sometimes (on my own desire) hold their horses for them, and take care of their shoes. M<sup>r</sup> Dawes was indeed desperately ill with the heat and hard riding, but I accommodated him with all the service I could do him, and changing my bad horse for his worse, rid on chearfully, with my halter and bell fastened to it, lest I should stray and be lost. Arriving at Smirna, wee were carried at our own request, not to the French Consull, but to their own quarters, where now the scene began indeed to change. The Chaouses going with their great commands on board y<sup>e</sup> English ships, whither o' Consull and all o' merch's were fled for security, found, it seems, but rough entertainment, and were flatly deny'd, either S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide, or y<sup>e</sup> English merch<sup>ts</sup> his fellow prisoners, at w<sup>ch</sup> being enraged, they thundered out the foulest terms and menaces imaginable to o' Consull, which he return'd with telling them, they were priviledg'd on shoar, but not there, angrily vowing, y<sup>t</sup> if they stopt not their foul mouths, he would have y<sup>m</sup> thrown into the sea to cool them there; hereupon they gladly leapt into their boat, and in their fury hastened to revenge themselves on us ashore, where summoning together y<sup>e</sup> Caddes Serdari, Naip, Isar-Agasi, and all the chief of the town, they repaired to the Custom-house, which stands over the sea in plain view of all o' ships; and hither came a multitude of gazers to see the sequel—we all this while did penance in a heavy p<sup>r</sup> of chains. But the Bench being set, the malefact<sup>rs</sup> must appear, and I was hurried away to answer for us both; which the Chaous Aga taking all his base

revenge on me, and tumbling out a hundred 'dogs and Infidells,' commanded me to write forthwith to y<sup>e</sup> Consull to y<sup>e</sup> effect: That he must not delude himself, but give back S<sup>r</sup> Henry Hide, who was not yet departed: which if he did not, o<sup>r</sup> Ambassad<sup>r</sup> would be imprisoned at Const<sup>pl</sup>, the merch<sup>is</sup> all be hang'd and their estates confiscate: and all this in such terms, as the Consull might give credit to: else swearing, in the highest of rage, y<sup>t</sup> I should be hang'd immediately, even there in view of all my friends on ship-board. I answered, y<sup>t</sup> 'I had better be hang'd for being true to my friends, than a traitor to them; nor would I write so false a thing.' But being better advised, they let me live, and only sent for M<sup>r</sup> Dawes, and conducted us both to the Cuddee (or Town Judge) his house, where being come, wee found the French Consull and his nation awaiting us; and having past some ceremonies, in order to o<sup>r</sup> being delivered into his hands, wee were convey'd to his house in state, with a guard about us, when o<sup>r</sup> officious attendants (incontinently) gave us the welcome of iron chains, fastened from one to the other; their courtesie afforded me a second pair, lest one leg should run away from the other; but these shackles they took off from me and put on M<sup>r</sup> Daws, as their humours serv'd y<sup>m</sup>. Here wee staid three days, having indeed pardonable diet afforded us, but a bed without any covering, where whole regiments of chinches prey'd upon us, making us forsake o<sup>r</sup> quarters, and betake us to a narrow bench, such as o<sup>r</sup> chains would scarce let us lye on, feet to feet, y<sup>t</sup> wee might steal a little rest after a journey of 300 miles, and such a one, as afforded scarce anything but water to o<sup>r</sup> thirst, coarse bread to o<sup>r</sup> hunger, and the earth for o<sup>r</sup> beds. The room wherein we lay, was made dark for us on purpose, and guarded with Janizaries day and night, within and without, besides a strong guard kept at the Consull's gate; wee were not permitted even to y<sup>e</sup> retiring house without o<sup>r</sup> arm'd attendance, neither suffered to go unchain'd, or chain'd apart, but one to see the other's behaviour.

E. S. C.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Ryarshe, Aug. 20.*  
IN the old building at Esher, the remains of Cardinal Wolsey's Palace, which, for want of a better name, we must call the Gate House, are the following fragments of pannelling. They seem to have formed originally the frieze or upper compartments of a pannelled room; and when complete

probably consisted of a series of the names of the Bishops of Winchester, with their arms, when known. When no coat could be assigned, the shields have been left blank:

1. A small fragment,—a blank shield, under it 'S. Hedda.'
2. A pannel with 3 shields:
  1. a woolpack. 'Herferd.'—2. no charge. 'Eadunus.'—3. a cross. 'Helstan.'
3. Another with 3 blank shields:
  1. 'Alfieth.'—2. 'Alfegus.'—3. 'Bri-the . . . (broken off.)'
4. Another with 3 shields:
  1. no charge.—2. a pair of compasses dilated between 3 estoiles of 8 points. 'Alfieth.'—3. no charge.
5. Another with 3 shields:
  1. two lions' passant guardant, crowned, in a bordure of roundlets. 'Blesensis.'—2. no charge. 'Tokelin.'—3. no charge. 'Lucy.'
6. Another piece consisting of 2 pannels, 3 shields in each:
  1. no charge. 'Gervais.'—2. no charge. 'Ely.'—3. a cross truncated between 4 smaller crosses, also truncated. 'Pontissacra.'—4. no charge. 'Wodlok.'—5. no charge. 'Sandal.'—6. seven crosses 3, 3, 1. 'Asseria.'
7. Another with 3 shields:
  1. no charge. 'Strafford.'—2. three hogsheds, 2, 1. 'Orlton.'—3. three bars wavy. 'Edynton.'
8. Another with 2 shields, and an hour-glass between them:
  1. arms of the Bishopric of Winchester.—2. two chevrons between 3 roses; Motto, "Maners makes man;" no name; but they are the arms of William of Wyckham.
9. Another with 2 shields and an hour-glass between them:
  1. the arms of the Bishopric.—2. Quarterly; France (3 lilies), and England, in a bordure gobony; Motto, "Onur et liesse." No name; but doubtless for Cardinal Beaufort.
10. Another piece consisting of 2 pannels, 2 shields, and an hour-glass between them, in each of the pannels:
  1. the arms of the Bishopric.—2. a pelican vulning itself; Motto, "Est Deo gloria." No name; but they are the arms of Bishop Fox, I believe.—3. the arms of the Bishopric.—4. Wolsey's own coat. Motto, "Dominus mihi adiutor."



11. Another pannel with 3 shields:  
1. three boars' passant in pale.—2. no charge.—3. Gyronny of 6.
12. Another with 3 shields:  
1. a saltire engrailed.—2. three swords in fess, points downwards.—3. three lions passant guardant, in pale, in a bordure of roundlets.
13. Another; a mere fragment, with a scroll, on which is—  
"Hūs quoque finem."
14. Another, with one shield, the arms of the Bishopric, and an hour-glass. Motto, "Vana solus." The last word of the motto and the 2d shield of the pannel being broken off.
15. A pannel with one shield, the arms of Spain thus:  
Quarterly, I & IV. counter-quarterly, i & iv, counter-quarterly, 1 & 4, Castile, 2 & 3, Leon; II & III, Arragon, empaling the two Sicilies, 2 & 3, counter-quarterly, 1. Austria; 2. Burgundy, new; 3. Burgundy, old; 4. Brabant. On an escutcheon of pretence, Earls of Flanders, empaling Tirol. All within the garter. For supporters, two eagles, wings expanded; the wings bolted with a ring to the pannel; all under an imperial crown; between which and the eagles' beaks, on each side, is a pomegranate, probably for Grenada.

Charles the Fifth was a Knight of the Garter when Archduke of Austria: is it his coat, or that of Philip King of Castile, who was a Knight of the Garter towards the close of Henry the Seventh's reign? or that of Philip the Second?

In the house is a piece of tapestry, in good preservation, and a fine specimen, representing mountain scenery, with castles, &c. and this coat of arms:

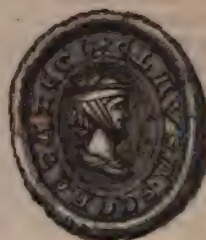
Quarterly, 1. Vert? an armed arm embowed at the elbow proper, garnished, or; holding a sword erect, proper, pommel or; on its point a human head, bearded proper, crowned; from the throat gouts of blood dropping.—2. Chequy, or and vair.—3. Sanguine? a bend or, between 2 castles triple towered, argent, over the centre tower of each an estoile of 8 points or (? a sun).—4. or, in chief, a gryphon passant, in dexter claw a sword erect proper, pommel, or. In base, 5

acceptre handles; (? tilt spear points.) The chief and base parted by a fess line; but the colours of both seem the same. The shield suspended on a cross; over all a hat like a cardinal's, with tassels 1, 2, 3, 4.

The idea at first suggested itself that this coat was that of some foreign Cardinal, who might probably have presented the tapestry to Wolsey; but the arms are certainly not those of any Cardinal in or near the time when Wolsey lived; and many other officers were entitled to bear hats nearly resembling those of the Cardinals.

Yours, &c.

L. B. L.



ANCIENT SEAL.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

THE seal of which I send you an impression, was ploughed up in the parish of Wootton, about five miles from Bedford, about a twelvemonth ago. The stone appears to be red jasper, which is polished in the cutting, and it is set in gold. It was doubtless the *secretum* or privy seal of some person of distinction. The inscription refers to its office—

CLAVSA SECRETA TEGO

which may be loosely translated, "I keep close secrets," but, more justly and explicitly, "I am used for sealing my master's secret and closed letters," in contradistinction to his open charters, which were directed "Omnibus ad quos," &c. and for which he would use his larger seal.

The seal was purchased by the Rev. E. R. Williamson, Honorary Librarian at the Bedford Institution, in whose possession it remains.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

## DARENTH CHURCH, KENT.

*(With a Plate.)*

THE Church of Darenth is situated near the eastern bank of the river from which it derives its name, and at the distance of two miles from the town of Dartford. The building, in regard to appearance, is less striking than the generality of village churches, yet it shews in its architecture the work of at least four distinct periods. It has sustained a greater degree of alteration than many structures of the same class, so much so as to render it difficult to say which is the original portion of the edifice. This, however, will be ascertained most correctly by a survey of the entire structure. In plan the Church is composed of three portions, nave, choir, and chancel. To the first portion is attached a south aisle, with a quadrilateral tower at the west end, and on the north side a modern brick porch. The choir had also a south aisle, of which the pillars and arches alone remain to indicate its former existence, the site having been laid into the churchyard.

A good historical account of the Church, from the pen of the Rev. Samuel Denne, M.A. F.S.A., is to be found in "*Customale Roffense*" (p. 90). The author argues in favour of the architecture of the chancel being Saxon; an opinion which, for the reasons about to be given, would not, it is apprehended, be tenable at the present day.

The oldest portion of the structure is decidedly the nave, which, however unpromising in appearance at the first view, will, on inspection, present much to interest the architectural antiquary. The walls are of rubble covered with plaster, and on a close inspection various antique remains may be discovered. The western end of the nave is quoined at both the extremities with Roman brick; one of the angles now adjoins the south aisle; but, as it is worked in the same manner with the outer one, it is evident that this part of the building was once separate, and has been built up to by the subsequent additions. Above the present window, which is modern, and at the line where the gable commences, runs a bonding course of tiles, laid in a diagonal or herring-bone manner.

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Beneath the window appears a semicircular arch, at present only retaining its form, which it does most tenaciously, by the strength of the rubble; it was originally the western entrance, and within the present arch, in the original state, was probably another of voussoirs, or tiles, which has been entirely removed. The aperture is walled up, and, judging from the materials as well as the nature of the plaster which covers them, this alteration must have been effected at a very early period.

On the north side of the nave are two other arches also of a semicircular form, and similar to that existing in the western front, so near to each other that they would appear to be windows, although their position in the lower part of the wall would more clearly indicate that one at least has been a doorway. The voussoirs of one of the arches are destroyed; but through the plaster and rubble, which have been used to close the aperture of the westernmost arch, appears a portion of a stone, on part of which is carved a grotesque head. Judging from the scanty remains, it would appear that the voussoirs of this arch do not radiate from the centre as usual, but are long curved stones taking the form of the arch; a very unscientific mode of construction, which leaves the arch to depend upon the strength of the rubble for its stability. The materials occupying the voids of both these arches are worthy of notice, and, like the one at the western end, they appear to have been filled up at a very early period. In the wall of the side of the church, which is now under survey, is a window of two lights, with a pointed arch, the work perhaps of the sixteenth century. The extreme angle of this portion of the building towards the east is also quoined with tiles at its foundation, and has been repaired with squared stones agreeing with the masonry of the choir and chancel, an undoubted proof of the greater antiquity of the nave. In the choir are indications of early pointed work in two lancet windows, and



a square window of two lights, the heads of the latter being kneed, are early species of ornament which preceded the cusped tracery. A slight break or set-off in the masonry simply marks the division between the choir and chancel, which latter portion being decidedly the most perfect part of the Church, is worthy of an extended notice. The materials are rubble, with flints, quoined with square stones, of which the window arches and jambs are also formed; the stone retains its sharpness most perfectly. On the north side, being that portion which has been hitherto under review, is a window with a semicircular head; the latter being cut out of a solid stone, a slight chamfre surrounds the whole aperture, the arch being slightly moulded with a neat and rather uncommon moulding, somewhat of the nail-head description.

The eastern front has been repeatedly noticed, and indeed this is the only portion of the structure, which apparently has been deemed worthy of attention, and it has in the face of all architectural evidence been set down as a Saxon structure. The windows are engraved in the "*Pictorial History of England*" as examples of Saxon architecture. This conclusion could never have been arrived at if the characteristics of the architecture had been attended to. In common with many of the smaller Norman churches, it shews an indication of two stories. In the lower, which is now even with the spectator, are three windows of the same character, as that which has been described, the central one being rather higher than the others. The heads of all three are decorated with the same moulding as the one hitherto described in the north wall. The central window is three feet in height, the side ones twenty-one inches, the breadth of each is eight inches; that to the north shews a zig-zag slightly marked. These windows present the earliest approach to the triple lancet form.

Immediately above the windows is one of a circular form, the aperture filled up, between two niches; and above these, and near the point of the gable, is a Calvary cross, formed in flints, and set in a frame of stone.

The whole of this elevation is pleasing, although the parts are small. It  
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is curious to compare it with the churches at Barfreston and Patricksbourne, in the same county, both of which are more advanced specimens of the same style, yet the general arrangement is so completely preserved, that a common design appears to have guided the architects of the whole, and from which they could not altogether depart. Berkswell Church, in Warwickshire,\* is also an example of the same arrangement, and Rainham Church, in Essex, shews indications of a similar design.

The south side of the chancel is similar to the other, but the Norman window has been altered to a square-headed opening of two lights, of the Tudor period.

The wall of the choir here shews the forms of two pointed arches walled up, and windows of a single light with cusped heads inserted. A portion of the east wall still remaining marks the extent of this aisle or chapel. In the eastern end of the south aisle of the nave is a window of three lights, with quatrefoil tracery, of the reign of Edward the Third. The removed aisle being, as will appear hereafter, of an earlier period, would have abutted against this gable if it had existed, and the window would in consequence have been rendered useless; it must, therefore, with the gable in which it is situated, have been constructed subsequently to the removal of the destroyed chapel, the existence of which structure must have been very brief.

The south front of the aisle presents nothing remarkable; it has a pointed entrance and a window of the same period as that in the opposite side of the Church.

We now arrive at the tower, which, like the rest of the structure, is built of rubble, and the angles quoined with stone. This tower possesses a very primitive appearance; it has no entrance except from the interior of the church. The west front has a narrow lancet window, at some height from the ground, and above are windows of the same form, but of larger dimensions, on each face of the elevation. This tower is capped with an awkward square pyramid, covered with slate,

\* See the engraving in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. XCVII. part 1. p. 571.

which has at some recent period superseded one of those original spires which are so commonly met with in this county. The present structure is probably of the early part of the last century, the same period as the late spire of Rochester Cathedral. The quoins of one of the angles of the tower shew a curious mason's mark, much resembling the old devices known as "merchants' marks."

Having now completed the survey of the exterior, it will be necessary to take a view of the inside.

The Nave shews nothing remarkable, having been completely modernized. It is parted from the south aisle by three pointed arches, springing from octagon columns and corbels at the ends; the latter are boldly sculptured, and worthy of notice. The tower is entered from this aisle, by a plain arch, above which are three corbels, a string-course, and the mark of a gable, which being below the present ceiling shews that another aisle of less altitude than the present must have previously existed; the erection of the present aisle points clearly to the period when that appertaining to the choir was destroyed, and adds another proof to the many already existing of the fondness for alteration which the old church builders indulged in. In the south wall of the choir remain the pillars and arches of the destroyed aisle; the columns are cylindrical, the capitals splayed from the circular into a square form, and cut into convex divisions, all of which have been recently worked to a smooth surface: the arches are acutely pointed with plain archivolts.

The Chancel now claims attention. As indicated by the exterior, it is divided in height into two stories, the lower forming the actual chancel; the upper in all probability was an apartment once looking into the church, but it is now entirely closed up. The front of the chancel, it may be presumed from other examples, had once an ornamented arch, which has been entirely destroyed. It would be difficult to account for the space which now appears above the vault of the chancel, if an unaltered example of the same arrangement did not exist at another place, by reference to which it may safely be decided, that in its

original state the present chancel was surmounted by a gallery, the use of which it is now difficult to ascertain; such a gallery exists above the chancel of Compton Church, Surrey, the example referred to, and which remains in its original state; with the exceptions above noticed, the chancel of this church is perfect; it is elevated on three steps, and the ceiling is without ribs, in the usual style of Roman vaulting. The three windows in the east front, as well as that in the north wall, are splayed inwardly to a considerable extent, the outer opening being eight inches in breadth, the inner two feet four inches; the walls are wainscoted to nearly the height of the window sills, which probably conceals some curious remains. The floor has been paved with marble, an alteration more munificent than judicious—the inscription on the upper step, "Ex Dono Edmund Davenport, 1680," shews the date of this alteration. The dimensions of the chancel from recent admeasurements are as follow:—

|                       | Feet. | In. |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| Exterior length.....  | 12    | 8   |
| breadth .....         | 19    | 0   |
| Interior length ..... | 12    | 1   |
| breadth .....         | 12    | 7   |

The dimensions are taken from the break which marks the extent of the chancel: the reason that the exterior and interior lengths are so nearly alike, arises from the interior break not being parallel with the corresponding one on the outside.\*

The view of the building which has been taken naturally calls for some observations on the age of the structure, which can only be deduced from the evidence furnished by the architecture, for history affords but little aid to the inquiry.

The oldest portion is evidently the nave, which shews in its walls remains of a structure constructed during the Roman dominion in Britain, or shortly after its discontinuance, and was, no doubt, originally erected as a church. The Domesday record, which notices the village of Tarent at some length, is silent with regard to the existence of

\* It is remarkable that the above dimensions very nearly coincide with those of the chancel of Compton before referred to.



a church. Now this omission, although apparently at variance with the presumed antiquity of the structure, may be still reconciled with the actual appearance of the building, without in the least impeaching the veracity of the record.

The nave may have been a ruin at the time of the survey, laid waste in some of the combats with the Danes which took place in this neighbourhood, and on that account was unnoticed by the compilers. This supposition is corroborated by two circumstances; first, the alterations of ancient date apparent in the structure; and again by the omission of the mention of another ancient church of Roman construction (St. Margaret, at Helles) in the immediate neighbourhood, which may have been in a similar state at the same period. The zeal displayed by the Normans on the restoration of the ancient churches of their newly-acquired territory, and the erection of new ones, is strongly manifested in the alterations at Darent. The chancel bears evidence of very early Norman work, of which the simple vaulting, groined in the Roman fashion, the confined windows, and the thickness of the walls (above three feet), are so many indications. The mode of vaulting is also worthy of notice, not only from the absence of ribs at the intersections of the groins, but from its springing at once from the face of the wall without any impost. This portion it may fairly be supposed was erected soon after the Conquest, the ancient nave being repaired, and the addition made of a choir and chancel, a mode of management common to the early Norman churches: thus was the church rendered once more serviceable for the purposes of devotion. The introduction of the pointed arch led to the next alteration; an aisle was added, in which the Norman character was still retained, in combination with the newly-introduced arch. This portion, judging from the style of the remaining part, may be of the age of Henry the Second, or perhaps Stephen. The tower was erected shortly after, and coeval with it are the windows of the choir. The progress of improvement still proceeding, led to a further alteration, which was

the erection of the existing south aisle, a work of the latter part of Edward the Third's reign. The arches are more expanded, and the gable higher than its Norman predecessor, the ancient roof, as before observed, being within the interior of the present; at the same time it is evident that the aisle was curtailed in length, the portion appertaining to the choir being disused, and the arches walled up; some slight alterations, in the Tudor style, appear to have been subsequently made, which completes the mutations the building has undergone in ancient times. The more recent alterations have been very injurious to the edifice, so much so as to destroy its ancient character, and to give it an appearance of meanness.

A small portion of painted glass, in a mosaic pattern, existed in the larger northern window of the choir: this was removed in a repair, which occurred a few years since.

The Font, which forms the subject of our engraving, is now placed in the middle of the choir. Some years since it occupied a station in the south aisle, near the doorway, and one of its sides was nearly concealed by the wall; in the recent reparation of the church it was removed to the present situation, and at the same time the circular pedestal and square plinth on which it stands were added. The appearance of this curious piece of antiquity is much improved by the additions, and by its removal from the place where it formerly stood, without any plinth or pedestal to raise it from the floor of the church. The sculptures on the font have created a considerable degree of hypothetical controversy, chiefly from a desire to fix a meaning upon them, which they were never intended to bear. It will the more readily assist the inquiry to describe the sculptures in the order in which they stand in the Plate, previously to offering any conjectures on their intention or antiquity.

To commence, then, with the compartment represented in the centre of the view, which has been chosen as a commencing point on account of the arch, being the only one in the series which is ornamented, and the enrichment, it is observable, is not altogether unlike

that on the exterior of the windows in the chancel.

No. 1 is a gryphon preparing to fly; in heraldry, segreant.

No. 2, a lion rampant. It is evident this is the animal designed to be represented, from the mane with which it is furnished. These two compartments being clearly represented on the font which forms the upper subject in the engraving, it has not been deemed necessary to repeat them.

No. 3, a man clad in a close garment with skirts, seizing a serpent by the tail, and flourishing a club over the head of the reptile.

No. 4, Baptism. This representation is remarkable. The infant is naked and immersed in the font. On one side is a female, whose long hair and embroidered garments shews that a lady of distinction is intended, whilst the uncovered bosom as plainly bespeaks that the mother of the infant is intended to be portrayed. On the opposite side is a priest, with the tonsure, attired in alb and cope, in the act of baptizing the infant.

No. 5, a Monarch, crowned, and holding a javelin in lieu of a sceptre.

No. 6, a singular kind of serpent, with a human face and beard, having a low circular head-piece, crowned with a lofty winged crest; one of his paws is extended towards a tree.

No. 7, King David playing on the harp. This is too obvious to admit of a mistake in the appropriation.

No. 8, a sagittary regardant, shooting with a bow and arrow. This is the last of the series; it is necessary to remark that, viewing this compartment in connexion with No. 1, it will appear as if the centaur and the griffin were engaged in a conflict.

The dimensions are—

|                                | Ft. | In. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Height externally .....        | 2   | 3*  |
| Diameter .....                 | 2   | 11  |
| Thickness at the opening ..... | 0   | 4   |
| Height of modern pedestal .... | 1   | 7   |

The sculptures project little more than half an inch.

Taking a retrospect of these sculptures, it will plainly appear that some of them are literal representations, as the Baptismal Sacrament, the Monarch, and King David; others are purely ornamental, and one or more

may bear a symbolical interpretation. The erroneous notions, both of the meaning and age of these sculptures, arose from a want of knowledge of the early architecture and costume of the country, coupled with a fondness for discovering abstruse and recondite meanings on every subject of the least obscurity.

Mr. Denoe supposes that the subjects relate to the various combats which occurred between St. Dunstan and the Enemy of mankind, and he discovers in the sculptures literal representations of such combats. So little appears to warrant such a conjecture, that it can only be accounted for by the supposition that the thick covering of white-wash, with which the font was then enveloped, had so far obscured the sculptures as to render them almost unintelligible.

Mr. Thorpe, who prints his friend's letter, is evidently not satisfied with the explanation; he attempts a very different interpretation, by treating all the subjects, except the Baptism, as mythological and allegorical.

The Font is again described by Mr. Kempe in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XC VII. part ii. page 497, who judiciously considers the sculptures to shew a mixture of Christian and Heathen representations, and supposes it to be of the age of Athelstan.

If the sculptures are viewed in themselves, without seeking for any concealed meaning, or imagining any freemasonry exists in the representation, there will be little difficulty attendant on them. It is clear the font was executed in a rude age, one in which sculpture, though not forgotten, was no longer practised as a liberal art, but had fallen into the hands of persons little raised above the stone-cutter, who were able to do little more than copy; who possessed a slender stock of subjects, and had no imagination to draw upon for others; hence they worked chiefly from such models as they possessed, and deriving the little knowledge they possessed from Rome or Byzantium, they could not fail to follow, though at a considerable distance, the

\* The internal depth cannot be ascertained, as a partition of wood is fixed a little below the top.



patterns of classical antiquity; hence the Font of Darenth may be regarded as an example of Roman design, executed in the lowest period of art. The introduction of the subject of Baptism requires no further comment; but it is worthy of observation that the representation immediately preceding it, is that of a man holding by the tail a serpent, which, in conformity with the old representations of the Tempter of our first parents, is represented as winged, and having a human head, with hands or feet: the man is holding a club over the head of the serpent. May not this with great propriety be considered, in reference to the Sacrament of Baptism, as designed to shew the Seed of the woman bruising the Serpent's head, which is here literally, though uncouthly, represented. On the other side of the baptismal compartment is a Monarch, in his regal robes, no doubt a compliment to the sovereign of the day. To this succeeds a Basilisk, or regal serpent, a Gnostic emblem, which had been copied here long after the dogmas of that pernicious sect had been forgotten. The sculptor may have designed to represent the Evil One, with his foot on the fatal tree. The next is King David, introduced as the personification of the old Law.

Here, then, the sculptor's imagination failed, and he had recourse to his early lessons, and he then introduces a combat between a Sagittary and a Griffin, a representation so common in classical subjects, and represented so much after the Roman fashion, as to shew plainly that it was copied from some ancient example: indeed if these figures had been found alone, they would clearly have been set down as a work of the Roman sculpture in the degeneracy of the empire. The remaining figure, a lion, has been obtained from the same source as the last. The ancient and highly interesting font at Bridekirk, in Cumberland, has a variety of sculptures, some of which very closely resemble those of Darenth, and this font has also most unnecessarily proved a *crux antiquariorum*, for want of an examination of the subjects. A striking singularity exists between the Sagittary, the Griffin, and the Lion on this font, and the corresponding represen-

tations on that at Bridekirk; the costume of a working mason there represented is nearly a copy of the man in No. 3.\*

The age of the font still remains to be decided. From the mention of Roman work so frequently, it may be supposed that it was intended to refer the sculptures to an earlier period than the style of the subjects with their accompaniments will allow to be done.

The sculptors and painters of antiquity, in representing figures, even if engaged in a dance or a combat, placed them within, or in front of a colonnade. At first, in the early and purer state of the art, the columns sustained an entablature; afterwards they were surmounted by a series of arches, examples of which are of constant occurrence in the works of Rome and Etruria. This style of decoration has evidently been closely imitated in the present instance. From all that has preceded, it will be seen that the sculptures alone, either in style or subject, do not afford evidence of the age in which they were constructed; this is alone to be sought in the architecture and costume, which in this as well as most other examples are the best indications of the age. Judging from these particulars, it will appear that there is clearly no authority to assign the font to the Saxon period; but these conjoined helps distinctly point to the correct period to which its formation may be assigned. And when it is considered that the present font has been generally regarded as a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture, it would have been pleasing if so early an origin could have been assigned to it with the sanction of truth.

It is to be observed that the two regal figures furnish the best evidence of the age. The absence of beards in both these figures, which would not have been the case if they had been Saxon, points to an early period in the existence of the Norman dynasty, as long hair and beards began to be worn generally at the close of the twelfth century, and about the same period, or somewhat earlier, peaked-toed shoes of extravagant length became prevalent. The seated figure of David, it

\* See this Font engraved in Lysons's *Magna Britannia* (Cumberland).

is to be observed, is remarkable for the length and pointed form of the shoes. The monarch, it is observable, holds a javelin as a sceptre; in the Bayeux tapestry, both Edward the Confessor and Harold, when represented as kings, are furnished with the same weapon. The tunic and mantle of the same figure are conformable to the Norman attire, differing from the Saxon, which were shorter. The crown of King David, No. 7, is low, somewhat resembling a bonnet or mitre of the above period. Such a crown is seen in several contemporary works. The long hair of the female in No. 4, with the dotted ornament, which is to be met on every ornamental border or hem upon the garments of more than one of the figures (see Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6), are common in the works of the latter part of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth centuries. The allegorical figures in the Centaur, No. 8, the Basilisk, No. 6, and the Man in No. 3, have all beards. Now from these circumstances it would seem that the font was executed at a period when the Norman custom of close shaving was giving way to the practice which afterwards prevailed so generally of wearing long beards. The architecture is worthy of note; the columns are alternately circular and polygonal; the caps have the convex divisions so common in the Norman works, alternately with another form of which one only is perfect: this shews a leaved capital, having a volute at each angle, a very common decoration of the architectural works of the reigns of Henry the First and Stephen.

From all these circumstances the true date of the font may, with the greater probability, be placed in the reign of Henry the First; and however this opinion militates against the almost universal opinion that it is Saxon work, it is better that its age should be sought in a period which conforms to the best archæological evidences, in preference to assigning to it a date which cannot be supported by authority.

The font will not lose its value in the eyes of the antiquary from its being assigned to a more recent period than he had been led to suppose by previous writers. Examples of Norman sculptures are rare, and the font

of Darenth being one of the best of these examples, will derive an additional interest from the real period of its formation being ascertained.

In the tower remains another font of stone of large dimensions, perfectly plain, and somewhat resembling that which is represented in the compartment No. 4. It measures 19 inches in the uppermost and 14 in the lower diameter, the height is 15 inches. It is probable that this was the font of the destroyed church at Helles, which was removed here at the period of the union of that structure with the present church. This supernumerary font is now used as a receptacle for dirt and rubbish. It would be more decent to preserve a vestige of church furniture once consecrated to the use of the Sacrament of Baptism with a little more care.

The Church of Darenth is dedicated to St. Margaret, as was also the daughter, or rather sister church of Helles. The benefice is a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This parish is sometimes styled North Darent, which is no doubt a modern appellation, rendered necessary by the increase of the village of South Darent, about a mile further, which had also its church, at a period when the spiritual wants of the population were deemed a solemn obligation. Some slight remains of this church or chapel of the hamlet are still in being, and a very considerable portion of St. Margaret's existed when Mr. Thorpe compiled his work. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, York, May 25.

In your May number, pp. 478-9, your correspondent JACK is surprised at the singularity of those English Surnames which have the common termination of *Cock*. Many of them have (he says) been borrowed from the animal creation, and others accounted for at the expense of decency.

There are at least one hundred and fifty names which begin or end with *Cock* or *Cox*. Of these, more than one-third have *Cock* or *Cox* for their first syllable. Now, of this great number, I think not more than six can be derived from the animal creation, nor do I believe one at the expense of decency.



The improper application I consider to be an afterthought; for, though the public may give an individual an offensive patronymic, they cannot oblige himself or family to adopt it.

I think JACK does not begin at the beginning; that is, at the *derivation* and *original meaning* of the word. I have seen in some author that Cock in its original language designates a *hillock*. Thus Haycock, is a hillock made of hay. Cockburn, will be the burn by the hillock; Cockcroft, thecroft by the hillock; Cockham, the hamlet by the hillock. So of Cockfield, Cocktree, Cocklea or Cockley, Cockville, Cocksedge, Cockhall, Cockwell, Cockshaw, Cockwood. Akercock is the name of a devil in one of our old plays. Some of the oddest names of this *genus* are, Benhacock, Raincock, Sandercock, and Woolcock. Cock evidently applies to what is pointed *upwards* as a Hillock or Haycock, a Cocked-hat, Cock-boat, Cocked-nose; also something elevated, as Cock-loft, Weather-cock. It is also applied to the male bird.

That the word has been improperly applied by the vulgar, I admit, and consequently a Brass-cock is now called a Tap; and Cockburn will become Coburn; Slocock become Slo-cot; Cocks, Cox; and a family of Bullcocks, which I was acquainted with, are now Belcombes.

G. T. L. L.

MR. URBAN,

July 15.

HAVING seen in one of your late numbers quotations from Chapman's and Pope's Homer, I beg to call your attention to the very spirited translation of the Hymn to Hermes by Shelley, which is little known, being only in a volume (now scarce) of his Posthumous Works. I would also trespass on your time with the following remarks on this Hymn, which appears to me to be attributed to Homer on very slight grounds, while, from internal evidence, we can scarcely allow it to be by the author of the Iliad and Odyssey.

The rising and setting of the Sun, which are in these two poems so frequently described, and almost always in nearly the same phrases, are very differently introduced in the Hymn.—The Sun-rise :

ὄρφναιή δ' ἐπ' ἰκίοντος ἐπαίετο δαίμονι νύξ  
ἢ πλείων, τάχα δ' ὄρθρ' ἔγγινετο δη-  
μιουργός. l. 97.

Morning here comes on in sober-suited grey, rather as the banisher of night, than as Aurora ῥοδοδάκτυλος—which epithet, rarely omitted in a sunrise of the Iliad or Odyssey, is not used in the Hymn. And the Sunset,

ἥελιος μὲν ἔδυνε κατὰ χθονὸς Ὀκεανὸν δὲ  
αὐτοῖσιν θ' ἱπποῖσι καὶ ἄρμασιν— l. 68.  
is different from any of those in the two other poems.

Again, the Moon never is introduced in the Iliad or Odyssey, as

—δία Σελήνη

Πάλλαντος θυγάτηρ, Μεγαμηδείας ἀνακ-  
τος. l. 99.

While in the frequent sacrifices which occur in the two Epics the victims are never

ἀμφοτέρως δ' ἐπὶ νῶτα χαμαὶ βάλει φν-  
σιώσας  
ἐγκλίνων δ' ἐκάλινδε δι' αἰῶνάς τε ταρή-  
σας. l. 118.

And, though Hermes cuts up his beef and sticks it on spits, the word *μίστυλλον* is not used. And though in the Iliad and Odyssey the skin is said to be stript off, it is never, as in the Hymn,

ρίμους δ' ἐξέτάνυσσε καταστνφέλῳ ἐνὶ  
πέτρῃ. l. 124.

Nor are any of the following words to be found in either of the two great poems, though all of common use and likely to occur, and they are to be found in the Hymn to Hermes :

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| line 12. αρισημα.  | [Lucian.         |
| 14. ελατρη.        | used by Pindar & |
| 20. σαντα.         | Simonides.       |
| 37. επιλυσιης.     |                  |
| 41. πολιοισιδηρη.  |                  |
| 74. σανδαλα.       |                  |
| 102. εαρμεταπονει. | Hesiod.          |
| 116. υποβρυχιας.   | Apoll. Rhodius.  |
| 165. ταρταλεον.    |                  |
| 194. χαρσποι.      | Euripides.       |
| 335. φιλλειας.     |                  |
| 339. λησιμβροτοι.  |                  |
| 451. υπολειων.     |                  |

Hermes, moreover, does not in the Iliad or Odyssey appear in this tricky buffoon character; he is rather a special envoy, employed only on great occasions.

Yours, &c. G. K.



#### ANCIENT TOMB IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE very ancient tomb which is represented in this engraving was found in the year 1833, when the rubbish was cleared from that part of the crypt of Rochester Cathedral which is under St. William's Chapel. It remained upon the coffin of which it was the sculptured lid; and the coffin was found to contain a skeleton; its length is 5 feet 10 in. and its breadth, at the widest end, 2 ft. 1½ in., and at the feet 1 ft. 8¼ in. The circular cavity is supposed to have been made to accommodate it to a pillar of the crypt.

It rises in the fashion which has been called the *dos d'âne*, but which originated in the practice of making the roofs of the dwellings of the dead resemble in miniature those of the houses of the living. The peculiar elegance of the carving has induced us to engrave the present specimen. The pattern consists of two pastoral crooks, meeting at their heads, and budding and flowering like Aaron's rod. Its age is probably early in the thirteenth century.

#### HUME AND GIBBON REFUTED; AND CALEDONIA VINDICATED.

Mr. URBAN, *Tunbridge Wells,*  
May 30.

THE historian Hume, in narrating the Roman conquests in Britain, says, "Caledonia alone, defended by its barren mountains, and by the *contempt* which the Romans entertained for it, sometimes infested the more cultivated parts of the island by the incursions of its inhabitants."<sup>1</sup> It is curious to observe how Gibbon draws sluggishly along the weight of his pompous turgidity, in precisely the same track as

Hume. "The Masters," says Gibbon, "of the fairest and most wealthy climates of the globe turned with *contempt* from gloomy hills assailed by the winter tempest, from lakes concealed in a blue mist, and from cold and lonely heaths, over which the deer of the forest were chased by a troop of *naked barbarians*."<sup>2</sup> The gravest philosopher may well relax his muscles into a smile, when he finds that one of the main props, upon which the last historian leans his solid argument and legitimate conclu-

<sup>1</sup> Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, chap. I. The historian forgets one of Cicero's golden maxims.—"Exponere simpliciter, sine ulla exornatione;" and Quintilian truly states the result,—"*Si oratio perderet gratiam simplicis et inaffectati coloris, perderet et fidem.*"

<sup>2</sup> Hume's *Hist. of England*, chap. i.



sion, is no other than—Ossian! By comparing closely the above extracts, any reader may note how very materially is Gibbon indebted to Hume for much more than his mere sceptical metaphysics. As Hume filched<sup>3</sup> his grandest philosophical argument from one of the provosts of my native university, so his literary offspring, the historian of the Roman Empire, imbibed, like Paley himself, many of Hume's notions, and insensibly glided into the suspicious custom of transcribing, as in this instance, even his very words. Gibbon is known to have lauded Hume's writings for containing "careless, inimitable beauties;" nor do his affection and admiration seem here to forsake him. We are disposed to conjecture that Gibbon, in penning the above passage, had Hume's history nearer his elbow than "the original records, both Greek and Latin, from Dion Cassius to Ammianus Marcellinus,"—this being the historic range which he professed to wander over, as preparatory to the composition of his "*Decline and Fall*."<sup>4</sup> Davies, who discharged a powerful double<sup>5</sup> battery against Gibbon's history on account of his "*misrepresentations, inaccuracies, and plagiarism*," might most justly have added this to the number. Davies need not have gone further than Dion Cassius, one of the historians whom Gibbon professed to read "with pen always in hand." Now Dion Cassius, in his Roman History, expressly states that Severus, in penetrating the region of the Caledonians, is said to have lost no less than "fifty thousand men."<sup>6</sup> With this fact before us, we may most safely apply both to Hume's

and Gibbon's expressions of "*contempt*," so dispiantly flung at the brave Caledonians, the language which our great Lexicographer used in his biographical sketch of Butler, when reviewing the ridiculous plight in which Hudibras is introduced by the Poet. The reader may vary the language to suit the differences of circumstances. "It is not easy to say," says Johnson, "why Hudibras' weapons should be represented as *ridiculous* or *useless*; for whatever judgment might be passed upon the knowledge or arguments of the Presbyterians, experience had sufficiently shown that *their arms were not to be despised*."<sup>7</sup> All history most assuredly proves that the swords of the ancient North Britons were very far from being treated by their foes with the *contempt* so unsparingly inflicted upon them by our two Historians; and it might with as much truth be said of *their* indomitable bravery, as the lyric poet sang of the ancient Germans—"Devota mortis pectora libera."<sup>8</sup> In this case it will be found that the Muses, notwithstanding their imaginative propensities, observe the severe laws of historic truth far more strictly than our Historians, who seem here totally to forget the motto, which ought to have been emblazoned unceasingly on their banners—"Ne quid Falsi dicere audeat, ne quid Veri non audeat:"<sup>9</sup> for Buchanan in his *Sylvæ*, and Burns in his celebrated song, have with all the unblemished purity of historic fidelity, embalmed the unviolated independence of their native shores. But it is most strange that the stupendous fortifications, &c. successively erected by Agricola, Adrian, and Severus, and by them

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Parr has noticed this very circumstance. In the "*Bibliotheca Parriana*," is preserved the following comment of the Doctor:—"In chap. iv. p. 25, of the '*Procedure*,' there is an anticipation of Hume about cause and effect." The "*Procedure*" was written by Peter Browne, who was provost of the University of Dublin, and died Bishop of Cork.

<sup>4</sup> Gibbon's *Memoirs*.

<sup>5</sup> The first attack was entitled "An examination of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth chapters of Mr. Gibbon's History, in which his view of the progress of the Christian Religion is shown to be founded on the misrepresentation of the authors he cites; and numerous instances of his inaccuracy and plagiarism are produced." The second attack was a "Reply to Mr. Gibbon's Vindication, with further instances of misrepresentation, inaccuracy, and plagiarism."

<sup>6</sup> Dionis. Cassii, *Historia Rom.* lib. 76.—*Neve μωραδας ὄλας.*

<sup>7</sup> Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, in *Life of Butler*.

<sup>8</sup> Horat. *Od.* xiv. car. 13.

<sup>9</sup> Cicero, *de Orat.* lib. ii.

deemed so indispensable as a barrier against the incursions of the brave Caledonians, did not most effectually extinguish every vestige of *contempt* lurking in the mind of Gibbon and Hume. The prodigious work of Severus is too well known to require any description. Severus did not consider that the peace he had just been able to ratify, was by any means protection enough for the Romans against their northern neighbours, for he eagerly embraced the opportunity of establishing a seemingly impregnable and almost eternal barrier. What strange "*contempt*" Severus, to be sure, must have entertained for "*the native barbarous Caledonians*," when he opposed to them in this wonderful work 18 *Stationes*, 81 *Castella*, and 324 *Turres*; and a Roman historian<sup>10</sup> says that the work extended in length to 80 miles, whilst 10,000 men were constantly employed to garrison this great fortification when completed! To the north of this formidable position the Romans occupied *only* Valentia, which comprehended but *five* tribes, known by the name of *Meatae*, so that almost all that extensive district which was north of the *Vallum Antonini*, or the line connecting the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, which in fact is almost the whole of the *present* Scotland, invincibly maintained its uninterrupted independence against the repeated attacks of the vast and victorious and incomparably disciplined armies of the whole empire, at a time too when they were commanded by the most warlike and successful generals, amongst whom Severus himself stood pre-eminently foremost. Thus the Caledonians were, as Dalrymple

says of the Highlanders, "untouched by the Roman invasions on the south:"<sup>11</sup> and hence the aspersions of both Gibbon and Hume may surely be treated with the same "*contempt*" which they aimed at the Caledonians.

We cannot more suitably conclude our present observations than by adducing the authority of Tertullian, who, whilst his own historic assertion is corroborated, confirms likewise the above. We have peculiar pleasure in being able on such an occasion to bring forward the testimony of so eminently powerful an apologist of Christianity. Hume and Gibbon did what they could to throw "*contempt*" also upon the holy cause in which Tertullian was involved. An important branch of evidence for that cause this ancient Father here establishes, and likewise collaterally verifies our own statements. If Gibbon were now amongst us, he could not well endure that the Christian lips of Tertullian should be selected to expose his blundering; for nothing is more plain than that the Historian throughout his History, but most especially in his fifteenth chapter, levelled his most artful and insidious attacks at this great champion of divine truth. "Those parts of Britain," says Tertullian, "which were *unconquerable* and *unapproachable* by the Roman armies, submitted their necks to the yoke of Christ."<sup>12</sup> And to this we may very appropriately subjoin the earlier, and somewhat similar testimony of St. Clemens,—"*The nations beyond the ocean were governed by the precepts of the Lord.*"<sup>13</sup>

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

#### BALLOONS AND PARACHUTES.

IT was said by Horace, nearly two thousand years ago, that the man who first committed his fragile bark to the tempestuous waves of the ocean, must have possessed a soul firmer than the solid oak or triple brass:—

*Illi robur et ses triplex*

*Circæ pectus erat, qui fragilem truci*

*Commisit pelago ratem*

*Primus.*

But what would this great moralist

<sup>10</sup> Spartianus, *in vita Severi*, lib. xviii. chap. 22.

<sup>11</sup> Sir John Dalrymple's "*Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*," Part ii. Book 2.

<sup>12</sup> Tertull. *Adv. Jud.* chap. vii.

<sup>13</sup> Clem. Rom. *Ep. ad Cor.* § 20.



have said, had he seen the adventurous spirits of modern times boldly cleaving the liquid air, and soaring far above the clouds, in a fragile car sustained by a few hundred yards of equally fragile silk, liable at every moment to be shivered into a thousand pieces by the surrounding elements?—what, moreover, would he have said, had he seen the same individuals, not only soaring into the realms of air, and passing to other continents, but even adventurously cutting away the very support which preserved them from destruction, and trusting themselves to a fragile basket, merely sustained by a superimpending roof-like thing called a *parachute*?

It is evident that the ancients had no conception of the science or principles of aerostation; for the wings of Dædalus and Icarus are supposed to have been the white sails of their adventurous skiffs. Experiments so daring never entered the minds of their philosophers or poets. A discovery so important was reserved for modern times, when the united agencies of pneumatics and chemistry were called into operation to an extent entirely unknown to the classical ancients.

As far as authentic history will enable us to trace the subject with certainty, Roger Bacon may be said to be the first who conceived the idea of rising in the air, supported by exhausted balls of thin copper; but he was evidently ignorant of the property which light air possesses of being endowed with as great a force as common air. It appears that Dr. Black of Edinburgh, was the first person who is known to have suggested the possibility of inclosing inflammable air, so as to render it capable of raising a vessel into the atmosphere. This fact was demonstrated in a series of lectures delivered by him in the years 1767 and 1768.

In 1772, some other experiments were made upon the subject by Mr. Cavallo; but after trying bladders and other substances, he was unable to retain the air in any material light enough for the purpose. In the same year Stephen and John Montgolfier, paper manufacturers of Annonay near Lyons, filled a silken bag rarefied by

burning paper, which rose to the height of seventy feet in the open air. Several experiments were then made by these bags, which from their increased size assumed somewhat of the form, in a diminutive shape, of our balloons. One of these balloons was about thirteen feet in diameter, and rose to the height of three thousand feet in two minutes.

In 1773, M. Pilatre de Rozier, who subsequently lost his life, rose from the gardens of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine at Paris, in a species of wicker basket about three feet broad, attached to an oval-shaped balloon of seventy-four by forty-eight, which had been made by Montgolfier. With this was carried up a species of grate for the purpose of continuing at pleasure the inflation of the balloon by a fire of wool and straw. The weight of this machine was 1600 pounds. On the first attempt, it was not permitted to rise higher than eighty-four feet. On the second attempt, however, when M. Giraud de Vilette ascended with the inventor, the machine rose to the height of 332 feet. It was only prevented from ascending higher by the ropes which held it to the earth. At length the daring experiment was undertaken of trusting the balloon to the regions of aerial space. Encouraged by previous success, M. Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes first trusted a balloon to the elements, and after rising to the height of 3000 feet, they descended about five miles from the place of their ascent. The danger experienced by these gentlemen, from the lower part of the balloon having several times caught fire, which, however, was extinguished by means of a wet sponge, gave rise to the invention of inflammable air, which, owing to its small specific gravity, was found both more safe, manageable, and capable of performing longer voyages, as it does not require to be supplied with fuel like the others.

About this time Count Zambeccari sent up from the Artillery Ground, in London, a small gilt balloon, filled with inflammable air, which in two hours and a half reached a spot near Petworth, in Sussex, and would not then have fallen, had it not burst. The discovery was now near as complete as in its present state. Inflammable

mable air, produced by iron filings and vitriolic acid, was soon used in the inflation of larger balloons.

Madame Thible, who was the first female adventurer, ascended in June 1784 from Lyons, with M. Flourant, in the presence of the late King of Sweden, and reached the height of 8,500 feet.

On the 15th of September, 1784, Vincent Lunardi, an Italian (the first who made an aerial voyage in England), rose from the Artillery Ground, London, by a balloon thirty-three feet in diameter, made of silk, oiled, and painted in stripes of blue and red. He took up with him a dog and a cat. In his ascent the thermometer fell to 29, and some drops of water round his balloon were frozen. He ascended about five minutes after two o'clock, and arrived at Collier's Hill, five miles beyond Ware, in Hertfordshire, at twenty-five minutes after four.

Mr. Sadder, of Oxford, was the first Englishman who ascended with a balloon. He constructed one himself, with which he rose from Oxford on the 4th of October, 1784, and went fifteen miles in eighteen minutes.

On the 16th of the same month Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Sheldon ascended from Chelsea; and on the 7th of January following, Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies crossed the Channel, between Dover and Calais, by means of a balloon, but had such difficulty to keep it above water, that they were obliged to throw away every thing with them, even their very clothes. This was attributed to the increased rarefaction of the air in crossing the Channel.

During the year 1785, a fatal catastrophe befell M. Rozier, whose successful attempts at aerostation have been already mentioned. He ascended in company with M. Romain. From some vague idea of being better able to regulate the ascent of the balloon, they incautiously suspended below it another small one of ten feet diameter. To this may be imputed the fatal result which ensued. Scarcely a quarter of an hour had elapsed after their ascent, when the whole apparatus, at the height of above 3,000 feet, was observed to be on fire; and

its scattered fragments, with the unfortunate aeronauts, were precipitated to the ground. They fell near the sea-shore, about four miles from Boulogne, and were killed on the spot. A similar fatal result happened some years afterwards to the unfortunate Madame Blanchard.

Blanchard is the first aeronaut to whom the construction of PARACHUTES attached to balloons may be attributed. His object, in adopting them, was to enable the aeronaut to escape in case of accident by fire or otherwise. For this purpose he made various experiments. During an excursion which he undertook from Lisle, about the end of August 1785, when this adventurous aeronaut travelled, without halting, a distance of not less than three hundred miles, he let down a dog from a vast height in the basket of a parachute, and the animal falling gently through the air reached the ground without the least injury.

Since the above period the practice and management of the parachute have been carried to more adventurous lengths by other aerial travellers. In 1802, M. Garnerin, a Frenchman of aeronautic celebrity, visited London, and made two fine ascents in his balloon, in the second of which he came down from an amazing elevation in a parachute. It descended for some seconds with an accelerating velocity, and oscillated so widely that the basket or car appeared at times to be thrown almost into a horizontal position. It passed over Mary-le-Bone and Somers' Town, and almost grazed the houses of St. Pancras. He descended in a field near the Jew's Harp Tavern; but so sudden was the shock that it threw Garnerin violently on the ground, and cut his face. He also bled considerably from his ears and nose. He seemed to be much agitated, and trembled exceedingly when released from the car. One of the stays of the parachute had chanced to give way, which partly deranged the apparatus, and disturbing the proper balance, threatened the adventurer, during the whole of his descent, with immediate destruction. The parachute was constructed in the shape of an umbrella, the material being of



cotton. At the top of it ran a round hoop eight feet in diameter. The sides when expanded were about fifteen feet long, and formed a kind of curtain. The parachute acted on the principle of the common umbrella,—the air resisting the natural rapidity of the descent,—and the more the velocity increased, the greater would be the resistance. M. Garnerin, however, eventually lost his life in a similar adventurous attempt in his own country.

The late unfortunate Mr. Cocking,\* who for years had made the science of acrostation his peculiar study, was a witness of Garnerin's descent, and from the fearful oscillations to which the parachute was subjected on that occasion, he conceived that its construction was altogether on a wrong principle, and that it should have a convex instead of a concave surface; or, in other words, that it should be in the shape of an inverted cone—the apex pointing downwards. This idea, it is said, originated from the accidental dropping of an umbrella from a balcony, which at first fell with the handle downwards; but after several oscillations the position became reversed, when it fell steadily to the ground.

After repeated experiments, Mr. Cocking at length succeeded in constructing what he conceived would answer all the objects he had in view. He made proposals to the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens; and Mr. Green, the adventurous aeronaut, undertook to make the ascent. A parachute of extraordinary dimensions was constructed under the direction of Mr. Cocking. There were three hoops made of tin, the largest of which was 107 feet in circumference, each connected by light ribs of wood, which constituted the frame-work of the machine. The whole was covered by a fine cloth, consisting of twenty-two gores, which, sewed together, formed an inverted cone at an angle of about thirty degrees. The car was of wicker, attached to the parachute by strong ropes. The surface exposed to the action of the air was 124 square yards, and the weight of the apparatus 223 lbs.

Monday the 24th of July having been the day fixed upon for the ascent, the deepest interest was every where exhibited for the success of Mr. Cocking's adventurous undertaking; but its melancholy result, and the particulars attending it, are too familiarly known to enter into detail. Suffice it to say, that the tin-hoops gave way,—the parachute immediately collapsed,—and the unhappy adventurer was dashed to pieces.

The following is Mr. Green's account of the effects produced by the separation of the parachute from the balloon.

"In an instant the balloon shot upwards with the velocity of a skyrocket. The effect upon us at this moment was almost beyond description. The immense machine which suspended us between 'heaven and earth,' whilst it appeared to be forced upwards with terrific violence and rapidity through unknown and untravelled regions, amidst the howlings of a fearful hurricane, rolled about as though revelling in a freedom for which it had long struggled, but of which, until that moment, it had been kept in absolute ignorance. It at length, as if somewhat fatigued by its exertions, gradually assumed the motions of a snake working its way with astonishing speed towards a given object. During this frightful operation the gas was rushing in torrents from the upper and lower valves, but more particularly from the latter, as the density of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress pressed so heavily on the valve at the top of the balloon as to admit of comparatively but a small escape by that aperture. At this juncture, had it not been for the application to our mouths of two pipes leading into an air-bag with which we had furnished ourselves previous to starting, we must within a minute have been suffocated, and so, but by different means, have shared the melancholy fate of our friend. This bag was formed of silk, sufficiently capacious to contain 100 gallons of atmospheric air. Prior to our ascent the bag was inflated, with the assistance of a pair of bellows, with fifty gallons of air, so allowing for any expansion which might be produced in the upper regions. Into one end of this bag were introduced two flexible tubes, and the moment we felt ourselves to be going up, in the manner just described, Mr. Spencer, as well as myself, placed either of them in our mouths. By this simple contrivance we

\* See our last Number, p. 190.

preserved ourselves from instantaneous suffocation, a result which must have ensued from the apparently endless volume of gas with which the car was enveloped. The gas, notwithstanding all our precautions, from the violence of its operation on the human frame, almost immediately deprived us of sight, and we were both, as far as our visionary powers were concerned, in a state of total darkness for between four and five minutes.

"As soon as we had partially regained the use of our eyes, and had somewhat recovered from the effects of the awful scene into which, from the circumstances, we had been plunged, our first attention was directed to the barometer. I soon discovered that my powers had not sufficiently returned to enable me to see the mercury, but Mr. Spencer found that it stood at 13.20, giving an elevation of 23,324 feet, or about four miles and a quarter."

In these daring experiments we have seen enough to show their utter uselessness. In vain do we invoke philosophy and science to give their aid to enterprises which promise no useful result, and which cannot even be classed among the harmless amusements of the multitude; as they only tend to endanger the lives of reckless enthusiasts, or gratify the cupidity of cold-blooded speculators. N.

MR. URBAN, Cork, June 1837.

IN your Number for June, p. 562, *Historicus* quotes the words addressed by Henry IV. of France to our Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury. "He was glad that I (Cecil) was not a Venetian, and he loved to negotiate with the Earl of Essex . . . rhetoric was for pedants, &c."—Upon which, *Historicus* asks,—"Can any of your Correspondents account for the use of the term *Venetian*? Does Henry vaguely allude to the craftiness of Italian diplomacy, or does he refer to any particular transaction with Venice?"

Though not unfamiliar with the general history of the period in question, (23rd March 1598,) I consulted the most minute and authentic contemporaneous annalists, and could discover no special act of disagreement, or ground of dissatisfaction, between the republic and Henry, nationally or personally.—Thuanus, Sully, Cayet, (*Chronologie Novenaire* and *Septen-*

*naire*, embracing from 1589 to 1604), De l'Etoile (*Journal de Henri IV.*), Davila (*Storia delle guerre civili di Francia dopo l'anno 1559 al 1598*), D'Ossat, lettres de), and Péréfixe (*Histoire de Henri le Grand*), though somewhat more recent, are all silent on a subject which, had the cause existed, could not have been unknown, or unnoticed by them. They all, on the contrary, unite in attesting the fact, that Venice, notwithstanding the solicitations and threats of the Pope (Sixtus V.) and King of Spain (Philip II.) had been amongst the foremost to acknowledge Henry's title to the crown; for which that monarch never failed to express his gratitude. Of this I shall adduce a signal instance, which will, at the same time, I think, solve the question put by *Historicus*. I extract it from the 102nd book of Thuanus, (Jacques Auguste de Thou,) because he was a prominent actor on the occasion.

In January 1595, according to that historian, (*Historia Sui Temporis*, libri 138, ab anno 1543 ad 1607), three Venetian senators, *Gradenico, Delfino*, and *Odo*, arrived in Paris, specially deputed to felicitate Henry on the triumph of his arms. At their entrance on the French territory, the Duc de Lesdiguières, (François de Sonue,) subsequently Constable of France, received them with due honour; and, on their approach to the capital, other persons of distinction, among whom was De Thou himself, conducted them to the *Hôtel d'O*, where they were magnificently lodged. The king showed the utmost solicitude to testify his obligations to the Republic, which, while all other Catholic states withheld the recognition of his rights, had an ambassador constantly with him, in defiance of the mighty power then wielded by the Roman Pontiffs and the Spanish monarchy. On the 3rd of February 1595, they had an audience at the Louvre of the king, "lequel," says De l'Etoile, (tom. ii. p. 167) "leur fit un grand accueil et réception. Leur harangue fut courte, comme étant bien avertis que le Roy n'aimoit pas les longues harangues." "Sa Majesté," continues the old *Journalist*, characteristically of *le bon Henry*, "en les attendant, passa le tems à rire et gausser les Dames," &c.



It will hence, I conceive, be clear, that Henry's expression to Cecil solely applied to the usual long-winded and rhetorical harangues of Venetian negotiators; while Cecil, coming at once to the point, retrenched all pedantic superfluities. So these deputies were directed to do in this instance, and to be brief, if they expected to be acceptable; but, generally, they were the reverse; which the king disliked, and therefore declared his satisfaction with Cecil and Essex for not being so florid and prolix; an advantage derived, we may assume, from the well known aversion of their own sovereign, Elizabeth, to tedious discourses. Napoleon, too, in his frequent journeys, gave intelligible hints to the public authorities, wherever he passed, of his impatience on such occasions, which, on the other hand, were sources of enjoyment and sympathy to our James the First.

The Venetians, who had complimented Henry on his first accession to the throne in 1589, (Hénault, Hist. de France, under that year), again in 1600, obtained leave to inscribe his name in their renowned Golden Book (*Libro d'Ors*), when he was declared a Noble Venetian, with the right of transmitting this prerogative to his posterity. But, in April 1796, his descendant, Louis XVIII. then resident, under the title of Comte de Provence, at Verona, was ordered to quit the territory of the Republic, immediately after Buonaparte's victory at Miliesimo; and Louis, in consequence, required the expunction of the Bourbon name from the celebrated record, which, according to Voltaire, contained the oldest authentic register of European nobility, dating, as it did, from the fifth or sixth century. See *L'Art de Vérifier les dates*, tom. xvii. p. 489, ed. in 8vo.; Montgaillard, *Histoire de France*, tom. iv. p. 453; and Burke's *Commoners*, vol. ii. p. 609, where a rapid, but comprehensive view, as far as the limited space would comport, is exhibited of the legitimate ancestral claims of the princes and nobility of modern Europe.

The friendly relations between France and Venice, at this period, received additional strength from the reasonable and effectual interposition

of Henry, in reconciling the Republic and the Holy See in 1607, when the two churchmen, whose imprisonment by the Venetian authorities, contrary to the papal pretension of exclusive ecclesiastical jurisdiction, had mainly contributed to the rupture, were consigned to the care of Henry's plenipotentiary, Cardinal de Joyeuse, and by him delivered over to Paul V. It was on that memorable event, that Paolo Sarpi, the celebrated Father Paul, made himself so conspicuous, and exposed himself to so much danger in the defence of the Republic, which his dying supplication, *Esto Perpetua*, has failed to preserve from the loss of her independence.

Your correspondent *Historicus* proposes a further question.—“The same Cecil, he adds, in reference to an accusation against Sir John Gilbert for extracting or misappropriating part of the cargo of a carrack captured from the Spaniards, said,—I assure you, on my faith, I do not think him wrong in this; however, in others he may have done like a Devonshire man. What is meant here?”

To this interrogatory I think it may be replied, that Cecil considered the knight justifiable in any act of plunder against an enemy peculiarly hateful as the Spaniards then were; but the Devonshire men, like those of Cornwall, and other sea-bound territories, indiscriminately pillaged, at that day, both friend and foe, who happened by any mischance to fall within their reach; and, no doubt, some misdeeds of this nature are here imputed to Sir John. The chief family of the Gilberts were of Compton Castle, in Cornwall; but happily, that province, long renowned for these lawless acts, is now, like Devonshire, eminent for its humanity to the suffering mariner, an advance in civilization which authorises the moderns to boast,—*ἡμεῖς τοὶ πατέρες μὲν ἀπειροὺς εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.*—(Hom. II. Δ. 405).—“There is no line in Homer,” observes Mr. Hallam, (*Constitutional History*, vol. i. ch. iii.) “which I repeat more frequently or with greater pleasure;” and that feeling, I may add, is mine. Sophocles (Old. Col.) also says.—*Τὼ μὴ μοι πατέρας τοῦτ' ἔμνην ἐνθεσμεῖν.* Undeniable, indeed, and spreading is human improvement; and most cheer-

ing is the prospect, or, to use the pregnant expression of the omniscient Leibnitz,—“*Le présent, engendré du passé, est gros de l'avenir.*”

Yours, &c. J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following are Copies of Depositions as to certain charges of Witchcraft, made in the county of Somerset, in the year 1664. The originals appear to have been wholly written by the magistrate before whom they were sworn.

Yours, &c. W. L. W.

Somerset. Walter Thicke, of Bayford, in the county afores<sup>d</sup>, yeoman, examined the 11 March, 1664, before Robert Stunt, esq. one c<sup>t</sup>.

Sayth, That about this tyme twelvemonth hee had two oxen dyed suddenly, one of them in the plowe, and when they had opened the s<sup>d</sup> oxe they found noe signes of sicknesse about him, the other dyed in a strange manner; and this exam<sup>ts</sup> neybour conceived the said oxe to bee bewitched; and s<sup>th</sup> that hee lost a cowe, and all dyed in 2 or 3 weekes; and since the s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth Styles was taken up, the s<sup>d</sup> Styles hath confessed to this exam<sup>t</sup> that shee (being angry with him for denyeing her some pease) sett a curse uppon the s<sup>d</sup> cattle, and by that meanes they dyed, and desired this exam<sup>t</sup> to forgive her for it. And this ex<sup>t</sup> then asked the s<sup>d</sup> Styles why shee had not hurt his person? she replied, that she had noe power to doe it.

WALTER THICKE.

Taken uppon oath before mee ROBT. STUNT.

Elizabeth Foarwood, of Bayford, in the county afores<sup>d</sup>, examined the 11 day of March, 1664, before Robert Stunt, one of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> justices c<sup>t</sup>.

Sayeth, That she, together with Katherine Whyte, Mary Day, Bridgett Prankard, and Mary Boulster did, a little after Christmas last, search Elizabeth Style, and in her pole finde a little rysing or nobb of flesh, w<sup>ch</sup> felt hard like a kernell of Beise, w<sup>th</sup> this exam<sup>t</sup> suspectinge to her an ill marke, did thrust a pinn into and then tooke it out, and after some short pauze, this exam<sup>t</sup> did agen thrust in the pinn into the s<sup>d</sup> place and through the flesh, and there left the s<sup>d</sup> pinn in the s<sup>d</sup> place for some tyme that the other women might allsoe see it, yet the s<sup>d</sup> Style did neyther first nor at the second tyme make the least shewe that she felt the s<sup>d</sup> prickinge of her flesh, whylest the s<sup>d</sup> pinn was putt in, or taken out, nor did

any bloud issue out of the s<sup>d</sup> place. But this exam<sup>t</sup> sayth that after, when the constable tould her hee would thrust in a pin to the s<sup>d</sup> place, the s<sup>d</sup> Style, cryed out, ‘O Lord! doe you prick mee,’ when in truith noe body did then see much as touch it, nor her, but only made a shew of touchinge her pole. And this exam<sup>t</sup> sayth, that since the s<sup>d</sup> Style was taken upp by the justice and examined before him, she confessed that her familiar did use to sucke her in the affoares<sup>d</sup> place, in the shape of a flye, a great miller, or butter flye; and sayth, that the said Style did likewise confesse to this exam<sup>t</sup> she had signed her covenant w<sup>th</sup> the Devell by a dropp of her bloud, and that she had promised the Devell to forsake God and Jesus Christe, and all the wayes of God; and the s<sup>d</sup> Style sayd y<sup>t</sup> she had more to say, but that she had not power to bringe it out; and farther sayth, that if she could speeke w<sup>th</sup> her brother and sister at Shasbury, they could tell her of more witches then she knew, whoe had sealed but had not yet beene at any randvoes.\*—The marke of

ELIZABETH (E. F.) FOARWOODE.

Taken uppon oath before mee ROBT. STUNT.

The examination of Nicolas Lambert, of Bayford, in the county of Somerset, yeom<sup>t</sup>. Taken before mee the 30 of January, 1664, upon oath.

Sayth, that the Monday after Xmas-day, he was in the house of Richard Still, where his daughter Elizabeth was taken very ill, and had very strong fits on her, soe that though she was sate downe in a chayre, yet six people could not keepe and hold her downe in the chayre, and that when her fits came on her they were not able to rule her. But she would rayse up her chayre, though six men held the same; and being in her fits, she would paynt with her handes where her torm<sup>t</sup> was, and this ex<sup>t</sup> and the rest lookeing where she poynted, saw as it were thornes, and the prickes of thornes, in her handes, hand wrests, and other places. And this ex<sup>t</sup> farther sayth, that he, together w<sup>th</sup> William Thicke and W<sup>m</sup>. Read, being ordered by Francis White, the tythingman of Bayford, to watch Elizabeth Style, who on Thursday night last in the evening committed to the sayd tythingman by the justice, upon suspicion of witchcraft; and this examin<sup>t</sup> reading in the Practice of Piety about 3 of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in the morning, Elizabeth Style being in the same room by the fire, there came from the head of the s<sup>d</sup> Eliz. Style a glittering and bright fly, about an inch in length and soe much in breadth, which sayd fly pitched on a

\* Rendezvous?



plank in the chimney and vanished away. This ex<sup>t</sup> still kept on reading, and in less than a quarter of an hour there appeared two flies more of a less size, and of another colour, and seemed to strike at this exam<sup>t</sup>'s hand, in which he held the sayd booke, but missed his hand, the one going over and the other under at one and the same tyme. The exam<sup>t</sup> kept on reading, and at length being somewhat startled at the strang appearances of the sayd flies, this exam<sup>t</sup> tould the sayd Style, but she would make noe answeare, and this exam<sup>t</sup> looking stedfast in her, did perceive her countenance to change and to be very blacke and ghastly, and the fire at the same tyme to change its colour, whereupon this exam<sup>t</sup> began to be sharp w<sup>th</sup> the sayd Style, and tould her that her familiar was now about her; whereupon this ex<sup>t</sup> and the rest that were w<sup>th</sup> him searched her, and looked in her pole, where they perceived her hayre to whe'ver,\* and shake very strangely; and there found a fly like a millard; which on a sudden rushed out and pitched on the table board, and suddenly vanished away. Then this exam<sup>t</sup> and the rest with him looked again in her pole, w<sup>ch</sup> was not as before, but was redde and like rawe meate. This exam<sup>t</sup> asked Style what it was that went out of her pole; the sayd Style said it was a butterfly, and asked why they had not catched it; and in some short tyme after they looked agen in her pole, and then it was of its former colour. And this exam<sup>t</sup> demanding againe what that fly was that rushed out of her pole, and that made her pole soe red and raw, she then confessed that it was her familiar, and that she felt it to tickle in her pole at that time, and that was the usual tyme when the familiar came to her, and then the sayd Eliza. Style confessed she had made a covenant w<sup>th</sup> the devill; and that she had signed it with her blood, which the devill had out of her finger next her little finger on her right hand. And that a man in blacke did usually appear to the sayd Eliz. Style, Alice Duke, and Anne Bushop, when they did meet at their rendezvous, which sayd man in blacke was the devill as she thought, and that the man in blacke brought the picture of Richard Stile's daughter in wax; and the sayd Elizabeth Style confessed that she put a thorne into the handwrest of the sayd picture, and that the man in blacke put in more, and every one stuck in some.

W<sup>m</sup>. Thick and W<sup>m</sup>. Read, of Bayford, say upon their oathes that the examination above of Nicholas Lambert is truth.

ROBT. HUNT.

\* Water?

GENL. MAG. VOL. VIII.

Mr. URBAN,

26th July.

THE following minute description of the magnificent Library at Mafra, in Portugal, was sent to me by a correspondent nearly two years ago. If you think it worthy of a place in your Magazine, it is at your service.

W. H. B.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIBRARY AT  
MAFRA.

The magnificent edifice of the Convent and Palace of Mafra, founded by King John the Fifth of Portugal, was begun on the 17th of November 1717, on which day the foundation-stone of the Church was blessed and laid by the first Patriarch of Lisbon, Dom Thomaz d'Almeida. From that day the construction of the edifice proceeded with such rapidity, that on the 22d of October, of the year 1730, the church was consecrated, and the Convent taken possession of by the Friars da Provincia de Santa Maria d'Arrebida.

The celebrated room containing the conventual library, which has long been the admiration of all beholders, is on the east side of the building, on the fourth floor. The roof is vaulted, and pannels of stone, with various designs carved on them, projecting at certain distances from the roof, on entering the room, cause a beautiful perspective. In the middle of the room is a cupola, on the roof of which is placed a large white stone, whereon is engraved the figure of the sun, with its rays shooting regularly around it, which receive great effect from being thrown out above a blue stone. The whole is surrounded by white stones beautifully carved. The floor or pavement of the room, which on its first completion was composed of fine bricks, consists of a species of mosaic work of blue, white, and red, and under the cupola, where there is a round circle of pavement peculiarly rich, black and yellow stones are added to the other colours. This beautiful pavement was laid down by order of Dom Jose the First, and certainly does credit to his taste.

The length of the Library is 288 feet, and the breadth 32. Considering, however, that at the north and south ends of the room are recesses of 8 feet deep, where are placed at each end two

2 L

magnificent doors, 15 feet high and 7½ broad.—the private entrances to the palace,—standing at these doors the library may be said to be 304 feet long, computing from door to door. In the middle, where the cupola is, the room assumes the figure of a cross, 71 feet long, and of course, as before (reckoning from the sides of the room, which after this break proceed straight on), 32 feet broad. Measuring, however, from the balustrade of the windows at the one end of the arm of the cross, looking towards the *Cerea*, or enclosed plantation, to the balustrade of those at the other end of the arm, looking into the flower-garden in the court in the middle of the building, the breadth of the room, where the cross is formed, may be set down at 84 feet.

From the pavement to the *Cymatium* the Library is 23 feet high, and from the *Cymatium* to the highest point of the vaulted roof above it is said to be 13½ feet, so that the main height of the room may be calculated at 36½ feet. At the cupola, however, it assumes a height of 44 feet, looking from the round circle of pavement to the carved figure of the sun and rays on the ceiling of the dome.

On the east side, fronting the *Cerea* or enclosed plantation, the room has 19 windows, each 13 feet high by 6 feet broad. The five windows in this frontage of the end of the one arm of the cross (3 in front and one at each of the sides) are 18 feet high by 6½ broad, having balconies of small dimensions attached to each of them. It is worthy of remark, that on the opposite end of the arm of the cross, which looks to the west into the flower garden, there are only 3 windows in front. This irregularity, which is by no means displeasing, happens in consequence of the space occupied by the opposite side windows being on this side used for two doors, which are entrances to two rooms, 54 feet long by 22½ broad, each of which has three windows, 13 feet high and 6 feet broad, like the rest of the windows, except, as has been before said, those in the ends of the arms of the cross. One of these rooms was formerly used as a Library for Manuscripts, and the other was the depository for all prohibited books. Each of the windows on the ground (except those in the cross)

stands in a recess, in which are placed a chair, a table covered with a green cloth, an ink stand, and a reading desk; which, from the dust on the chairs and tables, and the dried-up state of the ink, appear never to have been used since the friars departed, by either the curious or the studious.

Exactly above the 19 windows on the eastern side, already mentioned, are the same number of windows placed above the *cymatium*, forming so many arches in the vault of the upper roof. These windows, all communicating light, are each 6 feet high by 5 broad. On the opposite or western side, the number of upper windows are the same, and of the same height and breadth; but, excepting by the three at the end of the arm of the cross, no light is admitted by any of them. There are also dark windows over each of the four doors which lead into the palace, of the same size as the rest of the upper windows, which make a very pleasing uniformity. A plan was in agitation in the days of King John the Sixth, who was very partial to Mafra, to place mirror-plates in each of the upper windows which give no light; but the idea, it is supposed, was too costly for the financial resources of his reign.

A magnificent gallery with a railing, at an elevation of 11 feet and a half from the pavement, goes round the library. Four staircases give access to that gallery. The two on the eastern side are winding and small, being made in the spaces of two windows. The two in the western side lead into spacious entrances, and to stairs of fine architecture.

Above that gallery are 82 open bookcases, separated from each other by carved pillars. Each of these cases, from top to bottom, has six rows of shelves of different heights, the upper being little more than nine inches, the middle ones increasing a trifle, till at last the space on the lowest one is about a foot and nine inches high. Each bookcase is numbered, and a description of the branch of literature which it contains is painted on a carved shield placed above it.

Under the gallery are 54 open bookcases, also divided by pillars. Each case contains, from top to bottom, 12 compartments for books. The com-



partments of the cases below all measure a foot and nine inches in height. There are fewer presses or cases for books below than above. This is occasioned by the windows and doors

below, in the spaces occupied by which no bookcases are placed, which does not occur above, because there the bookcases are all below the *cymatium*, and the windows above it. C. M.

### CHARACTERS, BY SIR HUMPHRY DAVY;

*From Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy, by his Brother. 2 vols. 8vo. 1836.*

#### MR. CAVENDISH.

Of all the philosophers of the present age, Mr. Cavendish was the only one who combined, in the highest degree, a depth and extent of mathematical knowledge with delicacy and precision in the methods of experimental research. It may be said of him, what perhaps can hardly be said of any other person, that whatever he has done, has been perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature. Executed by the hand of a master, they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical philosophy, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained amidst the progress of discovery, and their merits have been illustrated by discussion and exalted by time.

In general, the most common motives which induce men to study are, the love of distinction, of glory, or the desire of power; and we have no right to object to motives of this kind; but it ought to be mentioned, in estimating the character of Mr. Cavendish, that his grand stimulus to exertion was evidently the love of truth and knowledge. Unambitious, unassuming, it was with difficulty he was persuaded to bring forward his important discoveries. He disliked notoriety; and he was, as it were, fearful of the voice of fame. His labours are recorded with the greatest dignity and simplicity, and in the fewest possible words, without parade or apology: and it seemed as if in publication he was performing, not what was a duty to himself, but what was a duty to the public. His life was devoted to science, and his social hours were passed among a few friends, principally members of the Royal Society. He was reserved to strangers; but when he was familiar, his conversation was lively and full of varied information. Upon all subjects of science, he was luminous

and profound, and in discussion wonderfully acute. Even to the very last week of his life, when he was nearly 79, he retained his activity of body, and all his energy and sagacity of intellect. He was warmly interested in all new subjects of science, and several times, in the course of the last year, witnessed or assisted in some experiments which were carried on in this theatre,\* or in the laboratory below.

Since the death of Newton, if I may be permitted to give an opinion, England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish. Like his great predecessor, he died full of years and glory. His name will be an object of more veneration in future ages than at the present moment. Though it was unknown in the busy scenes of life, or in the popular discussions of the day, it will remain illustrious in the annals of science, which are as imperishable as that nature to which they belong; and it will be an immortal honour to his House, to his Age, and to his Country.

#### DR. PRIESTLEY.

Stimulated by the examples of Dr. Black and Mr. Cavendish, Dr. Priestley, about the year 1770, applied himself with intense ardour to experiments on the subject of air. By a constant application of the combinations and agencies of the various chemical substances, he discovered oxygen gas, nitrous gas, nitrous oxide, and light carburetted hydrogen; and by using the mercurial apparatus, he exhibited several of the acids in an aeriform state, and demonstrated their properties. As a discoverer, Dr. Priestley stands in the highest rank: and it is scarcely possible to advance a step, or to perform a process, in pneumatic chemistry, without having recourse to

\* At the Royal Institution.

his method, and making use of substances he first exhibited. His activity was unceasing; and in physical science, all his exertions were crowned with success. His experiments, though neither accurate nor minute, were almost always upon subjects of importance. He made up for the defect of his manipulations by the rapidity of execution and the novelty of his methods. He prepared the way for more accomplished chemists; he furnished them with matter of inquiry; and, in the true spirit of liberality, offered to the world all his treasures of science. He was as the miner who discovers hidden riches, and furnishes them in their wrought state to the cunning artist. The ore that he brought to light was crude, but it was precious and useful. To theory Dr. Priestley paid but little attention; and his hypotheses were rapidly formed, and relinquished with an ardour almost puerile. His chemical writings are principally narratives of facts; and though the style and argument are defective, from hasty composition, yet it is impossible not to be amused and interested by the details; they are copious, distinct, and satisfactory; and the manner in which they are pursued, leaves a very favourable impression of the simplicity, the ingenuousness, and the candour of his mind. Dr. Priestley was a discoverer before he was a chemist. In a letter, which I received from him a few months before his death, he makes this statement in his usual unaffected manner. It is easy, therefore, to find a reason for the occasional incorrectness of his views. Throughout the whole course of his life, his attention was never undivided. His mornings were devoted to experiments; his evenings to political, theological, or metaphysical inquiries. He is an example, how much may be done by small means, when applied with industry and ingenuity, and how easy it is in some instances to enlarge the boundaries of chemical knowledge; and how much more real and permanent glory is to be gained by pursuing the immutable in nature, than the transient and capricious in human opinion. When Dr. Priestley's name is mentioned in future ages, it will be as one of the most illustrious chemical discoverers of the 18th century.

## SCHEELÉ.

I have mentioned Scheele as an admirable experimenter. As I endeavoured to do justice to the philosophical labours of Cavendish and Priestley, I shall in the same kind of feeling refer to the exalted character of the only foreign philosopher of the last century, whose merits as a discoverer can at all be put in competition with those of our countrymen. Scheele offers an extraordinary instance of the power of genius to conquer difficulties, and to create resources of its own. Born in a country town in Sweden, without friends and without fortune, he seemed, by a disposition which may be called almost intuitive, to have pursued the study of chemistry. He was brought up as an apothecary and druggist, and led by the circumstances of his business to attend to some of the chemical qualities of substances employed in pharmacy, he instituted a train of investigations, which gradually led to discoveries of the noblest kind. Scheele, amid the labours of an unprofitable occupation, found means of exalting and extending the most refined parts of chemistry. His days were devoted to a laborious business, his nights to solitary study. Using the common apparatus of pharmacy, he performed the most delicate manipulations, neither seeking fame nor profit by his labours; for, till he became acquainted with Bergman, he was ignorant of the honour which would result from discoveries. Neither seeking fame nor profit, he pursued science, because his mind was imbued with an unconquerable desire for truth. Nothing could repress the ardour of his mind, nor damp the fire of his genius, and his short life was a career of enterprise and glory. Scheele made known at least thirteen new bodies, and his chemistry may be called almost his own creation. His theories were formed with boldness, but he attached no importance to these, except as new links for the connexion of facts. He was the faithful disciple of the school of Newton and Bacon. It has been said of Bergman that his greatest discovery was the discovery of Scheele. It may, perhaps, likewise be said, that his greatest glory was the glory of raising and exalting merit, even though it was in acknowledging his own inferiority.



riority. Such examples are very rare. There are few instances of such sacrifices of selfish feelings, and that they should be so faithfully recorded is necessary for the honour of human nature, and for demonstrating, to use the language of Bacon, borrowed from Scripture, 'that Wisdom is justified of her children.' I have been drawn into this eulogium, not merely because it is fully deserved, but because the example of Scheele demonstrates what great effects may be produced by small means; how little is required to extend the empire of knowledge, when genius is assisted by industry.

#### THE ELDER PLINY.

The only Roman who really deserved the title of an investigator into Nature, was the elder Pliny. This illustrious person possessed the highest degree of industry, and an ardour in the pursuit of knowledge which no difficulties could repress. He considered all the productions of the earth as worthy of attention, either for their order, their beauty, their uses, or relations to man. Possessed of such requisites for discovery, he was still deficient in the great characteristics of a strong mind and a philosophical spirit. Endowed with a simple heart, and apparently incapable of deceiving, he believed almost whatever was related to him—doubt seemed to be a stranger to his understanding. He beheld things in their obvious forms with delight and with wonder, and satisfied with what he saw, he seldom attempted to refer effects to their causes. Endowed with none of the high elements of reason, with none of those restless workings of the imagination which produce new combinations of ideas, new truths and new inventions; he was nevertheless a minute observer and a faithful historian, but neither an experimental philosopher nor a man of genius.

#### BACON.

Many scientific persons before Bacon, had pursued the method of experiment in all its precision; many had dared to despise the logic and forms of the ancients; but he was the first philosopher who had laid down plans for extending knowledge of universal application, who ventured to assert that all the sciences could be nothing more than expressions or arrangements

of facts; and that the first step towards the attainment of real discovery, was the humiliating confession of ignorance. Bacon was prepared by nature, by education, and by his habit of study, for effecting the great revolution in philosophy. His knowledge was extensive, his resources were copious; his genius was equally capable of developing the lighter and more profound relation of things. He possessed strong feeling, but it was uniformly directed by reason; he was gifted with a vivid imagination, but it was tempered and modified by a most correct taste and judgment. The influence of rank and situation assisted his views. The public was prepared to receive them; and he was enabled to advance his opinions in full confidence that they would be adopted with reverence in his own time, and that they would carry his memory into distant ages, with great and with unchanging glory. The pursuit of the new method of investigation in a very short time wholly altered the face of every department of natural knowledge; but its influence was in no case more distinct than in the advancement of geology and chemistry. Though much labour had been bestowed on these extensive fields of investigation, they had hitherto been little productive. Speculation had been misplaced, observation confined, and experiment principally directed, rather towards impossible than practical things. In the novel system, hypothesis was exploded, except as a guide to actual trials. Combinations of thought were considered as truths only when conformable to nature, and not when they merely expressed the caprices of the imagination; and those inquiries only were considered as valuable, which were made upon the hidden sensible properties of things, and upon the existing relation of facts.

#### NEWTON.

There are undoubtedly in science fortunate combinations, there are happy times in which new inventions bestow new powers, and in which men are as it were compelled to follow an easy path to glory: but for all this occasional interference of accident, labour—steady and uninterrupted labour—and the virtue of continued attention, are the true sources of noble and happy

discoveries, and whoever possesses these enviable habits of mind, has the chief and the most certain elements of success. In the study of nature, there can be no exertion thrown away; for the general laws belonging to it, are no less simple and grand, than the economy which they govern is complicated and minute: and when observation is carried as far as the senses can reach, it is still capable of being rendered more accurate by means of the different apparatus of instruments, which are constantly becoming more perfect; so that the philosopher who, having ascertained great truths, in a particular department of science, should pretend to fix them in limits, would act as ridiculously as that Danish King who commanded the ocean to stay its waves. When Newton was asked by Dr. Pemberton to what he owed his great discoveries, he said to his habitual and patient attention. And the same great man, in a conversation in his latter years, upon the progress of discovery, having asked, what was doing at Cambridge, and being an-

swered by Dr. Barrow that there was nothing doing, that he had occupied all the ground, jocosely said, 'Beat the bushes, and there is still plenty of game to be raised.' Original profundity of genius, talents for abstracted research, and vigorous constitution of mind, combined with sagacity and acuteness, are undoubtedly associated with the powers by which lofty truths are attained, and they belonged in the highest degree to the author of the *Principia* and the *Optics*: but these alone, though essential to the development of his abilities, would have accomplished nothing without the faculty of continued exertion, which induced him to pass successive days and nights in contemplation, inattentive to the wants of the body; which enabled him to attain that sublime state of intellect, in which all sensible objects are excluded, and in which the mind was nourished by its own thoughts concerning the laws of the heavens and the earth, made the subjects of active meditation.

(*To be continued.*)

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

POEMS BY HENRY WOOLNOUGH. 12MO.

THIS is a volume of the greatest rarity. It is not mentioned by Ellis, nor do we find any account of it in the *Censura Literaria*, &c. Our copy belonged to Mr. Heber, and wants the title-page. The author lived in the time of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. We shall give a few extracts to exhibit his poetical style. The last poem has a resemblance to the manner of Swift.

### THE REQUEST.

DEATH went one sunshine day to see  
Fair Flora's gay Diäperry,  
And curiously to survey  
Those little people soft and gay.  
The Lillies for to blush began,  
The Roses likewise to look wan;  
And every leaf did quake, as though  
The Winds had threatened for to blow;  
One *bloome* excelling all the rest,  
Death of the goddesse did request,  
And pray'd that Flower he might have  
To deck a little Garden grave.

Grim sir, said Flora, I suppose  
Your lordship better likes a Rose?  
A Royal Rose, sir, suits your bower,  
And not a humble Gilly-flower.  
But he her answer soon doth waive,  
Or swears he will no answer have.  
With that, a strife rose for an hour,  
Twixt Life and Death, about the flower.  
That 'twas an infant bud Life prest,  
For that Death said, he liked it best.  
To part the strife, the Flower she did snip:  
To Death she gave the bud,—to Life the  
slip.

### THE CHARME.

May thy dust in quiet lie!  
May these pieces never cry!  
May no envious viper creep,  
To disturb thy rest and sleep.  
May no clownish foot e'er tread  
*Too hastily upon thy head;*

Nor the craving Sexton thrust  
His shovel into liquid dust!  
Silent be the bell and clock!  
Speechless stand the early cock!  
May the Priest for all the year  
Whisper naught but common Prayer.



And the pretty gabbling boyes  
 Say their books with little noise.  
 And if any ghost doth walke,  
 Sleeping, let him softly talk.  
 May the Violet appear  
 On thy grave throughout the year,  
 Water'd by a friendly tear.  
 Or suppose some marble stone  
 On thy forehead shall be thrown,  
 That thy virtues men may know,  
 In the Spring and Autumn too.  
 May the marble handsome wear  
 For an age, not for a year.  
 But if ever heaven shall please

To restore the sacrifice,  
 And good people, not constraints,  
 Honor their deceased Saints,  
 While the Fathers and Divines,  
 Make rich altars of their shrines,  
 And thy little monument  
 Among others in be sent,  
 Consecrate to that intent.  
 May upon each gilded spear  
 Doves be perching all the year;  
 May the smoke and incense fray  
 Dampes and moisture from thy clay,  
 That so thou, that knowst no sin,  
 May'st know no corruption.

## THE CONJECTURE.

1.  
 If any wonder wherefore she  
 Did leave the world so soon;  
 Since stars do not set presently,  
 Nor do the pretty flowers die  
 In April and in June;

2.  
 Know that it was her own desire,  
 No force, nor yet constraint;  
 But so the little sparkes of fire  
 Are prone by Nature to aspire  
 Unto their element.

3.  
 While she remained here below,  
 And in a body went;

'Twas by compulsion, we know,  
 For noble spirits dwell below,  
 As men in banishment.

4.  
 No sooner did the heavens please  
 To open but a pore,  
 By some sharp, piercing, hot disease,  
 But straight away the spirit flies,  
 To the Elyzian shore.

5.  
 No sooner did the calenture  
 Set Nature in a flame,  
 But, lo! away the subtle, pure  
 Substance did run, itself secure,  
 By the light of the same.

P. 75. "The Author to the incomparable Mrs. Deval, upon his inserting her Verses into his Poems":—

Say, fair Lady, from what sphere,  
 Flow those numbers you shed here?  
 None but Heaven could dispense  
 Such a potent influence.  
 Each verse doth us overcome,  
 Admiration strikes us dumb.  
 Bravely did Ulysses fight,  
 Well deserved he, brave Wight;  
 Stoutly did the royal boy  
 Guard, defend, besieged Troy.  
 Yet had neither of them been  
 Half so eminent, I ween,  
 Had not Homer's, Virgil's layes,  
 Been the trumpets of their praise,  
 That this Reverend Matron did  
 Merit all that can be said;  
 Was both pious, just, and chaste,  
 Charitable to the last,  
 By none, but herself, surpast,  
 All men know—but yet I may,  
 Tho' it discredit to her, say,  
 Peace betide that pretty she  
 That did write her history!  
 Blessing on the smooth-face priest  
 Laid her pious soul to rest.  
 May a pyramid no lesse  
 Light on thee, fair Postesse!  
 Mayest thou, when thou com'st to die,  
 Never want an Elegie!  
 May tears trickle down thy shrine,

Cause thou wert so free of thine!  
 But, good Madam, how came you  
 To make one of us, I trow?  
 Poetry of late hath been  
 Called a gay and splendid sin.  
 To be witty in a rhyme,  
 Had been thought a deadly crime;  
 And the Muses, with their lies,  
 Gypsies, Knaves, and Harlotries,  
 These are bright and Gospel dayes,  
 Laurel is as bad as bayes.  
 Christmas Carols, both be gone,  
 Truth allows no fiction!  
 What's Parnassus' Hill (by Jove,)   
 But some Idol-field, or grove?  
 What are Bards and Poets too?  
 Such Idolators as you.  
 Strange, that you and I should meet,  
 Madam, in the self-same street.  
 Stranger yet, by far, than either,  
 Twine our little feet together.  
 Some will say our verses be  
 A spurious brood of Poetry;  
 And thy Husband's forehead will  
 Be esteem'd the Twiforkt Hill.  
 What men say, or shall award,  
 You nor I do much regard.  
 Now I bid such persons go,  
 View my heart, and thy deep snow?

Need I read to them and thee  
 Lectures of my modesty?  
 Let 'em prattle; all the while  
 You and I will sit and smile.  
 So do angels in the clouds,  
 Stand and view the Piets and feudes,  
 Strifes and plots, and such as them,  
 Between us poor mortal men.  
 Then they laugh and bless themselves,  
 Pity us, poor trifling elves.  
 Shall I then go sit me down,  
 Blazon thy escutcheon?  
 Or dispute in verses lighter,  
 The distance 'twixt the Crown and Mitre?  
 Shall I tell the sons of laughter  
 That thou art a Prelate's daughter?  
 Famous *Westfield* was thy sire.  
 Or shall I go and inquire  
 Whether thou wert born a Poet,  
 When it matters not we know it?  
 Or, if Grief and Passion,  
 As some talk, have made them one?  
 No—I need not—'tis confest,  
 Of all Poets thou art best:  
 And Apollo, for thy layes,  
 Might bestow on thee thy bayes.  
 Many Poets of great fame  
 Have (I swear) been much to blame.  
 Some, yea, most of them, I ween,  
 Are scurrilous, or else obscene.  
 Others very dull—the times  
 Yield us store of Hymns and Rhimes.  
 Some do bite and others claw,  
 And the rest not worth a straw.  
 Some are pious and yet plain,  
 Others witty, yet prophane:  
 Some do prostitute their Muses,  
 Put upon 'em great abuses.  
 Others, too, as bad, I deem,  
 Do make Monks and Nuns of them.  
 Few, I think, observe a right  
 Just decorum, as they might.  
 But I dare say, Madam, you  
 Are both godly—witty too.  
 Thick-scall'd *Wisdome*, and the other,  
 Thomas *Sternholde*, his sworn brother;  
 Learned *Jeffery*, merry *Ben*,  
*Spenser*, *Davenant*, such as them,  
 (Had they been alive to see,  
 Pretty one, thy Poesie)  
 Would, I think, have loved thee.  
 Only tell me why you please  
 Yourself with such songs as these,  
 Dirges, Epodes, Monodies?  
 Methinks Eglogues, Pastoralls,  
 Carrolls, Catches, Madrigalls,  
 Would have better suited you,  
 Poet and Musician too.  
 No more look those lips so pale;  
 Throw away the Cypress vail;  
 Girt thy temples with a wreath  
 Of fresh laurell;—vulgar breath  
 Shall preserve your name, I trow,  
 While Moons wane, or Rivers flow;

Sing of Strages and of Wars,  
 Bloody Duels, Civil jars,  
 Wand'ring Knights, and their brave deeds,  
 Base Assassins and their meeds,  
 Prosperous Rebels, martyr'd Kings,  
 Exiled Peers, and such brave things.  
 Sing of Churches without Spires,  
 Broken Walls, prophaned Choirs,  
 Temples that once Stables were,  
 Horses here, and there a Mayer.  
 Write of such black things as these,  
 If you affect Tragedies.  
 Or say, you do here desist,  
 Then go turn a Satyrst.  
 Make invectives, bitter rhimes,  
 In Iambics scourge the times.  
 Now of modern vices write,  
 Then depaint a Parasite.  
 Or, if you disposed are,  
 Add to him a Usurer.  
 Some such griping Chuffe,—withall  
 Don't forget the Prodigal.  
 Shew our Hectors and Buffoons  
 How they sit in pantaloons;  
 Ask 'em, ask 'em, Madam, whether  
 Their minds or their plumes of feather  
 Lighter be?—ask how it haps  
 English Men are Frenchmen's Apes?  
 They will blush, perhaps, to see  
 Themselves so ingeniously  
 Laughed at and reprov'd by thee.  
 Or, if you do please to vex,  
 Tell 'em, Madam, of your sex.  
 Tell 'em how the hours pass,  
 Bid them more regard their glass,  
 Lesse the flatt'ring Mirror?—why,  
 'Cause it tells 'em many a lie;  
 Bid 'em blush, my pretty Saint,  
 When they dare to patch, or paint.  
 Say, they speckled Serpents are,  
 Call 'em rotten Sepulchre.  
 Blame 'em for their powdered crests,  
 Naked necks, and plumped breasts;  
 Tell 'em, tell 'em how each shoo  
 Talks and prattles as they go:  
 Jear 'em with their peacock's tails,  
 Tell 'em, they will serve for vails.  
 Chide aloud, and do not spare;  
 Tell 'em, that they worme's meat are,  
 Clods of earth, inform'd with air.  
 But if they do not regard  
 What thou say'st, my pretty barde,  
 Get thee to some shady tree,  
 Beech, or Poplar, Mulberry,  
 Nigh some chilling torrent's side.  
 Where the waves in murmurs glide;  
 Then, in most pathetic rhymes,  
 Mourn the vices of the times;  
 Pray the Heavens for to spare  
 Such black sinners as we are.  
 Pray 'em, pray 'em, lest the spheres  
 Tumble down about our ears.  
 So, ingenious Madam, you  
 Shall be Priest and Poet too.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*A Voice from Ireland.* By Daniel O'Rourke, Esq.

*Some Observations on the present State of Ireland.* By Sir F. W. Macnaghten.

MR. O'Rourke cannot object to our expressing some material difference from his views, seeing that his pamphlet is that of a party writer; and whose liberality to our Church is such, that he would give an Irish bishop 500*l.* a year! and something for his curate! We fully grant that the whole subject of dispute, particularly as regards the Church of Ireland, is to us one of great difficulty. We believe that we view it through no party colours; we are sure that neither our interests nor passions are involved in it. The first circumstance that would strike us, is, that the relation of the church and people is such as is probably unprecedented:—a country existing of which a small minority possessed all the property laic and clerical, opposed to which was a large population of a different and hostile religion, and dependent on the minority for their support. We do not know any other country similarly situated. Then comes the question, are you to take this church and its endowment, from the wealthy minority (which is in the ratio of about one to six) and appropriate its endowments to other purposes—partly to educate the party hostile to it? This question has long since ceased to be one dependent on law or reason for its support; and has been judged by feeling, by party violence, by threats, by hostile declarations. The legal right, the constitutional right, is without doubt vested in the Protestant Church, as much as it is in England. A corporate body that had held its property on an unimpeached title for 300 years, could not be easily induced to relinquish it. If the Protestant religion was established by law in Ireland, there is an end of the argument; as long as the argument moves in the sacred circle of the law, and does not get beyond its boundary into that of force. But in national affairs, not only

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law, it is said, but feeling and opinions are to be consulted, and the expediency of yielding to them considered; as in the case of the Catholic question. But when the Government is thus called on, it is at best in a divided manner; for the protestants and proprietors who form the minority are as decided not to yield their rights, as the majority are clamorous to possess them. Before, however, any one person or party can call upon another to yield up his power and property that he holds by law, he must prove that it is prejudicial to the interests of others; it is not sufficient to assert, that he must relinquish it, because they desire to possess it, but that his possession is an injury to them. This, we suppose, would form the distinction between the property of rent and of tithe. The six millions of Catholic labourers and paupers could not call on the one million of proprietors to resign their estates, however glad they would be to possess them, because they cannot fairly assert that they receive an injury from the partial distribution of the property; but they assert that tithes affect them differently; and that they are grievously oppressed by payment to a religion different from their own. As for their assertion, that if the tithes were taken from the Protestants, the Catholics would not accept them—we know it—we are certain of it—but why, because it would excite an odium among their flocks if they did, and because they know full well, that with the fall of tithes they could raise the scale of their claims, and thus receive tithes in a better than a direct way. But does this grievance of tithe exist? Yes! the peasant has to pay a heavy tithe for his potato ground and his pasture; but has he not to pay a much heavier rent? Why does he not complain of that? but it is a grievance to his conscience; then let him pay more rent to his landlord, and his landlord will settle with the clergyman. No! for he then equally supports a heretic church that he detests. So, then, he is to be judge between the two religions, and establish or abolish which—

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ever he thinks right. So now it is not the *money-grievance* but the *conscience-grievance* that is the mover of the discontent. Does it seem probable that such discontent, carried to such bloody and nefarious an extent, even to the murder of the unoffending agent, should exist in the minds of the people, unless constantly and cunningly instigated and nurtured assiduously by the *priests*? Of this no doubt can exist; and there the character of the Popish church truly displays itself. Now we say, that all oppression is iniquitous, all burdens, all grievances, real or opinionative, ought to be removed from all classes of the people by a wise and paternal government, whenever the power of justly doing so exists. Hence, if the people, the peasantry and cottagers, dislike the name of tithes and the sound of the Protestant parson, without doubt transfer the payment to the landlord. As soon as that is done, what has the Catholic peasant to do with the Protestant church, or that with him? He pays just what under all circumstances he must pay, and would pay if there were no church or tithe in the land. Would not that satisfy the peasant? Yes, but not his Catholic priest; who tells him not to be satisfied, and feeds him with discontent and rebellion. But it is said, 'you cannot get the tithe.' We grant that great difficulty exists: but who relaxed the bonds of law, and opened the floodgates to the unwarrantable and flagitious opposition that followed? Who but the Head of the Whig Administration declared in the Senate,—'That tithes were no more.' And then the Reform Bill held out the same hopes to the Catholics to shake off their just and legal payments, as it did to all the other hungry and discontented classes of the community. Ninety-nine petitions out of the hundred are to get rid of some *payment*, that is, to shift some national tax from themselves to some other party. The Catholics will not pay tithes; the Dissenters will not pay rates; the London householders will not pay assessed taxes; the press will not pay stamp duties; the mechanics and manufacturers declaim against corn laws. And thus the low and loathsome kennel of mean, miserable, and selfish motives

has been awakened and called out by the *sop* which the Reform bill held out.

From the present Government we expect nothing relating to the Church that is beneficial. It has put the Irish clergy on all but a pauper's pittance; and Lord Morpeth had the audacity to declare in the House of Commons, in answer to Sir R. Peel, who said that he gave his butler more than Lord M. had assigned to the ministers of religion, (in effect, for we have not Lord Morpeth's very words,) that he lamented they could have no more, but they must consider themselves as a martyr-church—as men devoted to an arduous struggle, and whose recompense could not be looked for here. Now, while he declared this, as regards the clergy, that he placed them on an ignominious and starving pittance, because he had no more to give (though he maintains he has a surplus), yet he still gives the *Irish Bishops the incomes of princes!!!* Do they not belong to the same martyr-church? Should they not share the fate and fortunes of their clergy? We avow that a more miserable, shameless equivocation was never uttered by a minister, to shove off from himself an argument he could not fairly, and would not openly meet. Before Lord Morpeth can persuade us that he was honest, let him reduce the Irish bishoprics to the low scale of the subordinate clergy, or let him confess that his assertion was a poor excuse, and whatever else—we should be sorry to declare.

We think the Government is bound to reform all abuses in the Irish Church; to keep the *bishops* to strict residence; so to arrange the revenues as to raise the smaller livings from the superfluity of the Episcopal wealth: to maintain a quiet, godly, peaceable, and benevolent clergy. Then, having removed all deformities and weaknesses from its ecclesiastical structure, let it maintain it manfully against all its foes. We do not argue for the maintenance of the church, as the Bishop of London did, because it is a *proselyting church*: we think that position quite untenable; you cannot legislate on such remote and contingent grounds. It may or may not be successful in gaining adherents, and dissipating the clouds of error that



surround it. It has not done much in that way, nor ought it to be supported on that ground. The evil complained of is present—the good is too faintly prospective to be brought against it. Legislators must not look too remotely for motives of action; there are too many and too unexpected changes in human affairs; and the same argument might be used five hundred years hence, even though not a single convert had been made. We would maintain it *on right and on law*: not a stone of it should be touched. But whenever a petition against the supremacy of the Protestant Irish Church is brought to the senate, which bears the signature of the wealth, property, and intelligence of the country, as well as the bare numeral population, then we may express our sentiments in another manner. At present we shall judge of things connected with the *Church* in the same way as of things connected with the *State*,—we shall not expect to legislate in favour of numbers against property.

We now end as we began, by repeating that we fully feel the question to be one which is without any example or parallel; that it may open itself sufficiently to admit much diversity of opinion, and that it is easily mixed up with the most acute and forcible feelings of our nature. It is a never-ending subject of dispute and demand, from the selfish and base demagogue and the crafty and ambitious priest. The present Irish Government, we suppose, is acting on the principle of impartiality; a principle most difficult indeed to maintain, and such as we perceive they do not get credit for upholding—this approach to *compromise* between the parties: but all hopes of that kind are vain. Not to mention the thousands to whom agitation is life, and compromise death, who would labour to prevent such an issue; there is in the very nature of violent opposition between large bodies of people, especially on matters of *opinion*, a bar put to all compromise—we never knew it successful: it has too powerful and too active enemies in human pride, and all the shapes that passion and ambition assume. The struggle must come to its natural termination; and our hopes are on the side of that which justly calls itself—Reformed from

corruption and worldly and sensual aims.

We must give an extract or two, before we conclude, from Sir F. Macnaghten's pamphlet.

"The philanthropist may have heard that we wanted English capital in Ireland. It is proper, however, that he should get some information respecting the expenditure of his supply. He will find in the case of Mr. Savage, a clergyman, against Anthony Curboy, that Curboy was arrested for *tithes due from him to Mr. Savage*; that at the time of arrest, a man named George Byrne offered to pay the debt and costs on Curboy's account; that the offer was not accepted; that Curboy *owed no money except his last November's rent*; that he had *subscribed five shillings to oppose tithe*; that his potatoes would have paid more than the rent due; that he had a mare worth 12*l.*, two cows, eleven pigs, a good house, three acres of barley, two and a half of wheat, some oats, and three acres of potatoes. He admitted that several persons would have lent him money to relieve him out of trouble, but *that he was in no trouble at all*. He was in the Marshalsea Prison, where, he admitted, he had received money, to the extent of 1*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* He said he lived *double, aye, treble* as well as at home; that he got plenty of beef and mutton, and every thing that was good. He said 'the Catholic Association feeds us all.' Now, supposing this to be true and *provable*, I wish to know if the *Association might not be indicted and convicted of a conspiracy*? I wish to know what difference there is between the combination to prevent the payment of his dues to a parson, and one to prevent the payment of his rent to the landlord, or his bills to a shopkeeper. I wish our British benefactor would turn his thoughts towards the subject, and while his hand is in, he may as well ask his law adviser, how it might fare with the contributor to a fund expended for such purposes? We poor Irish are perfectly ignorant of that, which we presume must be well known to the English, who supply our agitators with the means of agitating. Would these men of means kindly inform us what our agitation is for? We cannot discover any specific object. We know a *repeal of the Union* is contemplated. But we hardly think English capital will be embarked upon a speculation on the downfall of both countries.

How long are we to be vexed and tortured by these (shall I call them) conspirators, who presume to take the affairs of this unhappy country into their own manage-

ment; who, to the poor man's ruin, allure him into a resistance of the law, in order that his sufferings, in consequence, may be made a pretext for the working of their own machinations?"

After some further observations on the *agitators*, and the promotion of *passive resistance*, the author observes on the outcry that is raised in favour of those who suffer by the law themselves had called into action—

"Who ever heard that the law was to be arrested in its course, because the kindred of a malefactor might be affected by his transportation or death? We have more sincere mourners than the instigators of insurrection to bemoan its catastrophe. It is with the most agonizing pain that we read of the widow bereaved of her son,—wife of her husband,—the children of their father,—the most abject desolation—the most disconsolate sorrow. May God pardon the authors of such terrible visitations! But why was it not whispered to the man who was weary of his life, that his death would be calamitous to those who were dear to him, and guiltless of his offence? Why was he not reminded that as the happiness of others depended on his life, he ought to be more careful to preserve it? It could hardly be expected that his advisers would tell him the truth, and assure him that he had no interest whatever in the cause for which he was willing to die. If tithes and the Protestant religion were to be abolished in this kingdom, the poor man would be nothing the better. He now holds his land subject to the payment of tithe, and in rent he pays by so much less. Let him hold it tithe free, the landlord will take special care to have the full value of the land, with perhaps a *something extra* in consideration of a freedom from the vexatious impost. \* \* \* I have not been able to discover a single instance in which our reformers professed to do anything for the poor man; or one in which they have not, on the contrary, been labouring to his prejudice, and endeavouring to make him a party to his own detriment."

We have not room to extract our author's remarks on the *benefit* to be derived to the poor man from his being represented in Parliament, and on the right of suffrage being confined to householders and heads of families; as well as on the system of *pledges* given by candidates to their constituents, and the municipal regulations.

"For the present," he says, "the two *grand objects* which the agitators have in

view, are an abolition of tithes, and a transfer of corporations from one party to another: robbery and usurpation. I trust that they will be taught that the good men of Ireland, forgetting all other considerations, will stand or fall by the laws and institutions of their country."

*A short Visit to the Ionian Islands, Athens, and the Morea. By Edward Gifford, Esq. 1837.*

THIS is a very pleasing account of the most interesting tour which Europe can afford; taken without much trouble, and at little expense. In eleven weeks from the time he left Falmouth to his return, Mr. Gifford saw the most celebrated parts of Greece, with little inconvenience in any part of his tour, and returned in health and spirits. We shall not attempt any general abridgment of a volume which in itself is too short and too agreeable to think of curtailing, but rather extract one or two passages relating to the classical country which our traveller visited:

P. 46. "We soon reached the narrow channel, about four miles wide and sixteen long, which divides Ithaca and Cephalonia. The latter is tolerably cultivated, but not, at least in this view, pretty. But for the other (Ithaca), alas! we, like former travellers, could not help feeling something like vexation, at finding the island of Ulysses the most barren spot we ever beheld: for the whole length of the island, scarce a shrub or blade of grass was to be seen; and one might be tempted to attribute the long absence of Ulysses less to the adverse Fates, than to his good taste; and when we recollected that he is said to have ploughed in a simulated fit of madness the sea shore, and sowed it with salt, it seemed to us that it would have been little less insane to have ploughed the best land his island affords, in the hope of receiving a husbandman's return. But, in truth, we ought not to have felt any disappointment, for Homer himself had prepared us for a very barren prospect. When Menelaus offers his young friend Telemachus a chariot and horses, the latter modestly declines the equipage, for reasons which are in perfect accordance with the present state of Ithaca:

"*Ἐν δ' Ἰθάκῃ οὐκ ἄρ' ἀπόμυθε ἐπίπλεε, &c.*  
Od. iv. 605.

Horrid with cliffs, our meagre land allows  
Thin herbage for the mountain goat to  
browze;



But neither mead nor plain supplies to feed  
The sprightly courser, or indulge his speed.  
To men-surrounded realms the gods assign  
Small tract of fertile lawn—the least to  
mine.

But even this candid avowal does not do justice to the barrenness of the western side of Ithaca; the other, on which are the harbour and town, *must* be better in every respect, or it would be utterly uninhabitable."

P. 39. "On the Cephalonian coast is Cape Viscardo; from which, on our firing a gun, started forth a gunboat of the Ionian States to exchange mails; and then passing Santa Maura, is Leucadia with the Lover's Leap, from being supposed to afford those who should precipitate themselves from it a certain cure for even the most violent love. I am not over-credulous in the virtues of specifics, but I cannot doubt the complete efficacy of this remedy, not only for love, but for all other diseases. The most remarkable person recorded as having tried this experiment, and who has associated her name with the rock, is Sappho—the unfortunate type of female poets—who by taking the leap, got rid of her love and her life together. I had expected however to see a much bolder and higher precipice; but this, like Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover, and all others of this species of promontory, that slopes downward and inward, is rendered in process of time less lofty by the successive falls of the face of the cliff. It is however still high and steep enough for suicide, whenever the ladies of Greece may recover such a passionate combination of love and literature as to be ambitious of imitating Sappho in such an irregular species of death. This gigantic *headstone*, as I may call it, over the watery grave of poor Sappho, was soon hidden by the shades of evening, and about twelve at night we cast our anchor in the harbour of Corfu."

P. 61. "But here I must venture to state a still more serious difficulty, which has struck us as to the identity of Corfu itself with the island of Alcinaous. There is no doubt that Corfu and Coreyra are the same; and all authors that I am acquainted with concur in identifying the *Scheria* of the *Odyssey* with *Coreyra*; and no doubt the notices, vague as they are, of its relative position to Ithaca, justify the conjecture; but there are two passages in the Homeric narrative which seem rather inconsistent with it. When Alcinaous offers to send Ulysses, who has not yet discovered himself as the King of Ithaca, home in one of his galleys, he promises him that however distant his

country may be, his mariners can accomplish the voyage with ease. *Od. vii. 319:*

—They with their oars  
Shall brush the placid flood, till they arrive  
At home, or whatsoever place thou wouldst,  
Though far more distant than Eubœa lies,  
Remotest isle from us, by the reports  
Of ours who saw it, when they thither bore  
Golden-hair'd Rhadamanthus o'er the deep  
To visit earthborn Tityus—to that isle  
They went; they reached it; and they  
brought him thence  
Back to Phœacia in one day with ease.

Now Eubœa is on the opposite side of the whole Grecian Peninsula; and to reach it from Corfu, the Morea must be circumnavigated, a distance of not less than 500 miles, and nearly as long as the whole voyage in which Ulysses had consumed ten years: it is therefore impossible that the rowers of Corfu should have gone to Eubœa and returned in *one day*, or *twenty days*. The second passage is one which, but for the difficulty suggested by the first, would have little importance; but when both are taken together, this seems to corroborate the former. When Minerva leaves Ulysses, having conducted him to the capital of Scheria, her course is thus described:

So Pallas spake, — Goddess, cœrulean-eyed,—

And o'er the untillable and barren deep  
Departing, Scheria left—land of delights!  
*Whence reaching Marathon, and Athens*  
She pass'd, &c. [next,

Now to go from Corfu to Marathon, she would have to pass not the deep, but a very narrow straight to the main-land, and thence the whole longitude of the Grecian continent,—in fact, the very longest land journey that could in a straight line be made in Greece; and in this course Athens would be something nearer than Marathon. Whereas, supposing Scheria to be of the same side of the peninsula with Eubœa, and anywhere within a day or two or three days' reach, the goddess could have taken her flight *over the deep*, and landing at Marathon, might thence have naturally passed on to Athens. I do not pretend myself to be able to solve this difficulty; which I am not aware that any one has before made; and diffident of my own judgment on such a matter, I caused my doubts to be submitted to an accomplished scholar, well-acquainted not only with Homer, but with all the localities. His reply was, that these objections were new to him, and afforded an additional proof how inadequate had been the attention hitherto paid to the topography of the *Odyssey*: he could only solve the

first by supposing another Euboea. In the second passage he thought the itinerary of Minerva by Marathon not inexplicable. On this I observe, that I find no countenance in any other passage in Homer for the idea of a second Euboea; and that admitting the mention of the goddess passing the broad sea to Marathon on her way to Athens would be of no great weight, if it stood alone, yet, it seems, when coupled with the former passages, to corroborate the difficulty."

On this subject, we shall only say at present, that we believe that a satisfactory solution can be offered, without impeaching the integrity of Homer's text, or involving ourselves in geographical difficulties.

P. 119. "A Greek gentleman of the name of Pittakys has lately published in French a kind of Athenian Guide-book, called '*L'ancienne Athènes*,' in which he has collected with more diligence than discrimination, most of the passages of ancient and modern writers concerning the topography of Athens. It is the first attempt at any thing of this kind, and will, there can be no doubt, be much improved in succeeding editions. The most novel and valuable portion of Mr. Pittakys' own labour is, that he has collected a great number of these newly-discovered inscriptions, many of which are curious, and some exceedingly interesting, as I shall have occasion to show by and by. Among the novelties are a sarcophagus, of which one side is finished with flowers of the most delicate sculpture; a figure of an orator, in alto-relievo, wanting the head, but the attitude and drapery fine; and a pretty mounted group of three figures, in which a lady is represented as taking from the hands of a female slave something, while a tottering baby is supporting itself by holding her knees. The group is easy, graceful, and natural, and the inscription is not less so:

Ἐνθα δὲ τὴν ἀγαθὴν καὶ σωφρονα καὶ ἐκαλυψεν

Ἀρκεστράτην, ἀνδρὶ ποθεινοτάτην.

But for καὶ in the first line, should be read γαί, and in the second, τὴν should be inserted after Ἀρκεστράτην."

P. 132. "We were much surprised to find this spot (the Temple of Victory Apteros) assigned by some modern writers who quote the authority of Pausanias for the fact, as that from which Ægeus precipitated himself on seeing the black sail of Theseus. Colonel Leake has taken, I find, the same view as Pittakys, who probably copied from him, and renders

the passage thus:—"From thence there is a prospect of the sea, and there Ægeus threw himself down and perished;" but it does not seem to me that Pausanias's expression warrants this interpretation: what he really says is this:—"On the right of the Propylæa is the Temple of Victory without wings; thence the sea is visible, into which (καὶ ταύτῃ) Ægeus, as they say, threw himself and perished. This appears more in accordance with the generally-received story of Ægeus having thrown himself into the sea which bears his name, as well as with the localities." The spot, indeed, is little fitted for such a suicide, being the least precipitous of the entire rock: and why should the sea be called the Ægean only because it was visible, σύνοπτος, from an inland cliff, where Ægeus, if he had thrown himself down, would have only broken his bones. In short, we are resolved to adhere to the old opinion, that Ægeus was buried in the Ægean."

We shall end our extracts from this entertaining and instructive book, with some observations on the pronunciation of modern Greek.

"There is no letter of the sound which we call B in their language. The beta is called veta, and so pronounced. Thus *Bion* and *Brasidas* are called Vion and Vrasethus; while our B is strangely misrepresented by a combination of letters *μπ*; so that when they have to write the name of that modern luxury *tobacco*, it can only be done by *ταμπάκος*; and Byron, they would be obliged to render *Mpyron*. Nor have they a letter to express our sound of D, the delta being *thelta*, and pronounced like *th* in *theme*. Our D is represented by T, but only when it follows an N, as *τον τροπον* is pronounced *ton dropen*. The loss of our letters B and D, and the confusion between B and V, and between Δ and Θ, would alone be enough to embarrass any European; and it is almost as bad, if not worse, with some of the vowels. I, H, T, are all confounded into the single sound of the English *ee*, as in *meet*, or of *i* in the French; and *αι*, *ει*, *υι* are confounded in the same sound of *ee*. The absorption of no less than six characters, or combinations of characters, into one sound, can hardly be consistent with the distinctive euphony of the ancient language. The prosody has suffered great variations, not only in proper names, as *Ægina*, but in ordinary words, *anthrōpos*, *megāle*, *kephāle*, &c. I am not about to enter on a discussion, which was left in a very dubious state by the learned on the revival of Greek literature in Western Europe, but I cannot but observe that it



is hard to believe that the present pronunciation can be the same as the ancient; for besides the penury of sounds with which it narrows the language, we have at least one instance in which ancient authority seems to contend with the modern practice: for an Aristophanic fragment talks of the βη, βη, πρόβατων βληχη—*ba, ba*, the bleating of sheep: and we can witness that the modern sheep of Greece pronounce the B with as much distinctness as those on Salisbury Plain. Nor can I give much credence to a system that reduces the πολυφλοιισμός of Homer—a sound which we heard the sea itself articulating, on the shores of Pylos, into *Pollyfleeveo*."

As regards the variation of the prosody, as Mr. Gifford calls it, the fact is, the Prosody has long since been lost as the law of pronunciation, and the language of Greece, like modern languages, is governed by accentual inflexions of voice. As to the observation on the modern *b* not properly representing the ancient letter β being proved by the fragment; in the first place, it is not an Aristophanic fragment, but a line of Cratinus, preserved by Dionysius:

Ὁ δ' Ἠλίδιος ὥσπερ πρόβατον βῆ βῆ  
λέγων βαδίζει.

we consider it is of no value. Varro, on this very same passage sounds his argument that the ancients pronounced *μηλαν* for *βῆλαν*, because that the cry of the sheep is *μα*, and not *βα*; whereas in fact no animal utters any sounds of consonants whatever. We, by association with language, lend a sound either as *ma*, or *ba*; but it is given entirely by us, and is not articulated by the animal. The sound of the consonant is formed by the lips of man alone.

*Notes Abroad and Rhapsodies at Home;  
by a Veteran Traveller.*

HAD this Author given to us the result of his observations on the arts in Italy and Germany, and especially on architecture, we should have been grateful to him, and placed his volumes by the side of his learned predecessors. Numerous as our travellers are, and numerous as are their books, they too often exhibit nothing but their own ignorance and conceits. We are still in want of such information as can alone be given by men, who have stu-

died the principles of the sciences and arts on which they discourse. A good architectural tour of Italy, illustrated with plates, and not too expensive for general purchase, would be, we are sure, willingly received by the public. It is not improbable, that the author of the present work could have supplied this in a form not more extensive than that which he has given. But in such a case, he must use better taste than to fill his pages with squibs and crackers against Messrs. Pugin, and Soane, and Smirke; and he must rise above those conventional jokes and mockery which are alone intelligible to the *Freemasons*, whom he holds in such contempt, and about which, if they understood them, the literary world feels no sympathy. The chapter on Vicenza, and the severe criticism on the character of Palladio, was that which most interested us, and which contains, though in language a little too coarse, and with conclusions too general, very just and authentic remarks. The observations on the Villa Capra, meet our entire approbation. It absolutely appears to us a solecism, as meant for a dwelling—unless indeed for *Æolus*.

As a guide to the general traveller, this work is as useful as many others: but the author should have risen to higher views. We thank him for his account of Passeroni, and shall extract the epitaph he composed for himself, shortly before his death:

"Questa è l'urna d'un Cantore  
Che stampò tanto volumi  
Scritti in versi Italiani  
Quante dita hanno tre mani  
Senza offenderè costumi  
Senza intacca o pre-gudizio  
Della fide, o de' Sovrani.  
Senza mai piaggiare el vizio  
Senza dare a chicchessia  
In sì enorme possia  
Mala fama o mala voce  
Senza mai parlar d'amore  
Passeggier, per lo stupore  
Fatti il segno della cruce;  
E di dirgli non t'incresca  
Un devoto.—Rechiesca."

*An Inquiry into the nature and form of  
the Books of the Ancients; with a  
History of the Art of Bookbinding;  
from the times of the Greeks and Ro-  
mans to the present day; interspersed*

*with bibliographical references to men and books in all ages and countries. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By John Andrews Arnett. 12mo. pp. 216.*

WE are sorry we cannot praise Mr. Arnett's labours. The fact is that he has attempted to discuss matters far beyond his knowledge and abilities. Not content with collecting the history of modern Bookbinding, in which alone the result of his researches could be of any value, he has presumed to handle matters which require the learning of the scholar, and the experience of the antiquary; and though in such fields of inquiry, what he has to say has of necessity been entirely derived from preceding authors, yet he has not sufficient scholarship even to connect his extracts properly, or to reprint them correctly. Mr. Arnett cannot in fact write his own language with grammatical propriety.

This material defect is betrayed even in his title-page, where he speaks of his "*bibliographical references to men and books*," a term which is inappropriate as applied to the former, and tautologous with reference to the latter. And the very first sentence of his preface is characteristic at once of his presumption and his incompetency. He says:

"The following work *aspires to the rank of a historical and chronological record of the art and science of composing books*, and their subsequent embellishment."

Now, who will imagine, until they are told, that this is a mere periphrasis for the art and mystery of Bookbinding? The journeyman printer will tell Mr. Arnett that he is the party who *composes* the books; after which, perhaps, the author will modestly rise, and put in his claim for having some share in their *composition*: and with respect to their embellishment, the engraver will perhaps say that he considers he contributes almost as much to that particular as the binder.

In his second sentence, we are told that the "*desire to collect the dispersed records of Bookbinding* may be said to have arisen to the perusal of the works of Ames," &c. And before the

end of his preface our learned Binder gravely assures us,

"The work has been composed at intervals of leisure from *more serious occupations*; and, if not embracing all the elegance of style *by some desired*, it is trusted will be found at all times clear and perspicuous."

After this modest assurance, what shall be said to the following?—

"The earliest *specimens* of the external decoration of books that have been preserved to our day, is doubtless *those of the Diptych*, one class of which have been described. We shall now refer to those of a sacred character, or such as were connected with the affairs and administration of the early churches." (p. 50.)

If Mr. Arnett had proceeded to inform us how the diptyches assisted in the affairs and administration of the churches, we would not do him the injustice to break off our quotation; but, as our object is only to show his exemplary "*clearness and perspicuity*," we are sure we have quoted enough.

In his antiquarian researches, Mr. Arnett absurdly begins with "*the antediluvians*;" but, after discussing the claims of Jubal and Tubal-Cain, we are gravely told that,

"Of the mode adopted in the earliest times to transmit to after generations the records of the preceding ones, an impenetrable darkness hangs around."

We are then taken from the times of Moses through the bookbinding of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, until at length we arrive at the all-important information, that

"The honour of the introduction of binding, composed of separate leaves, as now universally practised throughout Europe, has been accorded to Eumenes, King of Pergamus, the same to whom we have before referred as the inventor of parchment."

We shall decline the unpleasant task of pursuing our criticism through so much incapacity; though we should have been induced to have treated that defect more leniently, in regard to the author's industry and research, if it had not been accompanied by so much of its too frequent concomitant, self-conceit. Were we to notice the misprints in the Latin inscriptions we should form a long list indeed. We cannot however pass without reproof



the slang and vulgarity with which the early life of Professor Faraday is noticed in p. 204. In p. 57 Mr. Arnett has mistaken the description of a jewel made in the form of a book, for a book bound in jewellery. In p. 104 we think he has ante-dated by half a century the specimen of binding there engraved; but of this we will not be positive. His volume abounds with embellishments: but the best of them are copies,\* and all from common and well-known sources. The specimens of modern designs are very poor indeed, (those of Gothic tracery particularly incorrect,) and not at all worthy of general adoption.

*The Progress of the Nation in its Social and Economical Relations.* By R. Porter, Esq.

THIS little work contains a considerable mass of most useful and important information, connected with the statistics of the country. Its first section is on population,—its increase,—and the decreasing mortality is distinctly shown—in England great—in Ireland remarkable. The rate of mortality is also ascertained from the hospitals and other sources: its decrease may be inferred to arise from vaccination,—better ventilated houses,—better food, &c. On pauperism, the author has an interesting chapter, and shows the methods of relieving the poor which are followed in various countries in Europe; and this connects itself with the subject of emigration, in which chapter the author opens his views of making the interior of Canada, and not New Holland, our convict-land. We think, on the whole, after reading what he advances, that it is a question lying open to further investigation; and that so great an alteration in our system should not be hastily adopted. The chapter on agriculture includes the discussion of most of the impor-

tant questions connected with it,—as the corn laws, importations, increase of production, effect of prices, probable effect of railroads in diminishing the number of horses. The author then devotes his last chapters to accounts of our manufactures, machinery, and mining. The astonishing advance in the wealth of the nation, and the increase of its population and enterprise, are clearly shown. Who will add a chapter on their moral effects on the character, the happiness, and the future prospects of the nation?

*Rabbi David Kimchi's Commentary on the Prophecies of Zechariah, &c.* By the Rev. A. M'Caul, A.M.

THE very learned editor of this work has deserved the thanks of the Hebrew scholar and of the Biblical student, by the publication of this interesting Commentary on Zechariah, by the learned Rabbi D. Kimchi, and as much by his own interesting and convincing Commentary.

In the Introduction, the author well observes,—

"To the reader of the English Bible, Kimchi is also of value, as he will find the translations generally confirmed, and see how very little the Rabbi would have altered. Indeed, a comparison with the Rabbi would show that our translators were deeply read in, and diligent in consulting, the best Jewish authorities; and would go far towards proving that we have great reason to be satisfied with, and thankful for, our English translation."

He also adds,—

"To the student in divinity, Kimchi and his contemporaries are of great importance, inasmuch as they may be regarded as the founders of a new school of Jewish theology. The violent persecution of the Crusaders, the jealousy excited by the Christian attempt upon the Holy Land, and the influence of the doctrine of the Mahomedans, amongst whom they lived, produced a sensible change in Jewish opinions and interpretations, which is plainly marked in Kimchi and other writers of the day; and without a knowledge of which, the phenomena of modern Judaism cannot be fully understood. Rashi, Aben Ezra, and Kimchi endeavoured to get rid of the Christian interpreters, and Maimonides to root out the Christian doctrines which had de-

\* In the instance of Queen Elizabeth's copy of Abp. Parker's *De Antiquitate Ecclesie Britannicæ*, why did he not engrave (as he might easily have procured from the Museum) the other side of the volume, instead of copying the plate already published in Mr. Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, and in our Magazine?

scended from the ancient Jewish church. The writings of the commentators passed without notice, but Maimonides' attack on Jewish doctrines drew down the sentence of excommunication, and led to a serious feud, in which Kimchi appeared as the friend of Maimonides, and endeavoured to make peace. In the course of time, however, the opinions of all gained ground, and have now an almost universal influence on Jewish habits of thought, which makes a knowledge of their writings desirable.

"It is hoped (the author adds) that this specimen may be useful, not only in exhibiting Jewish interpretation, but as helping Christians to form a more correct estimate of the Jewish mind. The controversialist is compelled to attack that which is erroneous, or even absurd in the oral law, and the ignorant or unthinking hastily conclude that all the Jewish writings are of the same character. The translation of Kimchi, or Aben Ezra, would soon undeceive them. In the meanwhile, it is hoped that the patient reader even of this specimen will rise with a different idea of Jewish talent and learning. It may also facilitate the study of Rabbinical literature to some who have commenced, and induce others to begin. The controversy with the Jews is an important branch of Christian divinity, which is comparatively overlooked, and cannot be effectually cultivated without some knowledge of the Rabbies. It was principally for the conversion of the Jews, that the Oriental professorships were determined on at the Council of Vienna in 1311, and it is to be hoped that those who appreciate the value of Christianity now, will also remember that this is one use of knowing the original language of the Old Testament. To those whose other avocations do not permit them to study Rabbinical writers, this translation may prove useful, especially as constant regard has been had to the Jewish controversies and the chief passages relating to the Messiah have been considered, somewhat at length, in observations appended to the chapters in which they occur."

The author proposes to furnish Kimchi's Commentary on the Prophets complete, and Saadeah Jaon's Commentary on the Book of Daniel. We trust to the learning and importance of this work to ensure such encouragement to Mr. McCaul as to induce him to continue his labours.

*The Patriot King, a Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D.*

THE first observation we have to make on this tribute paid by the rector of St. Mary's, is that from his text,—1 Kings ii. 1, 2, 3, we should have expected the sermon not so much to have turned on the merits of the late King, as to have reminded his Successor of the admonitions of David, and exhorted her to pursue the same path of religious duty:—perhaps the Doctor found that for this purpose his text was not so appropriate as might have been chosen; for he would have had to commence his address to the new Queen,—“Be thou strong, and *show thyself a man*, and keep the charge,” &c. However, every preacher who chooses a text, has a right to use it according to his own will, and it is not for us to gainsay him; and so we pass on to the body of the discourse, where we find divers sound and sensible reflections, enforcing the fact that kings must die like all other people. “Nor marble palaces,—nor numerous and gorgeous retinues,—nor cups of gold and silver,—nor midnight revelries, can ward off the blow,” &c.—all this we approve, except that we doubt whether King David's palace was built of marble;—but why does the Doctor write—“It is a deep and *perhaps irredeemable* debt that we owe to a gracious and all-protecting Providence?” for what purpose is the doubt suggested? are not all our debts *irredeemable by us*?—but if the Doctor did not mean by us—what cause for the doubt?—greater debts than this have been fully redeemed. At p. 7, the Doctor says—“These *be* doubtless grave and solemn and wise words:”—but why could he not say, “These are?” or, if he is so fond of antiquated modes of expression, he should have gone still higher up in the study of archæology, and said “These *bin* doubtless,” &c. or why should this “*be*,” be a solitary one, for *bees* are gregarious. . . . At the same page we conceive that at line 13, for “supplies an anxious observer,” it ought to be “*supplies to an anxious observer*.” Again, “When death visits the throne of the monarch, it necessarily follows, that such an object



of visitation, by occupying a loftier position, and having more important interests involved,—it necessarily follows, that the effect of such visitation has a very general and important tendency," &c. Here we conceive that the Doctor meant "monarch" to be the subject of the sense, but by his construction it is "throne," which makes what is predicted of it rather ambiguous and awkward; and so we say of p. 8: "But when an individual or character on whose demise such eventful results are at issue is taken from us," &c. surely "a character taken from us," and "the demise of a character," is not an expression usually met with; and at the end of the same sentence, we think it should be "endeared to his people," or "to them," and not "as the memory of the deceased is endeared." P. 10, speaking of the late King William IV. Dr. Dibdin says, "An inward, secret assurance of the might of *Jehovah* will essentially contribute to support him," &c. Surely this is strange language from the pen of a Christian Doctor of Divinity; the might of *Jehovah*, the God of the Israelites—might support David or Solomon; but we should have thought it was the grace of the Holy Spirit of God, and faith in the promises of Christ, which would support the mind of the monarch of a Christian country in his difficult situation, and amidst his arduous duties. In p. 11, the Doctor says, "The time allotted to our departed monarch, such *hath been* the mysterious will of heaven, for the fulfilment of his royal duties, *hath been* comparatively and *unanticipatedly short*." Surely when a king dies at the age of seventy or seventy-two, his time cannot be called short, for the "years of man are threescore years and ten;" but if the Doctor meant that he ought to have come earlier to his crown,—then he must carry back his regrets at the brevity of the royal reign, from William to George IV. which will not improve the argument. We shall pass over the Doctor's assertion—"that without the union of piety and affection, sceptres are but mockeries of common sense and human feeling," because, in truth, we do not quite understand it; but we beg leave to pause before we agree in his conclusion, p. 17: "God grant,

that, whoever reign over us, the feelings of human kindness and courtesy, and generosity he never lose sight of, and that a nation's respect for the situation may be based on the nation's love of the individual who fills it." This is to us a new and delicate doctrine, albeit we take it on the Doctor's authority; but verily, if the individual is unpopular, what is to become of the monarch? What would Grotius and Vattel, and Sir James Mackintosh, have said to this specimen of the "Lex Regia?" However, if the Doctor's "loyalty" has outstripped his "law," we are not to blame. He has shown in this sermon that he is a good and dutiful subject, and we fully agree with him in the truth of the following sentence:—"Of all the reigns by which this empire has ever been distinguished, *that which has just closed will for ever be memorable for the vast importance of its legislative enactments, and for the extension of such rights and privileges by which such enactments have been maintained. The great mass of the people seem to have breathed in an enlarged atmosphere, of which the purity and refreshing vigour of the air hath contributed alike to their comfort and their strength.*" Still we must add, that whatever the Doctor may think, or however he may feel this air at Exning, or St. Mary's, we confess to us

'It is a nipping, and an eager air.'

and at present both a little too sharp, and blowing from the wrong quarter.

*Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen, from Alfred to the latest times; on an Original Plan. Edited by George G. Cunningham. Glasgow.*

THE arrangement of this work is clear and perspicuous; the execution of the literary part, as far as we have examined it, is both correct and elegant; and the plates are chosen from the most authentic portraits, and are executed with superior taste. The work is divided into periods, and under each period is arranged first a political series, then an ecclesiastical, and, lastly, a literary one. The third literary series in this work, from p. 480 to 483, is of great interest, as it embraces the first dawn of science and

learning in Europe after a long interval of darkness. In the comparatively obscure philosophy of the mind, it points to the subtle and acute intellects of Scotus and Occam. In poetry it commences with Chaucer, 'Our Morning Star,' and his contemporary Gower, without forgetting the Old Chroniclers (for little better can they be called) Robert of Gloucester and Robert Mannyng. It then passes on to the highly curious and too much neglected Travels of Sir John Mandeville; and to the author of what we esteem by far the most curious and valuable poem in the English language, Pierce Plowman, a poem that more than any other is loudly calling for an editor; for Dr. Whitaker's is cumbrous in size, expensive, and incorrect. The list closes with Lady Juliana Berners, held in honour by all falconers, fishermen, and hunters; and with our first great printer and publisher William Caxton. This is a most interesting series of biography; and on the whole executed with diligence, knowledge, and good taste. The book is very elegantly printed, and we do not hesitate to say will be a very useful addition to our historical wealth. It will, we doubt not, be approved by those most learned in our historical annals—

'E'en classic Nicolas will bow the head;'  
and so wishing it the prosperity it deserves, we bid it farewell.

*Phantasmion*. W. Pickering, 1837.

A CHARMING tale of fairy fiction, which has been put into writing as it dropped from the lips of Mademoiselle Taglioni, by one of her youthful pages. No one but La Sylphide herself could have imagined such a scene of wonders, or described them with such grace and taste, and in all the vivid colouring of reality and truth. The exuberance of fancy, in this story, is marvellous; the rich diversity of incidents without limit, and the simplicity,—the sweetness,—the picturesque grouping and selection, is a proof of a very delicate and finished taste. The language is excellent,—the style,—the choice of words,—the construction is almost without a fault; and in the vast collection of imagery

from nature, animal and vegetable, there are none of those deviations from truth,—none of those strange mistakes, which are so frequent in the works of those who think it their duty to impart knowledge before they have acquired it. With so vivid a fancy, so fertile an invention, and with such true poetic feeling, we are sure that we shall receive productions of a still higher class from the same quarter: we should, if our space allowed us, have willingly extracted many of the beautiful little poems that rise and sparkle here and there on the surface of the narrative:—we should, however, do wrong to the public, did we leave them without a specimen.

Though I be young—ah! well-a-day!  
I cannot love these opening flowers,  
For they have each a kindly spray  
To shelter them from sun and showers;  
But I may pine oppressed with grief,  
Robbed of my dear protecting leaf.

Since thou art gone, my mother sweet,  
I weep to see the fledgling doves  
Close nestling in a happy seat,  
Each beside the breast it loves;  
While I, uncared for, sink to rest,  
Far, far, from my fond mother's breast.

Sweet mother! in thy blessed sight,  
I too might blossom full and free;  
Heaven then would beam with softer  
light;  
But, could I rest upon thy knee  
My drooping head, what need I care  
How sickly, pale, and wan, I were?

My face I view in pools and brooks,  
Where garish suns full brightly shine;  
Ah, me! think I, these blooming looks,  
And that smooth brow, can not be  
mine.  
Sad heart! I charge thee to express  
More truly all thy deep distress.

Deceitful roses, leave my cheek;  
Soft lilies join those happy flowers  
Which nothing stirs but Zephyr meek,  
Which nought oppresses but sweet  
showers;  
While she lies dead, I grieve to be  
More like these living flowers than she.

O! what to me are landscapes green,  
With groves and vineyards sprinkled  
o'er,  
And gardens where gay plants are seen,  
To form a daily changing floor?  
I dream of waters and of waves,  
The tide which thy sea-dwelling loves.



Dearly I love the hours of night,

When bashful stars have leave to shine,  
For all my visions rise in light

While sun-lit spectacles decline,  
And with these stars they fade away,  
Or look as glow-worms look by day.

*Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, &c. By Henry Melville, B.D. Published by request.*

MR. MELVILLE has long been known and admired as a zealous, persuasive, and eloquent preacher of the Gospel; and we are not surprised that the learned body before whom the present discourses were delivered requested their publication. This proves at least that they produced an effect upon their minds, and such a one as they wished to be more fully and permanently preserved than could be by mere recollection. A sermon may be positively good—good in itself—well reasoned, well expressed, and well delivered, yet it must depend for its effect on its application to its hearers. And this must always be a matter of very serious consideration with the preacher. Hence arises one cause of the difficulty of any one man preaching the sermons of another with due effect; for though the congregation, *en masse*, may be of the same description, or in the same rank of life, yet there are varying circumstances, different shades, all of which one preacher knows, and of which the other is ignorant; and on the knowledge of these depends much of the efficacy of the advice. We think Mr. Melville has chosen his subjects with judgment, and consideration of his audience; and we also think the style in which they are composed, the arguments used, and the illustrations by which these arguments are relieved, are all in harmony. Though not wanting in proper lines of sound argument, such as address themselves to reasonable and well-refined understandings, yet the main effect of these discourses must depend on the power they possess of moving the feelings, of awakening the conscience, and exciting into action the noblest emotions of the heart. The preacher has sometimes swept the chords of the sacred lyre with a stern and powerful hand, and we cannot help believing that his youthful audience felt the truth and force of his call, and sympathized with

his sincere and urgent demands upon them. These are not such discourses, however good they may be, that we should have preached at the Temple, or the Inns of Court, among men of sedate judgment, advanced age, matured experience, and acknowledged character; but they are just those that with advantage should be addressed to those now passing through the portals of youthful life, entering their dangerous and doubtful career, tempted, on the one hand, by the syren voice of Pleasure, on the other by the still more fascinating and influential pride of science,—both equally tempters of the world; and in this their hour of trial and of danger left almost without the warning voice of a parent or a friend. We so far believe with the poet, that “the youth is father to the man,” that every thing that is good, that is honourable, and that is wise in after life, must be prepared in the flow and spring of man’s tender age. Virtuous principles, and, above all, a sincere and confiding belief in the truths of religion, which neither pleasure can weaken nor sophistry delude, these must be early sown, for they are the only solid foundation, the absence or defect of which nothing can supply, of all future excellence. We believe that such better and more serious views are at the present time not wanting among the students of the University; to them such discourses, from such a preacher, at once enlarging their views, fortifying their principles, and delighting their taste, must have been most acceptable.

We could not make extracts from these discourses without asking for a space disproportionate to the other demands upon us. Beside, the volume is small and cheap; and we strongly advise the purchase of it; at least by all who feel themselves in a situation similar to those to whom it was addressed. The whole of the first sermon shows that Mr. Melville kept in view the particular wants and impending dangers of his youthful congregation; and we can believe all the latter part to have been heard with a close and severe attention. The whole of the fourth discourse is of a similar character. Sermons resembling the present in style and persuasive animation do not often come before us; but

as long as elegance is accompanied with sound knowledge and guarded by a correct taste,—and without those its proper constituents it would cease to be eloquence,—why it is a becoming and desirable element of pulpit oratory: indeed it must be by some thwarting and constraining power that the truths of Scripture, the promises of the Gospel, and the incentives to holiness and obedience, could be delivered without themselves pleading with their tongues of eloquence, and awakening a sympathetic feeling in the believing heart. Still, it is not to every preacher that the faculties and power of delivering and enforcing these truths has been given, so liberally as to the author of the present volume.

*An Essay on the Welsh Saints, or the Primitive Christians usually considered to have been the founders of Churches in Wales. By the Rev. Rice Rees, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Professor of Welsh at St. David's, Lampeter. 8vo.*

THIS is an elaborate inquiry into the rise and progress of the professors of Christianity in Britain, clearly demonstrating the existence of a regularly organized Church among the Romano-Britons and their descendants, for centuries before it submitted to the dominion of the Pope of Rome.

The introduction of the Gospel into Britain has been claimed for St. Peter, St. Paul, St. James, Simon Zelotes, and Joseph of Arimathea, on conjectural or vague foundation.

The ancient traditions and records of the Welsh do not confirm or corroborate these assertions. Bran ap Llŷr, according to the Welsh Triads, the father of Caractacus, was the first teacher of the Christian revelation to his countrymen. He probably received the doctrine in the Imperial City, whither he might have been carried prisoner with his son. In the second century, according to Tertullian, the faith had been disseminated in the remoter parts of Britain: "Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo vero subdita." Lleuŷwg, Lleuŷmawr, or Lles ap Coel, was the eminent Saint of this period; he was the Lucius of the fabulous chronicles, which occasionally mingled a fact with

their tissue of absurd inventions. The name Lucius is a Latinizing of the British Leuŷmawr, the great light.

It is a very striking fact, that the majority of the churches in the Principality of Wales are not dedicated to the canonized Confessors of the Roman Calendar, but to native pastors, evidently the primitive teachers of the churches which bear their names. It does not appear that to the memory of these holy men, in the early period of the British Church, superstitious reverence was paid, such as was attached to that of so many Romish saints who are celebrated in the Golden Legend. Their existence has been handed down to the present times by the much more simple and authentic mode of affixing their names to the scene of their ministry. On the site of the blood-stained cromlech, the Druid circle or mound, these ministers declared the Gospel truths, and churches in course of time replaced the symbols of Idolatry. "Whenever a church was intended to be erected, a person of reputed sanctity was chosen to reside on the spot, where he continued forty days in the performance of prayer, fasting, and other religious exercises; at the expiration of the time, the ground was held sacred, and a church was erected accordingly." P. xiii. Preface.

The name of the primitive teacher is commonly placed after the term which denotes the sacred edifice, as Llan-babo, the Church of Pabo,—or Llan-elian, the Church of Eilian,—Llan-beulan, the Church of Peulan, &c. The Romanists, on obtaining ecclesiastical jurisdiction, hardly esteemed these British patrons as *saints*, and frequently gave the churches a new dedication, thus,—Llan-veuno, the Church of St. Beuno, was appropriated to St. Peter; Llan-bleddian, the Church of St. Bleddian, to St. John the Baptist, &c. &c. They went still further, and determining to have a martyrology of their own for Britain, they fabricated a number of legendary saints for the Principality, totally unrecognized by the vernacular records of the Cymry. Sundry distinctions are applied to religious edifices in Wales: Llan—Capel—Bettws—Eglwys. Llan is the well-known term for a church, congregation, clan or assemblage of



Christians; Capel, is a chapel; Bet-tws, most probably a hermitage or bead-house; Eglwys, is of Norman-French origin, from Eglise.

It has been suggested by a late ingenious writer on Cornish Topography,\* that many of the saints or holy persons, founders of churches in the district of Cornwall, abandoned, on the profession of Christianity their particular names, and took those appropriate to the particular spots where they exercised their ministry, as St. Ia, the Saint of the Isle; St. Dennis, the Saint of the Hill; St. Pol, the Saint of the Port or Lake. This, in some instances, may be true; but it must be observed that the names of the Britons were not *familiar* or *patronymic*, therefore the more readily commutable for other designations; and that their deductions of pedigree present a string of proper names connected by the prepositive *ap*. Capricious appellations of individuals were the natural result of local circumstances. How often, as has been observed, do we find on their sepulchral stele or pillars the Father designated by a British name, the Son by a Roman. How much the native Celts became Romanized, is evident by the numerous Latin words incorporated with their language, and to this day the coarse earthenware vessels formed by the Welsh potters might be taken for antique Roman ewers; they floor their cottages with terras-work, after the Roman manner; and in the absence of the elaborate tessellated pavement of the Romans, they chalk their floors and flag-stones with scroll-work or transverse lines. Of their aboriginal customs, the most striking is the use of the light portable canoe of basket-work and slips of wood, still used by the fishermen on the Cambrian rivers, the coracle or cwrwg. This frail boat is dexterously propelled by a single paddle.

The Roman arts prepared the natives for receiving the light of the

Gospel. Religion has been generally found to follow the conquests of polished nations, and thus secular ambition is turned to the furtherance of the great scheme of Revelation in the deep-laid dispensations of Providence. How brightly the lamp of Christianity burned in Britain under Roman dominion, may be gathered from our author's pages, who has supplied us with a chain of authentic data for British Church history. Even to this day, the parochial divisions of Wales are, probably, much the same as they were in the Romano-British period, save that where the population increased, subdivisions into subordinate cures took place. Examples of this arrangement are pointed out by Mr. Rees, from whose pen we should much like to see a history of Wales, ecclesiastical and civil.

In the progress of such a work, he would clear up many physiological desiderata. It appears to us that the Gomeri or Celtic race are still found in the Basque provinces of Spain, in Britany, Ireland, the north of Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and Devon;† and that, although colonists from various quarters from time to time amalgamated with their tribes, their origin was essentially the same.

*Some Account of Barnwell Priory, in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge. By Marmaduke Prickett, M.A. Chaplain of Trinity College. 8vo. pp. 46.*

"BARNWELL now wears the appearance of a poor and populous suburb of the town of Cambridge. A century ago it was a detached hamlet, containing little more than fifty houses." But two centuries earlier, the present ancient chapel, with its adjoining cottages, were clustered round a splendid church and monastery, secondary only to Ely and Thorney of all in Cambridgeshire. This monastery was originally founded by Picot, *vicecomes*‡ of Cambridgeshire, in the

\* We allude to Dr. Hingston, whose death is recorded in the Obituary of our present number; and whose essay (not yet published) we propose hereafter to transfer entire to our pages.

† In this county much intermixed with the Saxon race.

‡ Our author remarks, "The title given him is *Vicecomes*; the exact meaning of which, in those days, seems doubtful. He might be sheriff or lord-lieutenant of the county." Now, with respect to the meaning of this title, it explains itself much

year 1092, who placed it near the walls of Cambridge castle; and twenty years after it was removed by his successor, Pagan Peverel, to a spot in the meadows, where a hermitage had recently been vacated by the death of one Godilo, and "in the midst of which piece of ground were the springs called *Barn-well*, that is, *the springs of the children*, from the resort of young persons thither yearly on the eve of St. John the Baptist, to amuse themselves with wrestling and other sports; which concourse in after times gave rise to the fair there held." This was the celebrated Sturbridge Fair, on the history of which much was written by the antiquaries of the last century. In fact, the histories of Barnwell Priory and of Sturbridge Fair, which are printed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, form, with their appendices of documents, no mean contribution to the history of the town and county of Cambridge.

The present is, in comparison, a mere *precis* of the history of Barnwell Priory; but it is executed with judgment and good taste. As is the case with many other monasteries, the annals of that period, when monachism was flourishing, and increasing in wealth and power, and when the monks themselves were orderly and diligent, are preserved in a curious Chronicle of their own keeping; but of those subsequent ages, when their aggrandisement was stopped (by the operation of the statute of mortmain), when their discipline was relaxed, and their habits secularised and indolent, of their history in those times, though more recent in date, "the memorial has perished with them." The principal groundwork of these pages is consequently the ancient Register, extending from the foundation to the year 1297, which abounds in minute and

interesting particulars illustrative of the manners of the times; but after its close all is dark, and the inquirer can find little more than the dry list of the names of the Priors.

We regret, with the author, that his acquaintance with the Register should have been restricted to the translation made by Rutherford (that from which the editors of the *Bibliotheca* copied); all the streams of history are purer as we approach their original source; and for the same reason we would further remind him that it is not the MS. in the Gough collection at the Bodleian Library (which is merely the original of Rutherford), but the Register itself in the Harleian collection (No. 3601), that ought to be transcribed, and a copy (as he properly suggests) deposited in the Public Library at Cambridge. Should Mr. Prickett be induced to pursue his researches, which we trust he will, we recommend him to draw the historic waters of Barnwell from their pristine founts, and we doubt not he will thereby clarify the early history, not only of his favourite Priory, but also that of the University at large.

We should mention that Mr. Prickett is conversant with church architecture, and has given an intelligent account of the remains of the Priory, which however are but small. His pamphlet is printed for the benefit of a new church now intended in the parish, and for the national schools.

*Churches of London.* By George Godwin, Jun. Nos. III. to VIII.

SINCE our last notice of this publication, it has illustrated four of the most interesting of the ecclesiastical edifices of the metropolis, which possess a higher degree of value from the circumstance of their being relics of the ancient glories of London, and exhi-

better in Latin than in English. The *Viccomes* was the officer appointed by the King to execute certain duties in the absence of the *Comes*, or Earl, from whose title the *Comitatus*, or shire, was named; and the principal difference we believe in those counties which had no Earl was, that the Crown there saved the third penny of the revenues which an Earl would have enjoyed. Sometimes the same families who were Sheriffs in the early Norman reigns, afterwards acquired the Earldom, as in the instance of the house of Salisbury in Wiltshire. But even when there were Earls, the Crown continued to employ *Viccomites*, or sheriffs, which is the correct English synonym; and certainly not Lord-lieutenant, an office which originated only in the reign of Edward the Sixth. The difference consists in this,—the Sheriffs are the *deputies of the Earls*, the Lord-lieutenants the deputies of the King.



biting a small sample of what the churches of the city would have been if the devastation occasioned by the great fire had not happened.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.**—The choir and a portion of the cross of the monastic church was preserved from the spoliations which followed the dissolution. Closely pent in with buildings (the remains of the monastery), the exterior is but little seen, and what is seen has little to attract notice: it had nearly experienced a total destruction from a fire a few years since, which consumed some of the more interesting of the priory relics. It is satisfactory to hear, that this ancient church, which for many years had been treated with great neglect, has recently been repaired and ornamented with great judgment. The triforium, a very curious specimen of Norman architecture, had been bricked up, "and in some cases entirely obliterated. But during the last year, when the church was generally repaired under the direction of Mr. John Blyth, the openings were restored;" the oriel window or gallery built by Prior Bolton, and which communicated with an apartment over the aisle, has been reglazed; and in addition the altar has been ornamented with Norman arches to correspond with the church. It is pleasing to witness such judicious embellishments effected in a building which appeared to be sinking into ruin from the united effects of neglect and age, and at the same time to see how small an expenditure will in general effect this desirable object in any ancient structure.

Two engravings by Mr. J. Le Keux, from drawings by Mr. Billings, shew the old gate and the interior of the choir; the latter plate exhibits the restorations which have been effected. A woodcut is dedicated to a portion of the semicircular aisle behind the altar. As this church contains the only ancient font in the metropolis, it is singular that it did not form a subject for a vignette.

**ST. SEPULCHRE.**—This church escaped the fire, but was partially rebuilt by Wren, and in this and succeeding reparations the ancient character has been entirely obliterated. It has recently received a new roof, erected under the direction of Mr. Clark,

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which it is but just to say has greatly improved the appearance of the church. The alteration does not appear to have met with the author's approval, who subjects it to the following criticism:

"The adaptation of style and form to express the purpose for which a building is intended, to induce ideas in unison with that purpose, should always be one of the chief considerations with an architect. A building in all its parts should ever appear to be what it is, and therefore (without hinting at the fact, too, that the Tuscan order admits of *no ornaments*) although the upper portion of this church, *per se*, may be deemed elegant, it can hardly be expected that it will obtain praise from the judicious critic."

The effect of the interior is shown in a vignette; the columns are Wren's, the arches with which they are surmounted were added in the recent repair. The plates shew the tower and porch, both of which are ancient; the groining of the latter is very curious; the engraving, however, conveys the impression that the structure is considerably larger than in reality it is.

**ST. PETER AD VINCULA.**—This structure makes but a mean appearance, and has little in its architecture worthy of notice. It is more remarkable on account of the many illustrious victims of relentless tyranny who have been deposited within its walls. Mr. Billings has made the most he could of the structure, of which he gives an exterior and interior view. In the latter, the pews and heavy gallery for the soldiery are judiciously removed, and if this liberty had not been taken with the actual appearance of the church, the artist would have had a difficult task to produce even a tolerable subject for an engraving.

**THE TEMPLE CHURCH.**—Two numbers are dedicated to this important structure. The exterior and interior features are exhibited in four plates and three wood-cuts, in which the architecture and effect of the edifice are shown to great perfection. On the subject of the modern repairs and alterations of the circular portion of the church, Mr. Godwin might have consulted with advantage the two letters on the subject by our correspondents W. and E. I. C., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1824, part ii. pp. 126, 408.

NO. 8. ALL HALLOWS BARKING.—This is decidedly the most important of the ancient parochial churches of London which have reached our day. Upon the subject of the history of the foundation of the edifice some confusion is apparent. Mr. Godwin says, "the earliest notice we have of a building here, appears to relate to a chapel on the north side, which was raised by King Richard the First, and was munificently endowed by his successors." This chapel, it is subsequently stated, was rebuilt by Richard the Third, who founded therein a college, which was dissolved in 1548. "We must suppose," adds Mr. Godwin, "that the chapel was then taken down; for we learn from Newcourt, that the ground was used as a garden during the reigns of King Edward the Sixth, Mary, and part of that of Elizabeth, till at last a strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a storehouse of merchants' goods." Newcourt's authority for this statement is the Survey of Stowe, who thus speaks of the edifice:—"On the north side thereof (Tower-street) is the fayre parish church called Allhallows Bark-ing, which standeth in a large but sometime farre larger cemetary or church yearde. On the north side whereof was some time builded a fayre chappell, founded by King Richard the First. Some have written that his heart was buried there, under the high altar." He then goes on to say, that the chapel was confirmed and augmented by Edward the First. In Edward the Fourth's reign a brotherhood was founded, and at length "King Richard the Third new builded and founded therein a colledge of priestes, &c. This colledge was suppressed and pulled downe in the yeare 1548." And he then refers to the appropriation of the site to a garden, and afterwards the erection of the warehouse.

In this account the historian speaks traditionally of the foundation of a chapel on the north side, not of the church, but of the cemetery, and the subsequent erection of a college, and he also, in recording the foundation of the fraternity in the reign of Edward the Fourth, speaks of *what is evidently a second chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin*. In

this brief account he does not appear to have kept the two foundations sufficiently distinct, and it might be gathered from his statement that the original chapel, founded by Richard the First, was destroyed with the rest of the collegiate buildings, after the Reformation; for although he makes mention of the chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and erected in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, evidently for the private use of the fraternity, he does not treat it as a structure distinct from the ancient chapel founded by Richard the First. The supposition that it was so, is not at variance with Stowe's account of the destruction of the collegiate buildings, but nothing that he has written proves that the original chapel was removed at that period; and if the architecture of the existing church is consulted, it points directly to the periods to which Stowe has assigned the foundation and improvement of the first chapel; the nave plainly enough shews the architecture of Richard the First's time, and that of the chancel as perfectly agrees with the style which would have been used by Richard the Third. These conjectures do not militate against the fidelity of the historian, but rather tend to reconcile his account with the actual appearance of the church, which from its size and importance, as well as the character of its architecture, may be justly considered as the original chapel, with which so many historical associations are connected.

The brasses in this church are undoubtedly numerous and interesting, but Mr. Godwin is not happy in his description of them. The one "representing an ecclesiastic and a female, the date of which is probably 1437," is in reality the memorial of a London merchant and his wife. The inscription shews that the date is not probably but actually 1437. It runs thus, and is quite intelligible:—

*Hic jacet Joh'es Bacon quondam civis et wolsman London, qui obiit vi die mensis Maii a° d'ni Millesimo cccc° xxxvii° et Joh'a ux' eius quor' a'ia's p'p'iet' de' amen.*

The man is attired in a long gown, the costume of the day, and his feet rest on a wool sack; but, independently of the information conveyed by the in-



scription, Mr. Godwin's reading must surely have informed him that no married ecclesiastic could have lived in the year 1437. There is no ancient figure of any ecclesiastic in the church.

The brass tablet attached to the pillar in the south aisle, which, according to Mr. Godwin, commemorates "*Armar Aymer*, governor of the pages of honour ('or master of the Heance men') to King Henry the Eighth and his successors," we read very plainly "*William Armar, Esquier*, servant to Kyng Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixte, Queene Mary, and Queene Elizabeth, one and fyftie yeares governor of the pages of honor," &c. Nothing is said about the "*Heancemen*" in the inscription. Mr. Godwin has evidently overlooked the Christian name, and has substituted for the surname the title "*esquier*," which he reads "*Aymer*." A little knowledge of the old character of inscriptions we should have expected to have

found in an author appearing as the historian of an ancient church.

The principal features of the church are shewn in two engravings. The exterior view is taken from the east end, which possesses an antique character notwithstanding the modern alterations it has experienced; the interior view shews to great advantage the striking contrast between the massive columns and acute arches of the nave, and the slender piers and obtuse form of those in the chancel.

The interest of the work increases as the publication proceeds; the churches of London deserve and ought to receive more notice than has been bestowed upon them, and we hope to see those which remain to be illustrated receive that attention from the talents of the gentlemen engaged in the present work, which their merits as works of art and ornaments of the metropolis of Great Britain appear imperatively to demand.

*Sequel to Sematology, &c. 1837.*—We think, in looking over the list of contents, that the author's bill of fare is rather more copious than his larder, but, as we have never seen his former work, we cannot judge with sufficient knowledge on that point; but still the main questions in point are rather hinted at, and opened, than fully discussed. The part relating to the Aristotelian or school logic contains many valuable observations; and throughout there are marks of an acute, discriminating, and well-reasoning mind, and one conversant with the subjects relating to mental phenomena. We should like to see the author's former work, and give it the attention it no doubt deserves; for a more important and hitherto a more imperfectly developed subject, than the *true relation between Thought and Language*, cannot be offered to the inquiry of the philosopher. We think it would be highly advantageous if the author would give us a work called *Definitions of terms used in the study of the science of mind*, in the same manner as Mr. Malthus's definitions of the terms used in *Political Economy*; a work we have long considered much wanted, and which we think our author could well supply.

*Doveton, or the Man of many Impulses. By the Author of Jerningham. 3 vols. 1837.*—Certainly this novel is not subject to the imputation of dulness. It is full of anecdote and incident. The narrative

is lively, the characters various, and the language more than commonly correct and elegant. There is in it a good deal to amuse, and something to instruct, in the changing scenes of life it holds to view; but the whole narrative of Mr. Anstruther is too melo-dramatic, and, we must say, too improbable to suit our taste. Such events as are crowded into his history are fortunately of rare occurrence; and they need not therefore appear in the broad and useful picture of human life which it is the business of the novel to display. So soon does the mind accommodate itself to circumstances, and shrink or enlarge its dimensions to suit its outward position, that we even doubt whether the pretty little sketch of *Beau-pied* is correct to nature.

*History of the West Indies. By M. Martin, F.G.S. Vol. II.*—This little volume contains a brief, but apparently correct account of British Guiana, Barbadoes, and many other islands. The natural productions, animal and vegetable, the climate, population, commerce, &c. are detailed at length or in tabular forms; and on the whole it forms what the Germans call a good '*hand-book*,' or epitome of statistical knowledge. We must extract one passage, as deserving attention, on the influence of the moon, p. 35. 'It is certain that in the low lands of Tropical countries no attentive observer of nature will fail to witness the power exercised by

the moon over the seasons, and also over animal and vegetable nature. As regards the latter, it may be stated that there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in Demerara in the year; for so many times does the sap of trees ascend to the branches, and descend to the roots. For example, the Wallaba, a resinous tree resembling mahogany, if cut down in the dark, a few days before the *new moon*, is one of the most durable woods in the world for posts, &c.; in that state attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty it will be riven in the most jagged, unequal manner that can be imagined. Cut down another Wallaba at *full moon*, and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness; but in this state, applied to house building purposes, it speedily decays. Again, Banboos, as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling: if at the *dark moon* they will endure for ten or twelve years; if at *full moon*, they will be rotten at two or three. *Thus it is with most if not all forest trees.* Of the effects of the moon on animal life, very many instances could be cited. I have seen, in Africa, the newly-littered young perish in a few hours at the mother's side, if exposed to the rays of the *full moon*; fish become rapidly putrid; and meat, if exposed, incurable or unpreventable by salt. The mariner, heedlessly sleeping on deck, become afflicted with Nyctolopia, or Night Blindness; at times the face hideously swollen, if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays. The maniac's paroxysms renew with fearful vigour at the full and change; and the cold, damp chill of the ague supervening on the ascendancy of this apparently mild, yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over the earth be studied; it is more powerful than is generally known." P. 142, on the celebrated Wourali Poison—"They manufacture the Wourali Poison by means of the woody fibre of the centre of the leaf of the palm. This is blown through a long tube of ten feet, which is also a kind of small palm, hollowed for the purpose, and lined with a small hollow reed. The common Wourali has little effect on the larger animals; but the Macusi Wourali is sufficiently strong to destroy large animals, and even man. Mr. Hobhouse is inclined to think that the vegetable extract is merely the medium through which the poison is conveyed; the common Wourali owing its poisonous quality to the infusion of the large ants called Muncery; and the stronger kind from the venomous fangs of reptiles, particularly the Coony Coochy, which is the most venomous of all known snakes. The Muncery gives

by its bite a fever of twelve hours, with the most excruciating pain, and a decoration of two or three hundred of these may well be supposed capable of depriving small animals of life."—Before we break off, we must turn for one instant from the contemplation of the natural world to that of the *moral*, or more properly the *immoral*; and listen with sorrow and shame to the following account of our countrymen's conduct in the Western World.—(p. 120.) "Those (the native Indians) who live in immediate contact with us, are so degraded by the practice of all our vices, without any encouragement to copy our virtues, that a humane mind is disgusted at the picture. To such, how bitter must be the reflection, though undoubtedly true, that this horrible state of abandonment is entirely caused by our criminal and hard-hearted neglect of the first duties of humanity. *The Dutch were angels to us!*"—We are afraid we must not look for the moral virtues on the eastern shores of America, from New Orleans down to Rio Janeiro. When will the mosquitos of the conscience begin to bite?

*History of the British Possessions in the Mediterranean.* By M. Martin.—This volume includes Gibraltar; of the famous siege of which, in p. 1722, a good account is given from Drinkwater. Malta and the Ionian islands follow. All that is necessary to say is, that, in a small compass, the leading branches of useful information are given—commercial and statistical—with references to larger and fuller works.

*The Life of Aug. Herman Frankè, from the German of H. E. J. Guerike.* By the Rev. E. Bickersteth. (*Christian's Family Library.*)—The translator informs us that "when Lutheranism was sinking into mere abstraction and formality in Germany, Frankè was raised up with others (to whom the name of *Pietists* was given in reproach) to press on their minds the valuable and unspeakable importance of the life and power of godliness. Fixed (from 1691 to 1727) at Halle, in Saxony, his works and labours of love were such as to attract universal attention to those great principles which led him to this devotedness to our God and Saviour, and thus many were brought to prove, enjoy, and walk in the light of the Gospel of the grace of God." Frankè, it is added, by the translation of his *Guide to the Scriptures*, his *Pietas Hallensis*, and his *Sum and Substance of the Scriptures*, is well known to many English readers. We do not say that Mr. Bickersteth is not to be



thanked for making accessible to the public the life of a very amiable, pious, and devout Christian minister; but, as there are many points in which we must differ from the Professor of Divinity at Halle, we think it would be better and wiser for the Christian's Family Library to give us the lives of our own Divines; of whom they may make their choice, from the days of Elizabeth and James to the present, and who are at present buried in the neglected volumes of Clarke, Walker, Fuller, and others.

*A Discourse on the complete Restoration of Man.* By Daniel Chapman. 1837.

—We do not discover in this treatise any peculiar novelty of argument, or of illustration. But it certainly is written with a peculiar animation and warmth of style, with fervid and impassioned words and expressions, even to the utmost limit of propriety. Still, such things are only amenable to the laws of taste, for Mr. Chapman's moral and religious sentiments are pure, and sound, and good. He writes like a man most deeply in earnest, anxious to impress his own convictions on the minds of his fellow-creatures, and to awaken them to a feeling of the awful destiny that is waiting the course of their present conduct. There are many pages of eloquent composition; for truth and zeal are the parents of eloquence—many of just and sound argument, and many of excellent precept, and moral reflection. Many of his pictures of human life are lamentably true; in describing them the author has called forth all his power, and certainly he has done all that description can do to make vice hideous and repulsive, as seen in the true light; and he has described with glowing colours the beauty and the reward of virtue. Such, we think, is Mr. Chapman's merit, and such the praise justly due to him.

*Pictures of Private Life.* By Sarah Stickney. 1837. *Third Series.* (*Pretension.*)—This little history is well conceived, and told with elegance and force. It turns on the character of a farmer's daughter, who becomes governess in several families; her Pretension is the source to her of much evil and error; she has set out into the dangerous path of life she has chosen, without any firm religious principles, but at length, through experience, misfortune, and the good principles of those around her, wakes to better feelings and judgment. The tale, in fact, is meant to establish, that all false assumption is at variance with the simplicity and dignity of the Christian character, and

that *pretension* is always in danger of leading from absurdity to sin."

*The Widow's Offering, a Selection of Tales,* by the late W. Pitt Scargill. 3 vols.

—If we cannot speak in very high terms of these tales, either from their originality of design, or their felicity of execution, yet they are such as will afford amusement to the leisure hours which occur in life, viz. in a long rainy day—after dinner—during the conversation of a prozing neighbour—while waiting for the steam-boat—or papering one's hair going to bed.

*Three Experiments of Living*:—*Living within the means,—living up to the means,—and living beyond the means.* To which is added, *Elinor Fulton.*—There is much truth in this little work, which, though of American origin, may be applied on this side of the Atlantic. The simplicity and interest of the narrative, and the importance of the maxims conveyed in it, recommend it to the attention of the reader. The remark of the editor in the preface is undeniably just, that the advantages of living within one's means, on the one hand, and, on the other, the misery and wretchedness attendant upon opposite courses, do not merely affect the physical comforts of the individual, but his moral condition. It is an undeniable truth, that extravagance leads its unhappy victim to prevaricate, evade, and deceive those who have just claims upon him;—it has a most corrupting influence upon his moral sense;—it degrades the man in his own estimation, lessens his self-respect, destroys his independence, and even prepares the way for crimes, at which he would once have shuddered. It has been often said, that poverty is not a crime; but destitution, arising from vice and idleness, is the badge of crime; whilst the industrious man is wealthy in his own labour. On the other hand, it is certain that mere wealth does not ensure a virtuous and honourable life; but we daily see abundant reason for believing, that, as a practical rule of conduct, we cannot do better than to follow the emphatic advice of the stern and uncompromising Junius:—"Let all your views in life be directed to a solid, however moderate, independence; without it, no man can be happy, nor even honest."

1. *Etudes d'Economie Politicale.*

2. *Etudes des Constitutions des Peuples Libres,* par J. C. L. Sismondi. 2 vols.—A very correct and neat edition of the two valuable Treatises of Sismondi, with the last corrections of the author. It is not necessary for us to enter into any

details on works that are familiar to every statesman and philosopher; they are works universally known, from the solidity of their speculations, the accuracy of the details, and the valuable information they contain; they are works that Ricardo approved, and of which and their author Malthus speaks in the highest terms of praise.

*Annotations on the Book of the New Covenant, &c. by G. Penn, Esq.*—This volume is accompanied with a new Translation of the New Testament, executed certainly on just principles, with exemplary diligence, considerable learning, and with success. Mr. Penn's preface lays down the rules by which he has been guided, and the assistance from ancient manuscripts, as well as the labours of other scholars and divines.

We have read much of his volume of Annotations, and consider it a very valuable addition to Biblical criticism; the great attention paid to the readings of the Vatican and other MSS. of an early age, renders the work of great value, and however laborious and often painful such a minute critical investigation, through a long work, becomes, it is of real and solid value; while the most ingenious Conjectures, as seen in Bowyer's Notes on the New Testament, often seem only to show

the ingenuity and learning of the critic. We strongly recommend this work both to the ripened scholar and the Biblical student. The account of MSS. in the preface is highly esteemed by us.

*Geology, or Remarks on Bishop Sumner's Appendix to his Records of the Creation, by the Rev. R. Fennell.*—We have always considered the controversy existing between some geologists, and the believers in the Mosaic Records, as very painful to any thinking and devout mind. But we must say that Mr. Fennell, before he can assume a triumph over his opponents, must be able to prove that the remains of the Saurian reptiles could have been thus fossilised in the period elapsing between the Noachic deluge and the present times; if he cannot, his argument has lost its basis. We believe that no geologist would for a moment concede to him the possibility of such a fact. It appears to us to be one of the most important points in the controversy; but then it is connected also with the strata in which the reptile is found. Certainly Bishop Sumner does not appear to have been master of the subject, and wrote when the science was too much in its infancy, to form solid data for reasoning.

## FINE ARTS.

The Society for the Encouragement of British Art proceeded, on the 12th of August, to decide, by lot, the appropriation of the two pictures which the committee had selected from the exhibition at the British Gallery. There were 240 subscribers at a guinea each, who have all the honest gratification of feeling that they have contributed to the encouragement of rising native talent. The pictures are Paolo and Francesca, from Dante, by Mr. Cope, and a Cattle-piece by Sidney Cooper: the fortunate winner of the first was James Moyes, esq. of Brook Green, Hammersmith, the printer of the Literary Gazette.

The Art-Union, a society established with similar objects, and which has imitated in its name more directly the societies of this nature which are numerous in Germany and other parts of the Continent, has also made its report. The number of subscribers this year was 352, of whom 18 subscribed five guineas and upwards each, 4 three guineas, 33 two guineas, and 297 one guinea each. The

sum of 390*l.* was apportioned for thirteen prizes; three of 10*l.* three of 20*l.* four of 25*l.* two of 50*l.* and one of 100*l.* In this society the choice of the pictures (from the public exhibitions in London) is left to the parties who win the prizes, a plan which has the effect of procuring a further benefit to the artists, by the additional outlay arising from pictures being taken of greater value than the prizes. The pictures chosen were, 1. Scene near Ivy bridge, by G. S. Shephard, price 12*l.* 12*s.* from New Water-Colours Exh.; 2. View in Italy, by John Byrne, 9*l.* 9*s.* Water-Colours Exh.; 3. Lloyd's Pulpit, Festiniog, by James Stark, 12*l.* 12*s.* British Artists; 4. An Irish Glen, by J. A. O'Connor, 32*l.* 10*s.* (though the prize was only 20*l.*) Royal Academy; 5. (not yet selected); 6. Wood Scene, by James Stark, 31*l.* 10*s.* from British Artists; 7. View near Lyndhurst, by Miss Charlotte Nasmyth, 21*l.* 10*s.* from the same; 8. Shrimpers, by J. Tennant, 25*l.* from the same; 9. Cour St. Amand, Rouen, by L. Haghe, 23*l.* from New Water-Colours Exh.; 10. View near Newcastle Emlyn,



by W. R. Earl, 25*l.* from British Artists ; 11. Pand y Mill, falls of the Machuo, N. Wales, by James Stark, 30*l.* from the same ; 12. Glengariff, co. Cork, by Thomas Creswick, 52*l.* 10*s.* from Royal Academy ; and 13. The Lesson, by Thomas Uwins, A.R.A. 100*l.* from the Royal Academy. The great prize was won by Mr. Thales Fielding, himself a very talented artist.

The Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland is also increasing in prosperity and usefulness. In the first year the subscriptions amounted to 700*l.* last year to 1,300*l.* and this year to 2,100*l.* including contributions from sixty-two different places, and among them Naples, St. Petersburg, New York, and even New South Wales !

COLMAN'S *Normandy, Picardy, &c. Views of Picturesque Cathedrals, Churches, &c. in Northern France.* No. III. folio.—Mr. Colman decidedly improves as he proceeds. In the present part he has availed himself of the new process in lithography, which at once imparts a warm tint (the very effect of India paper) and brings out the lights with the same brilliancy as white paint, without incurring the almost certain risk of the paint changing colour. The present views are St. Wulfran, Abbeville, with the picturesque contiguous houses, taken from the Somme ; St. Maclou, Rouen ; the town of St. Lo, a landscape, from the road to Coutances ; the interior of the cathedral of Bayeux ; and a vignette of St Pierre, Coutances. As a draughtsman Mr. Colman's talents were before evident ; he has now mastered the art of lithography, and is able to do justice to his original drawings.

RYALL'S *Portraits of eminent Conservative Statesmen*, Part III. contains the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Charles Wetherall, and Mr. Emerson Tennent. These portraits are worthy of the talented men they represent ; and will be procured to adorn the rooms of many of their friends, both private and political.

SMITH'S *Historical and Literary Curiosities*. Part VI. 4to.—The Views are the Pulpit of John Knox, at St. Andrew's, co. Fife ; Don Saltero's Coffee-house at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea ; the last residence of Macklin in Tavistock row, Covent Garden ; the Cottage of Charles Mathews at Highgate ; and a Plan of his Picture-gallery. These in-

teresting subjects are illustrated by several appropriate autographs. The plates of Antiquities are two portions of the Cassolette presented to Garrick by the Corporation of Stratford upon Avon (to be followed by the remaining parts), and a fac-simile of the Freedom it inclosed. Then follows a beautiful fac-simile from a Bible of the ninth century in the British Museum ; two paintings of the Sacred Furniture of the Jewish temple ; and two fac-similes from the volume of dramatic mysteries now the Cottonian MS. Vesp. D. viii. Among the letter-press is a very complete memoir of Garrick as connected with the Stratford Jubilee, &c, written by Mr. George Daniel, the present owner of the Cassolette, which he purchased for 47 guineas at Charles Mathews's sale in 1835 ; and also an elaborate but somewhat tedious description of the two plates of the sacred furniture and vessels of the Jews, which the writer maintains are more likely to be accurate than any other representations. Why this should be we do not perceive, as the "Spanish Jew" who drew them "in the fifteenth century" could not, we suppose, have any very peculiar authorities beyond others who have attempted the same task. He must have been influenced by the fashions of his own day, as any artist would be now. It appears that he has kept very closely to the descriptions of the sacred text ; but no dissertation however recondite, or however prolix, could prove that his conceptions are perfectly correct. The drawings in themselves are curious, forming a very splendid display, with a variously coloured back-ground in the Alhambra style.

#### NEDAL STRIKING.

M. Pistrucci, chief medallist in the Royal Mint, has discovered a method by which he can stamp a matrix or a punch from a die which has never been touched by an engraver, and shall yet make the medal identically the same with the original model in wax ; an operation by which the beauty and perfection of the master's design are at once transferred to any metal, whether gold, silver, or copper, by striking it according to the usual process. The model being made in any substance, wax, clay, wood, or other fit material, a mould of it is taken in plaster, from which mould, when dried and oiled to harden it, an impression is taken in sand, or other similar substance which may be preferred, and from this again a cast is obtained in iron as thin as possible, that the work may come up sharply, and the iron attain the hardness almost of a steel die hardened.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for publication.*

A View of the Saxon and Norman Topography of the Lordship-Marcher of Estrighoel, or Chepstow, and the District adjacent, in the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, so far as the same can be illustrated by existing Records or Ecclesiastical and Military Remains. By GEO. ORMEROD, of Sedbury Park, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.A. and G.S. Intended for private distribution only.

Curiosities of Literature, by I. D'Israeli, Esq. Illustrated by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. &c.

Wanderings and Excursions in South Wales, including the Course of the River Wye, by Mr. THOMAS ROSCOE. Illustrated with plates, from Drawings by Harding, Cox, Fielding, Creswick, &c.

The Case on the 43d of Elizabeth, with the Opinion attributed to Mr. Serjeant Snigge in the reign of James I.; with Observations respecting the Author. By W. SAVAGE.

The Concordance of Manetho with the Greek Historians; as the second part of his forthcoming work, "the Shepherd Kings of Egypt." By Mr. POTE.

Dr. ZACHARIE, of Heidelberg, who recently visited Oxford for the purpose of availing himself of the treasures contained in the Bodleian Library, and chiefly with the view of examining its MS. Collections of these manuals of civil law in use in the Eastern Empire, subsequent to the age of Justinian, has just published the result of his researches in a volume, entitled, "Imperatorum Basilii, Constantini, et Leonis Prochiron. Codd. MSS. opus nunc primum edidit, prologomenis, annotationibus et indicibus instruxit C. E. Zachariæ, I.V.D. Heidelbergensis." 8vo.

Dr. PRICHARD'S Egyptian Mythology has been translated into German. With a Preface, by Professor A. W. Schlegel, of Bonn.

VON HAMMER, author of "Mines de l'Orient," has published the first volume of a series of Lives of the Founders of the Turkish Empire.

In addition to those Papers by the illustrious Newton, which descended to Lord Portsmouth, there are many of considerable value in possession of the present Earl of Marblesfield. These belonged to Mr. William Jones (the father of Sir William Jones), and it is said that a selection from them will, with his Lordship's permission, be published by the University of Oxford. The first part will consist of a very curious collection of

Letters, which is not confined to Newton's correspondence, but includes that of many other eminent men connected with the progress of science in England during the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

## ATHENS.

Athens, before it became the capital of the kingdom, was certainly in a deplorable condition. It presented to the eye of the beholder only a mass of ruins, and he could perceive scarcely more than about twenty tolerably solid and regularly built houses. When the seat of government was transferred thither, it was with the greatest difficulty that some buildings could be fitted up for the members of the regency, the diplomatic body, the secretaries of state, and their offices. But the appearance of Athens has, since that time, been materially changed. On the site of most of the ruins, buildings have been erected; and they are executed in entire conformity with the ancient plan. Several streets have been opened, levelled, and widened. The principal are, Hermes Street, Æolus Street, and Minerva Street. Hermes Street divides the city into two equal parts, parallel with the Acropolis. Æolus Street crosses Hermes Street, and extends to the Temple of Æolus, where a square of the same name is now being laid out. Minerva Street, the broadest of all, runs nearly in the same direction as Æolus Street. Solid and handsome buildings have already been erected on both sides of Hermes Street, in its whole length. There are not so many buildings in Æolus and Minerva Streets, but there is every appearance that they will be completed within three years. Hermes Street is already levelled, and, as well as many others, will soon be paved. Half of the old Agora Street is already paved. Hermes Street and Æolus Street divide the city of Athens into four quarters. Of the streets of the second class, the principal are, Metagitnia, Palace, Agora, and Adrian Streets.

Large sums have been expended in repairing and cleansing the ancient sewers, which convey the water and filth of the city into the great canal, which divides the city into two parts. The neighbouring marshes have been drained, the bed of the Cephissus corrected, and canals made to carry off the waters into the sea. These operations have, besides removing a main cause of sickness, restored a not inconsi-



derable tract of land to agriculture. There are in Athens twenty public wells; and, besides this, the public buildings, and many private houses, have water, with which they are supplied out of the general aqueduct. This water, which is distributed in the city, comes from two sources; one at the foot of the Pentelikon, called the Fountain of St. Demetrius, which is connected with the city by an admirable canal, of the time of the Emperor Adrian, which is in perfect preservation, and is ten feet broad and twelve feet high; the other source is that of Tachymachos, at the foot of Mount Hymettus. There are in Athens a civil and a military hospital; the latter is remarkable for its solidity and handsome style of architecture, and is on a very healthy spot; the building of the civil hospital is beginning. Since the removal of the government to Athens, several other public buildings have been erected; such as the barracks, the artillery barracks, the mint, and the royal printing office: the last is an establishment that does honour to the government; it has nine typographic and seven lithographic presses, and above seventy workmen are employed in it. In a short time, the building of the university will commence: a church of the Anatolian dogma will be built at the same time. The palace of the king, the building of which began a year ago, will not be inferior to the edifices which formerly adorned Greece; the situation is equally beautiful and salubrious.

There are in Athens thirteen churches in which divine service is performed; twelve belong to the Eastern, and one to the Western Church. There are two cemeteries, one belonging to the commune, the other to the Protestants. What was formerly the Turkish school has been temporarily fitted up as a prison. With respect to establishments for education, Athens is the seat of the university; of a gymnasium, in which the government has founded thirty exhibitions for poor students; of a Hellenic school, a city school, and the seminary for schoolmasters. Besides these, there are several schools supported by private persons: for instance, the American Philhellenes; the girls' school of Madame Polmerange, which has long been established at Napoli, was lately removed to Athens. In this school fourteen girls are clothed, maintained, and educated, at the expense of the government.

Manufactures are still very backward in Athens; and the same is the case in all the other towns in Greece; foreigners have, however, founded some establishments which promise well. The revenues

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of Athens have considerably improved; according to the statement of 1836, they had risen to nearly 120,000 drachms. They arise from the rent of buildings belonging to the town, from the excise, &c. When a census of the population was made for the first time in 1833, it amounted to scarcely 7000 souls; it is now 15,000, besides the military.

As the government has not yet been able to grant any considerable sum to make excavations in places where antiquities might be found, the acquisitions hitherto made are limited to accidental discoveries in laying the foundations of new buildings. In digging the foundations of a house which Dr. Treiher and Mr. Origone lately built in the vicinity of the Temple of Theseus, the remains of a wall were found, and a part of the cornice of a column of the Doric order. M. Paraki, superintendent of the antiquities, caused further excavations to be made, with the permission of the owners; and a head of good workmanship was found, that, from the manner in which the hair is arranged, seems to be of the time of the dominion of the Romans. Then a pedestal was found, with three words of an inscription. On the same day, a female head of exquisite workmanship was found, and another head, which seems to have belonged to a statue of Nerva. To judge by the direction of the wall, it probably belonged to a monument in honour of a Roman emperor; for, on a close examination of the workmanship of the cornice and the three heads, we may take it for granted that they are of a later date than the Classic era.—*Literary Gazette.*

#### MR. CROSSE'S ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

In a letter read to the Electrical Society, at their last meeting, Mr. Crosse states that he has, "within the last two months, made another step in the mode of procuring or producing crystals, viz. by transferring the electric energy from the zinc and copper plates, to other substances not metallic, in contact with them. Thus, by causing the combined metallic arcs to rest upon quartz or limestone, I have altered the direction of the crystallising action, and transferred it to those substances. In this way I have covered a piece of limestone with very perfect rhomboidal crystals of selenite, or sulphate of lead, which exactly resemble nature, and bears the scrubbing brush quite as well as those of the same kind taken out of a mine or quarry. I have, likewise, in the same manner, covered a piece of quartz with crystalline sulphate of lead, and have other experiments in action which I cannot yet disturb, in which, to all appear-

ance, I have crystals of quartz growing upon pieces of natural massive quartz. I am more than ever of opinion, that it is possible to form artificially every kind of mineral found in the earth. In one of my experiments, I have a thin incrustation of metallic copper, covering, to a great extent, the surface of a solution of the acetate of copper, and growing from the upper edge of a negative copper plate, in layers, one growing out of the other. In this experiment, the arc of zinc and copper is placed in the magnetic meridian, and it is curious to observe that on the eastern side, the layers of copper only extend to the distance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch from the eastern edge of the copper plate, whereas on the western side, the layers of copper extend to the distance of 2 inches and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch from the western edge of the same copper plate. Whether this depends on magnetic or other causes, I cannot say. In another experiment, I have formed a specimen of magnetic oxide of iron, but not possessing polarity. In another, I have formed a mineral fungus, in the shape of a common trumpet-mouthed fungus, which is found on trees, &c. It grew out of an electrified jar, filled with hydro-sulphuret of potash, and is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in length, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in diameter. Whether it would have grown in an un-electrified jar I am ignorant."

#### ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

At the North London Hospital M. Duportet, the French professor of animal magnetism, lately performed some experiments before a party. The professor commenced his operations on a young girl, about 17 years old, an inmate of the hospital, who has been for some time ill, but who is at present almost convalescent. She was seated in a chair in the middle of one of the wards, and M. Duportet, seated opposite to her, commenced the operation of magnetising, which is done by waving the hand up and down in a perpendicular line before the face and body, as closely as possible without almost actual contact. After these motions of the hand had been continued for some minutes without effect, the professor, nothing disconcerted, left off; and another patient was introduced, who, we understood, had been operated upon more than once, deriving, it is stated, some benefit in her health. She was a young woman named Lucy Clarke, who, having for some time past been subject to epileptic fits, had been induced to come to the hospital from Tottenham, where she resided, that the experiment might be made upon her. As soon as she was seated the professor commenced the wafture of his hand, and in a few seconds an appear-

ance of extreme drowsiness became evident to all who stood around her chair, and she frequently rubbed her eyes as children do when sleepy. She at length ceased to have the power of opening her eyes. The magnetiser, however, who had placed her under the spell, had the power also of restoring her to a state of wakefulness. This he did by placing his fingers on the centre of the forehead and drawing them asunder towards the temples, and afterwards waving the hand to and fro before her face. She was then magnetised a second time, and the effects of the "animal-magnetic-influence" were still more remarkable than before; the arms when lifted fell down as if they no longer had life in them, the jaws became firmly fixed together, and the eyes closely shut. Many attempts were then made by persons present to awake her, but all unsuccessfully. Persons called loudly into her ears, but she heard not; pungent snuff was inserted into the nostrils, but she smelt not; in fact, all the senses were absorbed, and she lay like one in a trance, until restored to consciousness as before by the mystic operations of the magnetiser. Indeed the effects were so extraordinary that the most sceptical of the visitors could not deny that the professor performed as well as professed. It is stated that the patient has not had a return of epilepsy since she was first magnetised.

#### NEW PRINTING PRESS.

An ingenious American mechanic, by the name of Trench, has invented a new printing press, intended for stereotype plate, "which (says a New York paper) will work off 50 reams of paper, of mammoth size, per day. It is intended to be attached to paper mills, and will print as fast as any mill can manufacture the paper. (The register, by a simple regulation, can easily be changed, and made perfect. We have now a sheet in our office, worked on this new press, 26 feet long, printed on both sides at a time, in a quarter of a minute. The sheet contains two books of 160 pages each. The cost of a first-rate press, on this principle, will not exceed one thousand dollars."

#### IMPROVEMENT IN GLASS.

Richard Barker and Son, of Ossett-street-side, near Dewsbury, have found out an improvement of glass, and have it so pliable that they can make a cloth or fabric of the finest texture. They have pieces of this glass two yards and a half long and from nine inches to thirty-six inches in breadth; they have also made some very fine ladies' head-dresses or ornaments from this material, which are considered both very curious and useful.



## NOTICE OR ALARM GONG.

A very ingenious instrument has been invented by Captain George Smith, R.N., intended to give warning of the approach, and to announce the course a steamer is sailing on in a fog. It consists of a gong, on which a hammer is made to strike every ten seconds a certain number of blows, by very simple machinery, according to the course a steamer is sailing on. For example, if she be sailing north, the gong is struck once; if east, twice; if south, thrice; and if west, four times, every ten seconds. By this systematic method the position, course, and proximity of a steamer will be clearly announced to any other vessel. In rivers Captain Smith proposes the gong to emit single sounds every ten seconds, which would be enough to give warning. He also proposes to apply the instrument to railway trains, by the blowing of a trumpet. The peculiar merit of the invention appears to us to lie in the equability of intervals, and of intensity of sound, which cannot be equalled by any human means.

## NAUTICAL STATISTICS.

The following is an official statement in regard to the ships, tonnage, and seamen, employed in the domestic trade of England:—In 1800, the number of vessels was 12,198; tonnage, 1,446,632; seamen, 103,037. In 1813 there were belonging to English ports, 16,602 merchant vessels; tonnage, 2,029,637; seamen, 127,740; and, passing over the intervening period, in 1836 the number of British vessels, entirely exclusive of the Royal Navy, was 24,280; tonnage,

2,553,684; employing 166,583 seamen. Other ships belonging to the British colonies, 3,570; tonnage, 215,878; seamen, 15,059; making a grand total of 27,850 merchant vessels, employing 181,640 seamen. The navy of England in 1814 consisted of 1,022 ships, of which 250 were ships of the line; manned by 140,000 seamen and marines.

It appears the number of ships and their registered tonnage which have entered the London Docks in the first six months of the present year, with cargoes from foreign ports, has been 350, of the tonnage of 68,300 tons; in the St. Katherine's Docks 233 vessels, of the tonnage of 56,820 tons; in the West India Docks a tonnage of 84,600 tons; and in the East India Docks, 46 vessels, of the tonnage of 25,700 tons. The returns which we have been enabled to obtain, show that in the first six months of 1836 there entered the London Docks with cargoes 400 vessels from foreign ports, of the aggregate tonnage of 74,100 tons; the St. Katherine's Docks, 230 ships of the tonnage of 53,330 tons; the West India Docks,—ships, of the tonnage of 88,158 tons; and the East India Docks, 49 of the tonnage of 29,990. From these statements it will appear that in the number of vessels which have entered the four principal docks, there has in the period referred to been a falling off as compared with the similar period of last year. The total reduction has been about fifty vessels, and the aggregate amount of tonnage has fallen off from about 245,600 tons in the first six months of 1836, to 235,420 tons in the first half year of 1837.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT EXETER.

Within the last six or eight months, Capt. Shortt, of Heavitree, whose discoveries we have previously noticed, has been successful in collecting numerous specimens of ancient coins and many curious remains of Samian pottery, found in recent excavations within the capital of the Danmonii.

A Roman family sepulchral vault was found last May, behind the Three Tons, Fore-street, with its five urns in *columbaria*, or niches round the interior. A great quantity of Roman glass was found at various times; also glass funnels and wine strainers, and a *siphon* or wine taster. Quantities of pieces of black cinerary sepulchral urns were found in the Western market; as also of pipkins, *dolia*, and other vessels of coarse earth, which, as

well as many of the coins, bore testimony to the ravages of fire. A bronze urn, evidently a *praefriculum*, of which the *ansa* or handle was entire, as also its mouth and bottom, the former three-cornered, the latter containing a number of concentric circles: the little god Orus, as a naked child, with his whip in the right hand, appears on the lower part of the *ansa*. Also a large fictile vessel in red clay, being a deep broad platter or *patra*; its diameter about six inches. In its centre is the potter's mark, or, *NIAT*.

Among other specimens of Samian ware may be noticed the following:

*Orpheus*.—He appears in a short tunic, and bears a long robe or *palla*, shaped like the palm leaf, which was sacred to Apollo the patron of music.

*Dancing Fauns*.—These *sylvan men*

seem to be celebrating or assisting at the lesser *Dionysia*, or feasts of Bacchus, in the fields, called TA KAT' AI'POTE, or in the country. They are perfectly naked—one has a torch, and seems, *uno vullevato pede*, to step with his left foot on a fir tree, which, as well as the vine and ivy, was sacred to Bacchus. A hare forming on her seat is in the next compartment.

*Hunting Scenes.*—The presence of Diana with her bow, the *venatrix Dea*, the Luna or Isis of the ancients, and Hecate of their infernal regions, indicates a variety of subjects relating to the chase, like those also on the tomb of Aricius Scaurus at Pompeii, in the street of tombs, and which adorn the steps supporting the cippus of Scaurus.

A Cupid feeding a bird, and the griffin, sacred to Apollo, are among other designs, with a priestly figure of Egyptian character, which seems to bear a *lituus*, or crooked augural staff.

A large piece of a terra-cotta vessel found in Bedford Circus with devices and ornaments representing gladiators, and also wild bulls, such as were hunted at the amphitheatres. (*Plin.*) The potter's mark, *sen-nivs*. These gladiators have a conical helmet, square shield, short apron or *subligaculum*, and the short sword or *sica*. They are *Sannites*. On a fragment found in May 1836, the *Sannites* and *Mirmillo* are represented fighting, as the gladiators on the tomb of Scaurus at Pompeii.

*Mercury.*—The fragment of some ancient vessel, also of Samian ware or red clay (*scyphus*), on which is the figure of Hermes or Mercury as a heedless youth, naked—his *petasus* or winged cap on his head—no *talaria* on the feet; right hand holds a loose garment or cloth over the *puclenda*, left a purse, as tutelary god of merchants. A bird appears in front of him, probably a stork, sacrificed to him in Egypt, or an ibis. Also the trident of Neptune, as the Mercury of the Gauls, denoting the fecundity of the Waters. On the other fragments appear an eagle, and divers birds of the duck or spoon-bill tribe; also the tail of a dolphin, and small Romanesques. The letters *VANI F* are legible as the name of the artizan.

A small bronze figure of JULIUS CÆSAR, about three inches in height, was found in removing some old walls in Westgate Quarter in December. It was evidently modelled from some ancient statue of note. The countenance bears a young resemblance to the *Divus Julius*, and the laurel encircles its bald head: it is covered with the *paludamentum*, or imperial robe, and wears the military vest or tu-

nic, and a sort of *caliga* on the feet; the right arm, curved upwards, has the globe or orb, the emblem of power, and the other gracefully holds what I should call the *perizonium* or martial bâton, thrown back over the left shoulder. Mr. Carter possesses this little *Icon* of the perpetual Dictator.

An ivory hilt of a dagger, which speaks perhaps of the era of the Plantagenets, or the house of Gaunt, was also dug up in Waterbeer-street. It is of square form, and has two regal effigies carved on it—one with a merlin or hawk on his fist and a coronet, the other with a sword. The blade was almost entirely eaten away with rust. About ten feet from it, on a level with the flooring of the Chair Inn, was a skeleton in a very forward state of decomposition, the bones friable and decayed; and many other human remains were found near the spot.

Coins and medals have been found of Nero, Hadrian, Trajan, Titus, Maximian, Herennia, Victoria, &c. and a medal of Trajan is described by Capt. Shortt as "the most perfect and the handsomest type of antiquity found as yet in Exeter; as fresh as if only now from the mint, with the "bloom" of the *die* yet on it. IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG(usto) GER(manico) DAC(ico) P.MTR. P.COS.V.P.P. (*Patri Patriæ*). Laureated bust to the right. The Reverse presents Trajan, javelin in hand, in a military costume and on a fiery courser, striding over a vanquished foe, probably a Pannonian; for his victory over which people, and sending a crown to Nerva, he was by him adopted in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Rev. S. P. Q. R. Optimo principi.

On the question of the discovery of Greek Coins in Britain (see our Minor Correspondence for May and for August), we have been favoured with a reply from Capt. Shortt, which we now beg to append.

MR. URBAN,—I regret very much to see the suspicions thrown upon the Coins of the Roman Emperors, struck at Alexandria, in Egypt, and in different parts of Syria and Asia Minor, which have been indisputably and unquestionably dug up in South street and in the Westgate Quarter, in our ancient City Exeter; all with GREEK Inscriptions, and decyphered by me. If any doubts remain on the minds of the Antiquaries of London on this point, I can only observe that, if they choose to send *any person* here, I shall be happy not only to shew them where the said Coins were found, but also the finders, if necessary. My aim is to search after and establish *Truth* in these matters. Collections of Greek coins are



talked of (from which such coins may have been lost or stolen); collections it is true; but what were they at Exeter? Why the collections of Roman Money in the Military Chest, needful to pay their troops in this most important station of the West, in which more things of real archaeological value have frequently been found than even in London itself. Was not Greek the *French* we may say of the Roman world? Would a Roman soldier refuse a coin, because it had a Greek inscription on it, any more than a Latin one? Besides, are we to forget the TIN trade? In the days of the Romans, there was more tin found in Devon, than even in Cornwall. The old stream-works still exist on the *Teign* and the *Dart*, to prove this assertion. The Egyptians and people of Asia Minor, the former from that flourishing emporium *Alexandria*, sent here no doubt for Tin by sea, which they could get no where else, and brought their MONEY to pay for it.\* The Alexandrian medal of Trajan is well known to Dr. Clevee, one of our oldest Antiquaries here. He can satisfy you on its authenticity, and knows where it was found. A.ΔωΔεΚ, the 12th year of Trajan, is on it, and the Nile as Osiris or Canopus, on a crocodile.

Besides we have a Phœnician Coin of the days of Severus and Caracalla, from *BERYTUS* (now Berout), found in company with the little image of a Roman Emperor, and a coin with it of *Amphipolis* on the Euphrates. Who will contest the truth of this?

The old trade with Phœnicia ceased about 170 years before Christ. I therefore wish to dispel the vulgar error of the old trade being supposed to have still existed in the Roman times. There was no doubt some Mediterranean trade, as well as Egyptian. Besides, if it is impossible to find Greek coins in England, how comes it that my friend Mr. Campbell found five Greek coins at Ragland Castle, near Usk, which I sent you, of Probus, Dioclesian, Aurelian, Philip, &c. How is it that an *Antinous* (the favourite and Ganymede of Hadrian) was found at *Mount Batten*, near Plymouth, the spot where many coins, among others, one of the Ancient Britons (V. Akerman Numis. Journal for April, p. 223) found their way into the British Museum. The Usk coins have the Alexandrian Mint hieroglyphics on three; viz. The Eagle or Hawk, the emblem of Orus, as the Greek *Σεωτήρ* or avenger of (*Osiris*) his father being 3d king of Egypt; and one has the

head of Jupiter Hammon, bearded; the L signifying *Λυχόβαυρας*, an old disused Poetic word for *year*, as on the Coins of the *Ptolemies* also.

I have written this in the hope that the Gentleman's Magazine will revise what I cannot but consider a *very hasty* decision respecting Exeter; and hope, at the same time, that it will not inflict so heavy an injury on literature, as to exclude what, in point of *Local Interest*, and to the honour of our beloved Country, should be paramount in those publications which record whatever is *rare*, curious, or interesting.

*List of the Greek Coins found at Exeter lately, and explained by me at length in the Exeter Gazette.*

(Bartholomew yard). Julia Mammæa  
... ΔΙΑ.ΜΑΜΕΑ. CEB.  
Claudius or Britannicus (Lydia or Mæonia)  
ΝΕΙΟΝΑΙΩΝ.  
Aurelian. Μ.ΑΥΦ.ΑΙ...  
Macrinus, (Nicæan Bithynia) ΝΙΚΕΩΝ.  
ΚΟΑ. Cybele on a Rock, &c.  
Trajan (Alexandria in Egypt) Osiris or Canopus Α.ΔΩΔΕΚ. (12th year).  
Caracalla or Commodus. ΑΝΤ.ΝΟ.  
ΒΑCΙΑΕΟC. Eagle.  
Philip (233 A.D.) ΑΚ.Μ.ΙΟΥΑΙ.ΦΙΑ.  
Rev. L.P. (3d year.)  
Do. Rev. Pluto crowned. L.S. *Ludi Seculares*. Dioclesian. ΑΚ.Τ.ΒΑ.  
ΔΙΟΚΝΤΙΑΝΟC.  
Samosata in Syria, detrited, Cybele or Rhea turreted—goat Amalthæa above  
ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΜΜ. Exergue II.E  
and S.C. Claudius 2d. ΑΥΓ.Μ.  
ΚΑΑΒΔΙΟ.CEB.  
An African Colony—the Elephant and Scorpion; another a Cow, perhaps Cyzicus—in Mysia.  
*Numisma Serratum* of Syria, unknown dentelée, (also of Adrian (Samosata) ΦΛΑ (Flavia) CAMO. ΜΗΤΡΟ.  
(πολις) ΚΟΜ. Commagene. A part of Syria—the *Aram Maachah* of Chron. 19. 6, below Taurus, on the Euphrates.  
Antoninus—Two of Hierapolis, in Syria (Sephavaim of Scripture) ΘΕΑC. CYPIAC. ΙΕΡΑ ΠΟ(λις) and E.D. (for Senatus Consultum) on Rev.  
Another; ancient head (female) defaced, M. Aurelius (ΑΥΡ.) ... ΑΔΙ.  
probably Aradus an Island on coast of Phœnicia.

In 1817 seven coins of the *Ptolemies*, one the vast medal of Soter, were dug up at Broadgate.

Yours, &c. W. T. P. SUGGITT.

\* Tin was sent to India from the Red Sea, at Cosseir,

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The fetes of July have this year been reduced to their most simple expression. The seventh anniversary of the revolution has passed off in a manner at least as insignificant, and even more so, than that of last year. With the exception of the religious ceremonies at the tomb of the Louvre, and the funeral ornaments which hung on the palings of the churches, nothing indicated that it was not a day of common labour. Even the marriage portions granted to the daughters of the combatants of 1830 have been suppressed.

The rail-road from Paris to St. Germain, a distance of 11½ English miles, was opened on the 15th of August. In its course it passes through two tunnels, and along two-thirds of the line it is raised on a viaduct of the average height of from fifteen to twenty feet. It crosses the Seine twice, and passes under or over not less than fifteen roads.

## SPAIN.

The affairs of the Queen are becoming every day more desperate. Don Carlos has been steadily advancing at the head of his victorious troops on the capital; and the Government appears utterly incapable of offering any effective resistance. It appears that the Carlist expedition on the 4th of Aug. took possession of Segovia, the capital of the province of Old Castile. The town was defended for some time; but a shoemaker, of the name of Antonio Gonzalez, set fire to the gate of Los Picos, and thus facilitated the entrance to the column commanded by General Joaquin Elio. The nacionales at once retreated to the Alcazar, and the other gates of the town were soon afterwards in possession of the Carlists. They summoned the Alcazar, which was defended by about 600 men and several pieces of artillery, to surrender, which they accordingly did, with no other stipulation than that their lives should be spared. The Alcazar or Castle of Segovia is a very ancient edifice of the time of the Moors, and of amazing strength. Here had been deposited the plate and jewels of several suppressed convents, and the riches of the town and neighbourhood, which thus fell into the hands of the Carlists, without even the trouble of pillage. The church plate alone was valued at upwards of 7000*l*. After sucking the fortress, the town was given up to two hours' indiscri-

minate plunder, in the course of which the most frightful excesses were committed. The expedition then proceeded to La Granja, and on the 11th took possession of the Royal palace, within three leagues of Madrid. General Espartero was summoned with all haste for the protection of the capital, where he shortly after arrived. The Queen, in conjunction with the Government, had declared Madrid in a state of siege, and it was said they had determined on suspending the publication of the journals, and establishing permanent military commissions, for the trial and punishment of all persons accused of spreading alarming reports, and accounts favourable to the Carlists.

Intelligence, dated the 18th of August, announces a change of the Administration, the Calatrava ministry having resigned in a body, in consequence of some military demonstrations. A Royal edict gives the following list as the new Cabinet:—General Espartero, Minister of State, and President of the Council; Don Pedro Chaco to hold the War Portfolio; Senor Bardaxi, Chief Secretary of State; Senor Vadillo, Minister of the Interior; Senor Salvato, Minister of Justice; Senor Pio Pita Pizarro, Minister of Finances; and Gen. San Miguel, Minister of the Marine.

## PORTUGAL.

Portugal appears to be on the eve of another revolution. The charter has been proclaimed at Viana, Braga, Vizen, Guemaraens, and Barea; and General the Baron Leiria has put himself at the head of the movement, seconded by General Baron Setubal, otherwise known as Swalbach, Colonel S. Pinto, a deputy of the former Cortes, and General Baron Cassilhas. It may be remembered that an important change in the Government of that country was some time since effected by a movement of the National Guard of Lisbon. The advent of that party to power has proved exceedingly unpalatable to the Sovereign, and its measures have been far from reconciling the people to the anomalous circumstances under which it was installed. A re-action appears to have commenced, and there is every reason to presume that it will not be appeased until the Charter of Don Pedro is restored, or some other modification of the system enforced, which will give to the Queen a fair share of influence in the



Government, and restore the Cortes and the army to their proper places. The latest accounts state that the present Ministers appeared desirous to maintain their position by the most violent means, among which was a decree proscribing certain parties, which the Queen refused to sign, and trampling down the press. Both parties, however, have appealed to the sword, and by that the contest will be decided. Marshal Saldanha has declared for the Charter of Don Pedro. On the 10th of August he entered Coimbra, with 400 cavalry and 300 infantry; and as his forces had since considerably augmented, he had threatened to march upon Oporto.

This counter-revolution has produced a dreadful state of alarm in Lisbon, where eight hundred persons, among whom are many individuals of distinction, have been arrested, and confined in different prisons. The most tyrannical proceedings have been taken against the press, the publication of the journals having been stopped, and the manuscripts in the printing offices having been seized by armed men.

#### ITALY.

A complete gang of thieves has lately been discovered at Rome, all the members of which belong to noble families, and several of them are even serving in the Pope's body guard. They were most of them looked upon as persons of more than ordinary piety. Countess Compagnoni, of Macerata, was the first to denounce their proceedings. Among those already arrested are Count Dionisi da Treja and the Countess Angelucci da Treja. At their houses were found a great number of watches, snuff-boxes, jewels, &c. many of which have since been recognised as stolen property. A lady belonging to the provincial nobility has recently been discovered to have been for a length of time at the head of a band of robbers. She is said to have sheltered the brigands in her castle, and received the objects stolen by them, sending them afterwards to Paris and London to be sold. Numerous depredations have been committed by this band for several years, without the police being able to detect any of them.

#### SICILY.

Accounts from Sicily draw a very sombre picture of the revolutionary spirit there existing. The troops they describe as having been everywhere beaten. The towns of the interior, they say, have proclaimed the national independence, and the Neapolitan Government has no longer any authority in the country. Palermo is said to have been in a state of open rebellion. A revolutionary movement had also taken place at Messina. A steamer coming from Palermo having been allowed to communicate freely with the land, the people rose against the authorities, attacked the sanatory establishment, and would have murdered its members if they had not sought safety in flight. All the books and documents of the administration were torn, burnt, or thrown into the sea.

#### EAST INDIES.

By advices from Java we have the particulars of the disastrous failure of the attempt of the Dutch forces in Sumatra, under General Clarens, on the foot of Boonjol, in the country of the Padries. The whole of the European and native forces before the place were led up to an assault after a practicable breach had been made in the walls, but the enemy, after permitting the Dutch troops to enter through the breach, opened a most destructive fire, and drove them back. The most undaunted efforts on the part of the officers were unavailing to induce the soldiers to renew the attempt. By the Dutch report, 150 rank and file and 11 officers were killed in this attack. The troops subsequently retreated on their own position, and their situation is said to be very perilous.

The commission for the suppression of that murderous caste, the Thugs, have published their report for 1836, according to which 474 murders committed by Thugs have been discovered, and in 317 cases the bodies have been found. Two hundred and forty-four of the criminals have been taken and tried, of whom 37 have been executed, and the rest transported to Penang, or employed at hard labour on the roads. In a few years, it is hoped, the caste will be entirely annihilated.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

#### NEW CHURCHES.

From the 17th Annual Report of the Commissioners for building new Churches, it appears that, since their last year's Report, six churches and chapels have been completed at the following places: Tredgar, co. Monmouth; Carmarthen;

Sheerness; Newport, co. Monmouth; Habergham Eaves, co. Lancaster; and in Vincent-square, Westminster. In these accommodation has been provided for 6,730 persons, including 3,761 free seats, for the use of the poor. The Commissioners further report, that three churches

and chapels are now in the course of building, at Loughborough, at Trowbridge, and in Gray's-inn-lane. They further report, that plans for 13 other churches and chapels have been approved of, to be built at Glyn Taff, co. Glam.; at Brymbo, co. Denbigh; at Iron Bridge, co. Hereford; at Wellington, co. Salop; in Montpelier-road, in the parish of Brighton; at Newtown, co. Lancaster; at Portsmouth; in Pemberton-row, St. Bride's, London; at Snenton, co. Nottingham; at Cragg, co. York; at Tipton, co. Stafford; and in Berwick-street, St. James's, Westminster.

The Commissioners also report, that they have proposed to make grants, in aid of building churches and chapels at fifty-five places.

Since the last Report, the parishes of Saint Mary, Eling, co. Southampton, and of Merthyr Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, have been respectively divided into two distinct and separate parishes, under the provisions of the 16th section of the Act of the 58th Geo. III. c. 45.—Ecclesiastical districts, under the 21st section of the same act, have been formed out of each of the parishes of Westbromwich, co. Stafford; Great Canford, co. Dorset; Wolstanton, co. Stafford; and Saint Peter the Great, Chichester. Contiguous parts of the parishes of Mayfield and Buxted, of Sussex, and of the parishes of Saint Giles and St. Thomas, Oxford, have been respectively assigned, in the first case, to the chapel of St. Mark, at Hadlow Down; and in the latter case, to the chapel of St. Peter, in the city of Oxford, as consolidated chapelries, under the 6th section of the Act of the 59th Geo. III. c. 134. District chapelries have also been assigned, under the 16th section of the same Act, to Saint George's Chapel, in the parish of Saint Chad, Shrewsbury; to Sarisbury Chapel, in the parish of Titchfield, Hants; to Saint John's Chapel, in the parish of Saint Matthew, Bethnal-green, Middlesex; to Saint Peter's Chapel, Hammersmith, Middlesex; and to Saint Paul's Chapel, Chacewater, in the parishes of Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall. The Commissioners also report, that they have afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, facilities for obtaining additional burial grounds, under the provisions of the Church Building Acts, for the various parishes.

The following is a complete summary of the Report:

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Churches and chapels completed      | 220 |
| Ditto building                      | 3   |
| Plans approved and ready for tender | 8   |
| Plans approved                      | 6   |

10

Grants proposed to be made for building 55 other churches and chapels, 10 of which are included in the above items, leaving under consideration . 45

Total . . . . 281

On the 20th of July, the foundation stone of a new Church was laid at *Hawley, Yatley, Hants.* This church is endowed by the Rev. J. Randall, of Yatley, and by whose exertions subscriptions have been raised, with a grant of 500*l.* towards the erection from the Diocesan Society of Winchester, and it appears that this is the first corner-stone of any new church by grant, since the establishment of this most excellent Society.—On the same day was consecrated the Church of *Ventnor*, in the Isle of Wight. John Hambrough, esq. of Steephill Castle, munificently volunteered to build this church at his sole expense, upon a site granted for that purpose by the lord of the manor, C. P. Hill, esq., of St. Boniface-house, who also gave a site for the parsonage. The total cost of the erection of the church is 3371*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; and the total amount of the church, the endowment, the repairing fund, and the parsonage, cannot fall much short of 3000*l.*, solely defrayed by the founder.—On the 24th of July the new church of *Redlynch*, in the parish of Downton, was consecrated by the Bp. of Salisbury. It contains 400 sittings, of which 350 are to be free and unappropriated for ever, according to the regulations of the Incorporated Society for Building and Promoting the Building of Additional Churches and Chapels.—On the 3rd of August, the first stone of a new church was laid at *Preston*, being the fourth commenced within that parish in the short period of about two years. The church will be erected on an elevated plot of land between Lancaster-road and Moor-lane, and will be a very handsome structure with a tower and spire.—On the 10th the new church at *Fencer*, Pendle Forest, co. Lancaster, was opened by the Rev. C. A. Hunt, incumbent of Lower Darwen.—On the 17th, the first stone of a new church, to be called *St. Thomas's Church*, in the *Old Kent Road*, was laid by Thomas Kemble, Esq. M.P. The design of the building is of a plain unpretending character, of the early pointed style of architecture which prevailed in this country at the latter part of the thirteenth century. The windows are to be long and narrow, with lancet arches and without mullions. The church is 101 feet long and fifty-two feet wide, and is divided into a nave and side aisles; over the nave is a clerestory; it is calculated to contain



twelve hundred sittings, four hundred of which are for the poor. The contract has been taken at the very moderate sum of 3920*l*.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*July 25.* The Leathersellers' company laid the first stone of their new Alms Houses at Barnet. The ceremony was performed by the master of the company, Mr. R. Thornton. They afterwards dined at the Castle, Hampstead, when the master, on his health being drunk, liberally presented the sum of 1,208*l*, being the amount of the contract for the erection of the buildings.

*Aug. 14.* This morning the workmen commenced their operations for the forming of Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. A beautiful broad foot pavement is already laid down on the south side fronting the new National Gallery. The whole of the stone work for the handsome iron railing to be affixed in is ready, and the whole of the intended square, the interior of which will be made elegant, by shrubberies being planted in it, beautiful gravel walks laid out, and fountains, will be immediately enclosed. Both the coach and cab stands are to be removed to some more appropriate place.

*Aug. 16.* The destruction of the Medway steam-boat by fire, with about one hundred passengers on board, took place off Northfleet on her way to Gravesend. The fire originated from the engine room, the furnace of which ignited the lower deck, and the whole became enveloped in flames before means could be adopted to arrest their progress. The vessel was run aground at Northfleet; and owing to the skill and presence of mind of the captain only one life was lost.

*Aug. 18.* The new gates recently erected in Hyde Park, close to the gate leading into Kensington Gardens, called "The Victoria Gates," were opened in due form by her Majesty. They are situ-

ated on the Bayswater side, called Buckhill-gate, and open nearly opposite to the Junction road leading to Paddington.

*Aug. 22.* This day her Majesty and suite left the new palace in St. James's park, for the purpose of taking possession of Windsor castle. The most ample preparations had been made along the whole line through which the Queen was to pass, in order to testify the loyal sentiments entertained by the inhabitants of the several towns and villages between London and Windsor. A triumphal arch was thrown across the road near the avenue leading to Kensington Palace, and another was raised at the further end of the town. At Hammersmith, Turnham-green, Brentford, Hounslow, &c. there were similar demonstrations of attachment to her Majesty. At Windsor preparations had for some time been making to welcome the young Queen to the castle. Flags were displayed from most of the houses, whilst in all, from the humblest to the highest, festoons of flowers or rows of variegated lamps gave demonstration of the loyalty of their inmates. At the head of the long walk a magnificent arch of laurels, dahlias, and evergreens was erected, under which the royal cortege was to pass. Tables for feasting above 4,000 of the poor inhabitants of Windsor had been laid out in the avenue, and at four o'clock they took their seats, without the slightest confusion. On the Queen's entering the castle a royal salute was fired, and immediately afterwards the royal standard was hoisted from the Round Tower. In the evening the houses in Windsor were illuminated.

*Aug. 23.* An irruption of the tide into the Thames tunnel took place; but, as the orifice was small through which the water broke, the inundation was sufficiently gradual to enable all the workmen to escape uninjured. The usual means have been taken to fill up the orifice, preparatory to the process of pumping out the water.

#### LIST OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Those marked thus \* were not in the late Parliament. Those marked † did not represent the same places for which they now sit.)

##### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—T. Duffield.  
Andover—H. Ewall, \*J. W. Pollen.  
Anglesea—W. O. Stanley.  
Arun—\*Lord Fitzalan.  
Ashburton—C. Lushington.  
Ashton-under-Lyne—E. Hadley.  
Aylesbury—W. Rickford, †W. M. Praed.  
Banbury—H. W. Tancred.  
Barnstable—J. P. B. Chichester, \*J. Hodgson.  
Bath—\*Lord Powerscourt, \*W. H. L. Bridges.

Braemar—Captain F. Paget.  
Bedfordshire—Lord C. F. Russell, Viscount Alford.  
Bedford—Captain Polhill, \*R. Stuart.  
Berkshire—H. Palmer, P. Pusey, \*Viscount Barrington.  
Beverly—\*H. Hodgson, \*W. Holmes.  
Beverley—J. W. Hogg, \*Lord Fox.  
Eewdry—\*T. E. Waddington.  
Birmingham—F. Attwood, J. Scholefield.  
Blackburn—W. Turner, W. Feilden.

- Bodmin—Major C. C. Vivian, Sir S. T. Spry.  
 Bolton—P. Ainsworth, W. Bolling.  
 Boston—\*Sir James Duke, J. C. Brownrigg.  
 Bradford—E. C. Lister, \*W. Busfield, sea.  
 Breconshire—Colonel Wood.  
 Brecon—C. M. R. Morgan.  
 Bridgnorth—\*H. H. Tracy, T. C. Whitmore.  
 Bridgewater—H. Broadwood, \*P. Courtenay.  
 Bridport—H. Warburton, \*S. W. Jervis.  
 Brighton—Capt. G. R. Perchell, \*Sir A. Dalrymple.  
 Bristol—\*Hon. F. H. Berkeley, \*Philip Miles.  
 Buckinghamshire—Marquess of Chandos, Sir W. Young, G. S. Harcourt.  
 Buckingham—Sir H. Verney, Sir T. F. Fremantle.  
 Bury—R. Walker.  
 Bury St. Edmund's—Ld. C. Fitzroy, Earl Jermyn.  
 Calne—\*Lord Shelburne.  
 Cambridgeshire—R. G. Townley, Hon. E. T. Yorke, R. J. Eaton.  
 Cambridge—Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, George Pryme.  
 Cambridge University—Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. W. E. Law.  
 Canterbury—Lord A. Conyngham, \*J. Bradshaw.  
 Cardiff—J. Nicholl.  
 Cardiganshire—Colonel W. E. Powell.  
 Cardigan—P. Pryce.  
 Carlisle—P. H. Howard, W. Marshall.  
 Carmarthenshire—Hon. G. R. Trevor, \*John Jones.  
 Carmarthen—\*David Morris.  
 Carnarvonshire—\*J. R. O. Gore.  
 Carnarvon—\*B. Hughes.  
 Chatham—Rt. Hon. G. Byng.  
 Cheltenham—Hon. Capt. C. F. Berkeley.  
 Cheshire (N.)—E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton.  
 Cheshire (S.)—G. Wilbraham, Sir P. G. Egerton.  
 Chester—Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis.  
 Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith.  
 Chippenham—J. Neeld, H. G. Boldero.  
 Christchurch—\*Sir Geo. Rose.  
 Cirencester—J. Cripps, \*T. Masters, jun.  
 Clithero—J. Fort.  
 Cockerham—H. A. Agliouby, E. Horsman.  
 Colchester—R. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth.  
 Cornwall (E.)—\*Sir H. Vivian, \*Lord Eliot.  
 Cornwall (W.)—Sir C. Lemon, E. W. Pendarves.  
 Coventry—Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Wm. Williams.  
 Cricklade—J. Neeld, \*A. Goddard.  
 Cumberland (E.)—W. James, \*Major Aglionby.  
 Cumberland (W.)—E. Stanley, S. Itton.  
 Dartmouth—Col. J. H. Seale.  
 Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, Hon. W. Bagot.  
 Denbigh—W. Jones, of Hartsheath.  
 Derbyshire (N.)—Hon. G. H. Cavendish, \*W. Evans.  
 Derbyshire (S.)—Sir G. Crewe, \*P. Hurt.  
 Derby—E. Strutt, Hon. T. G. B. Ponsonby.  
 Devizes—Capt. Deans Dundas, T. H. S. Estcourt.  
 Devonport—Sir E. Codrington, Sir Geo. Grey.  
 Devonshire (S.)—Sir J. Y. Buller, M. E. N. Parker.  
 Devonshire (N.)—Viscount Elbrington, \*Sir T. D. Acland.  
 Dorchester—Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, R. Williams.  
 Dorsetshire—\*Hon. J. C. Fox Strangways, Lord Ashley, H. C. Stuart.  
 Dover—\*Edward Rice, Sir J. R. Reid.  
 Drogheda—\*J. S. Pakington.  
 Dudley—T. Hawkes.  
 Durham (N.)—H. Lambton, \*H. Liddell.  
 Durham (S.)—J. Pease, jun. J. Bowes.  
 Durham—W. C. Halland, Hon. A. Trevor.  
 East Retford—G. H. Vernon, Hon. A. Dunscombe.  
 Easing (N.)—Sir John T. Tyrrell, \*C. G. Round.  
 Easing (S.)—T. W. Bramston, George Palmer.  
 Evesham—Rushout Bowles, P. Northwick.  
 Exeter—E. Divett, Sir W. Follett.  
 Evesham—Sir E. Kerton.  
 Finsbury—T. S. Dunscombe, T. Wakley.  
 Flintshire—\*Sir S. R. Glynn.  
 Flint—\*W. D. Dundas.  
 Frome—T. Shepherd.  
 Glastonhead—C. Rippon.  
 Glamorganshire—C. R. Talbot, \*Lord Adair.  
 Gloucestershire (E.)—Hon. A. H. Moreton, C. W. Codrington.  
 Gloucestershire (W.)—Hon. G. C. Berkeley, R. B. Hoile.  
 Gloucester—\*J. Philippotts, H. T. Hope.  
 Grantham—G. E. Welby, \*Hon. F. Tollenmische.  
 Great Grimsby—E. Henegge.  
 Greenwich—E. G. Barnard, \*W. Attwood.  
 Guildford—C. B. Wall, \*Major H. J. Y. Scarlett.  
 Halifax—C. Wood, \*E. Protheroe.  
 Hampshire (N.)—C. S. Lefevre, \*Sir W. Heathcote.  
 Hampshire (S.)—J. W. Fleming, H. C. Compton.  
 Harwich—\*Capt. A. Ellice, Rt. Hon. J. Herries.  
 Hastings—\*R. Holland, \*Rt. Hon. J. Planta.  
 Haverfordwest—\*Sir R. P. B. Phillips.  
 Helston—\*Viscount Cantelupo.  
 Herefordshire—Sir R. Price, E. T. Foley, K. Hoskins.  
 Hereford—Col. E. B. Clive, \*H. Burr.  
 Hertfordshire—R. Alston, Viscount Grimston, A. Smith.  
 Hertford—Hon. W. F. Cowper, Viscount Mahon.  
 Honiton—\*J. Stewart, H. D. Baillie.  
 Hoxham—R. H. Horst.  
 Huddersfield—\*W. R. C. Stansfield.  
 Hull—\*Sir W. James, \*W. Wilberforce.  
 Huntingdonshire—\*E. Fellows, \*H. Thornhill.  
 Huntingdon—Colonel J. Peel, Sir F. Pollock.  
 Hythe—Lord Melgund.  
 Ipswich—\*H. Toffnell, \*Thomas Gibson.  
 Isle of Wight—\*Capt. A. Court Holmes.  
 Kendal—\*G. W. Wood.  
 Kent (E.)—Sir E. Knatchbull, J. P. Plompton.  
 Kent (W.)—T. L. Hodges, Sir W. R. P. Geary.  
 Kidderminster—\*R. Godson.  
 King's Lynn—Lord Geo. Bentinck, Sir S. Canning.  
 Knarborough—\*J. Rich, \*Hon. C. Langdale.  
 Lambeth—B. Hawes, Rt. Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt.  
 Lancashire (N.)—Lord Stanley, J. W. Patten.  
 Lancashire (S.)—Lord F. Egerton, Hon. R. B. Wilbraham.  
 Lancaster—T. Greene, \*G. R. Martin.  
 Launceston—Sir H. Hardinge.  
 Leeds—E. Baines, \*Sir W. Molesworth.  
 Leicestershire (N.)—Lord C. S. Manners, \*B. Farnham.  
 Leicestershire (S.)—H. Halford, C. W. Patke.  
 Leicester—\*S. Duckworth, \*J. Easthope.  
 Leominster—\*Charles Greenaway, Lord Hotham.  
 Lewes—Sir C. R. Elton, Hon. R. Fitzroy.  
 Lichfield—Lt. Gen. Sir G. Anson, \*Ld. A. Paget.  
 Lincolnshire (N.)—H. Handley, G. J. Heathcote.  
 Lincolnshire (S.)—Lord Worsley, \*J. Christopher.  
 Lincoln—E. L. Bulwer, Col. Sibthorp.  
 Liskeard—C. Buller.  
 Liverpool—Lord Vis. Sandon, \*C. Creswell.  
 London—Alderman M. Wood, J. Pattison, W. Crawford, G. Grote.  
 Ludlow—\*Col. Salway, Viscount Clive.  
 Lyme Regis—W. Paine.  
 Lymington—J. Stewart, W. A. Mackinnon.  
 Macclesfield—J. Brocklehurst, \*T. Grimditch.  
 Maidstone—W. Lewis, \*B. D'Israeli.  
 Maidon—G. Dick, J. Round.  
 Malmesbury—Viscount Anson.  
 Malton—Lord Milton, J. W. Childers.  
 Manchester—Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson, M. Phillips.  
 Marlborough—Lord E. A. Bruce, H. B. Baring.  
 Marlow—Sir W. R. Clayton, T. P. Williams.  
 Marylebone—Sir S. Whalley, Benjamin Hall.  
 Merionethshire—R. Richards.  
 Merthyr Tydfil—J. J. Guest.  
 Middlesex—George Byng, \*Capt. Thomas Wood.  
 Mithurst—W. S. Poyntz.  
 Monmouthshire—W. A. Williams, Lord G. Somerset.  
 Monmouth—\*R. J. Hewitt.  
 Montgomeryshire—Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynne.  
 Montgomery—Colonel J. Edwards.  
 Morpeth—\*Lord Leveson.  
 Newark—\*Lt. S. W. Wilde, W. E. Gilchrist.  
 Newcastle-under-Lyme—W. H. Miller, \*H. De Hozier.



- Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. Ord, H. Hinde.  
 Newport—J. H. Hawkins, \*R. Blake.  
 Norfolk (E.)—E. Wodehouse, \*H. N. Harrington.  
 Norfolk (W.)—\*W. Bagge, \*W. L. Chute.  
 Northallerton—W. B. Wrightson.  
 Northampton (N.)—\*Lord Maidstone, T. P. Maunsell.  
 Northampton (S.)—W. R. Cartwright, Sir C. Knightley.  
 Northampton—R. V. Smith, \*B. Currie.  
 Northumberland (N.)—Viscount Howick, Lord Osgulston.  
 Northumberland (S.)—\*C. Blackett, M. Bell.  
 Norwich—\*Marquess of Dorset, Hon. R. C. Scarlett.  
 Nottinghamshire (S.)—Earl of Lincoln, \*Colonel Rolleston.  
 Nottinghamshire (N.)—T. Houldsworth, H. G. Knight.  
 Nottingham—Sir H. C. Ferguson, Sir J. C. Hobhouse.  
 Oldham—J. Fielden, \*Colonel Johnson.  
 Oxfordshire—Lord Norreys, G. G. Harcourt, \*T. A. W. Parker.  
 Oxford—\*W. Erie, D. Merleau.  
 Oxford University—Sir R. H. Inglis, T. G. B. Estcourt.  
 Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen.  
 Pembroke—Col. H. O. Owen.  
 Penryn and Falmouth—Sir R. M. Rolfe, J. W. Freshfield.  
 Peterborough—J. N. Fazakerley, Sir R. Heron.  
 Petersfield—\*Sir W. Jelliffe.  
 Plymouth—J. Collier, T. B. Bewes.  
 Pontefract—\*M. Stanley, \*R. M. Milnes.  
 Poulton—\*C. Ponsoby, George Phillips.  
 Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring.  
 Preston—P. H. Fleetwood, \*R. T. Parker.  
 Radnorshire—W. Wilkins.  
 Radnor—R. Price.  
 Reading—Mr. Sergt. Talford, \*C. Fyshe Palmer.  
 Reigate—Viscount Eastnor.  
 Richmond—Hon. J. C. Dundas, A. Speirs.  
 Ripon—\*Sir E. B. Sugden, T. Pemberton.  
 Rochdale—J. Fenton.  
 Rochester—R. Bernal, \*Thomas Hobhouse.  
 Rutlandshire—Sir G. Heathcote, Sir G. N. Noel.  
 Rye—\*T. Moneyenny.  
 St. Alban's—\*G. A. Muskett, Hon. E. H. Grimston.  
 St. Ives—J. Halse.  
 Salford—J. Brotherton.  
 Salisbury—W. B. Brodie, W. Wyndham.  
 Sandwich—Sir Thos. Troubridge, \*Sir J. R. Carnac.  
 Scarborough—\*Sir Charles Style, Sir F. Trench.  
 Shaftesbury—J. S. Poulter.  
 Sheffield—J. Parker, H. G. Ward.  
 Shoreham—H. D. Goring, Sir C. M. Burrell.  
 Shrewsbury—\*R. A. Slaney, \*R. Jenkins.  
 Shropshire (N.)—Sir R. Hill, W. G. Gore.  
 Shropshire (S.)—Earl of Darlington, Hon. R. H. Clive.  
 Somerset (E.)—Col. G. Langton, W. Miles.  
 Somerset (W.)—R. A. Sanford, \*T. D. Ackland.  
 South Shields—R. Ingham.  
 Southampton—\*Lord Duncan, A. R. Dutton.  
 Southwark—Ald. J. Humphrey, D. W. Harvey.  
 Staffordsh. (N.)—E. Bulter, Hon. W. B. Baring.  
 Staffordsh. (S.)—\*Colonel Aulton, \*Lord Ingestre.  
 Stafford—Capt. Chetwynd, R. Farrand.  
 Stamford—Col. T. Chaplin, \*Marquess of Granby.  
 Stockport—H. Marsland, Major T. Marsland.  
 Stoke-on-Trent—J. Davenport, Alderman Capeland.  
 Stroud—G. P. Scraps, Lord J. Russell.  
 Sudbury—\*Sir E. Barnes, \*Sir James Hamilton.  
 Suffolk (E.)—Lord Henniker, Sir C. B. Vere.  
 Suffolk (W.)—Col. Rushbrooke, \*H. Logan.  
 Sunderland—\*A. White, Ald. W. Thompson.  
 Surrey (E.)—Capt. R. Alsager, \*Henry Kemble.  
 Surrey (W.)—W. J. Denton, \*Hon. G. J. Perceval.  
 Sussex (E.)—Hon. C. C. Cavendish, \*G. Darby.  
 Sussex (W.)—Lord J. G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey.  
 Swansea—Major J. H. Vivian.  
 Tamworth—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, \*Captain E. A'Court.  
 Tavistock—Lord W. Russell, J. Rundle.  
 Taunton—Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge.  
 Tewkesbury—\*J. Martin, W. Dowdswell.  
 Thetford—Earl of Euston, Hon. F. Baring.  
 Thirsk—S. Crompton.  
 Tiverton—J. Heathcoat, Viscount Palmerston.  
 Totnes—Lord Seymour, J. Parrott.  
 Tower Hamlets—W. Clay, S. Lushington.  
 Truro—\*E. Turner, J. E. Vivian.  
 Tynemouth—G. F. Young.  
 Wakefield—\*Hon. W. S. Lascelles.  
 Wallingford—W. L. Blackstone.  
 Walsall—\*P. Finch.  
 Wareham—J. H. Calcraft.  
 Warrington—J. I. Blackburne.  
 Warwicksh. (N.)—Sir E. Wilmot, W. S. Dugdale.  
 Warwicksh. (S.)—Sir J. Mordaunt, E. J. Shirley.  
 Warwick—W. Collins, \*Sir Chas. Douglas.  
 Wells—\*W. G. Hayter, \*R. Blakemore.  
 Wenlock—Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. M. Gaskell.  
 Westbury—\*J. I. Briscoe.  
 Westminster—Colonel Evans, \*J. T. Leader.  
 Westmoreland—Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.  
 Weymouth—\*Lord Villiers, \*G. W. Hope.  
 Whitby—A. Chapman.  
 Whitehaven—M. Attwood.  
 Wigan—H. Potter, \*C. Standish.  
 Wilton—\*E. Baker.  
 Wiltshire (N.)—\*Sir F. Burdett, W. Long.  
 Wiltshire (S.)—J. Bennett, Hon. S. Herbert.  
 Winchester—P. Midday, J. B. East.  
 Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, R. Gordon.  
 Wolverhampton—T. Thornely, C. P. Villiers.  
 Woodstock—\*H. Peyton.  
 Worcester (E.)—\*H. St. Paul, \*J. Barneby.  
 Worcester (W.)—Capt. H. Winnington, Hon. Gen. H. B. Lygon.  
 Worcester—\*Col. and Davies, J. Badley.  
 Wycombe—Hon. R. J. Smith, \*G. H. Dash.  
 Yarmouth—\*G. E. Rambold, \*W. Wisheood.  
 York—Hon. J. C. Dundas, J. H. Lowther.  
 Yorkshire (E. R.)—R. Bethell, \*Henry Broadley.  
 Yorkshire (W. R.)—Lord Morpeth, Sir G. Strickland.  
 Yorkshire (N. R.)—E. S. Cayley, Hon. W. Duncombe.

## SCOTLAND.

- Aberdeenshire—Hon. Captain Gordon.  
 Aberdeen—A. Bannerman.  
 Argyllshire—W. F. Campbell.  
 Ayrshire—Capt. Dunlop.  
 Ayr Burghs—Lord J. Stuart.  
 Banff—\*James Duff.  
 Berwickshire—Sir H. P. H. Campbell.  
 Buteshire—Right Hon. Sir W. Rae.  
 Caithness—Sir Geo. Sinclair.  
 Clackmannan—Admiral Sir C. Adam.  
 Dumfriesshire—\*Sir J. Colquhoun.  
 Dumfriesshire—J. Hope Johnston.  
 Dumfries Burghs—Lieut.-General Sharpe.  
 Dundee—Sir H. Parnell.  
 Edinburghshire—\*W. Gibson Craig.  
 Edinburgh—Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby, Sir J. Campbell.  
 Elgin Burghs—Sir A. L. Hay.  
 Elgin and Nairn—Colonel F. W. Grant.  
 Falkirk—W. D. Gillen.  
 Fife—Captain Wemyss.  
 Forfar—Lord D. Hallyburton.  
 Glasgow—Lord W. Bentinck, J. Dennistoun.  
 Greenock—R. Wallace.  
 Haddington Burghs—R. Stuart.  
 Haddington—\*Lord Rainsay.  
 Invernessshire—A. W. Chisholm.  
 Inverness Burghs—Rt. Macleod, of Cadball.  
 Kilmarnock—\*C. Colquhoun.  
 Kincardineshire—Hon. Gen. H. Arbuthnot.  
 Kirkcaldy—\*R. Ferguson.  
 Kirkcubright—Rt. Hon. R. C. Ferguson.  
 Lanarkshire—\*D. M. Lockhart.

Leith.—Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray.  
 Linthgow.—Hon. Capt. Hope.  
 Montrose.—P. Chalmers.  
 Orkney.—\*T. Dundas.  
 Paisley.—A. Haxie.  
 Peeblesshire.—\*T. Mackenzie.  
 Perthshire.—†Lord Stormont.  
 Perth.—\*Hon. A. Kinaird.  
 Renfrewshire.—T. Houston.  
 Ross and Cromarty.—Alex. S. Mackenzie.  
 Roxburghshire.—\*Hon. J. Elliot.  
 Selkirkshire.—A. Pringle.  
 St. Andrew's.—Edward Ellice.  
 Stirlingshire.—W. Forbes.  
 Stirling Burghs.—Lord Dalmeay.  
 Sutherlandshire.—\*Hon. W. Howard.  
 Wick Burghs.—J. Loch.  
 Wigtownshire.—\*James Blair.  
 Wigton Burghs.—John M'Leagart.

## IRELAND.

Antrim.—Hon. Gen. O'Neil, \*John Irvine.  
 Armagh.—\*W. Curry.  
 Armagh County.—Viscount Acheson, Lieut.-Col. Verner.  
 Athlone.—John O'Connell.  
 Bandunbridge.—Sergeant Jackson.  
 Belfast.—Lord Belfast, \*James Gibson.  
 Carlow County.—N. A. Vigors, \*A. Yates.  
 Carlow.—\*W. H. Maule.  
 Carrickfergus.—P. Kirk.  
 Cashel.—S. Woulfe.  
 Cavan.—H. Maxwell, J. Young.  
 Clare.—Major M'Namara, C. O'Brien.  
 Clonmell.—Sergt. Ball.  
 Coleraine.—\*R. Litton.  
 Cork County.—S. Barry, \*—Roche.  
 Cork City.—D. Callaghan, \*F. B. Beaminish.  
 Donegal.—Col. Conolly, Sir E. S. Hayes.  
 Down.—Lord Castlereagh, Lord Hillsborough.  
 Downpatrick.—D. Kerr.  
 Drogheda.—Sir W. Sumerville.  
 Dublin County.—\*Lord Brabazon, G. Evans.  
 Dublin.—D. O'Connell, \*J. Hutton.  
 Dublin University.—F. Shaw, A. Lefroy.  
 Dundalk.—\*Thos. N. Redington.

Dungannon.—Lord Northland.  
 Dungarvon.—\*Hon. C. O'Callaghan.  
 Ennis.—H. Bridgeman.  
 Enniskillen.—Hon. A. H. Cole.  
 Fermanagh.—Viscount Cole, Gen. M. Archdall.  
 Galway County.—J. J. Bodkin, T. B. Martin.  
 Galway.—M. J. Blake, A. H. Lynch.  
 Kerry.—M. J. O'Connell, \*—Blennerhassett.  
 Kildare.—R. M. O'Ferrall, \*R. Archbold.  
 Kilkenny County.—Hon. P. Butler, \*G. Bryan.  
 Kilkenny.—†Joseph Hamie.  
 King's County.—N. Fitzsimon, Hon. J. Westensra.  
 Kinsale.—\*P. Mahony.  
 Leitrim.—Lord Clements, L. White.  
 Limerick County.—Col. Fitzgibbon, W. S. O'Brien.  
 Limerick.—D. Roche, W. Roche.  
 Liaburne.—Capt. H. Meynell.  
 Londonderry County.—Sir R. Bateson, Capt. T. Jones.  
 Londonderry.—Sir R. A. Ferguson.  
 Longford County.—S. White, H. White.  
 Louth.—R. M. Bellew, \*H. Chester.  
 Mallow.—C. D. O. Jephson.  
 Mayo.—Sir W. J. Brabazon, R. D. Browne.  
 Meath.—Henry Grattan, Morgan O'Connell.  
 Monaghan.—Hon. H. R. Westensra, E. Lucas.  
 New Ross.—J. H. Talbot.  
 Newry.—\*J. Ellis.  
 Portlinton.—Col. D. Damer.  
 Queen's County.—\*—Fitzpatrick, Sir C. Coote.  
 Roscommon.—O'Connor Don, F. French.  
 Sligo County.—E. Cooper, Col. A. Perceval.  
 Sligo.—\*J. P. Somers.  
 Tipperary County.—R. L. Shreff, O. Cave.  
 Tralee.—\*J. Bateman.  
 Tyrone.—Lord Alexander, Hon. H. Corry.  
 Waterford County.—W. V. Stuart, J. Power.  
 Waterford.—T. Wyse, H. W. Barron.  
 Westmeath County.—M. L. Chapman, Sir R. Negle.  
 Wexford County.—J. Power, J. Maher.  
 Wexford.—C. A. Walker.  
 Wicklow.—J. Grattan, R. Howard.  
 Youghal.—\*Hon. W. Howard.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 24. Rich. Charnock, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

July 26. The Duke of Sussex, to be Capt.-Gen. and Col. of the Artillery Company.

July 27. Gen. Sir Fred. Augustus Wetherall, G.C.H. to be Extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Aug. 2. Sarah Busfield, widow of Currier Fothergill Busfield, of Cottingley bridge, Bingley, co. York, esq. in compliance with the will of her kinsman, Benj. Ferrand, late of St. Ives, in Bingley, esq. with her three unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Caroline, and Emily-Lucinda, to take the name of Ferrand after Busfield.

Aug. 4. 34th Foot, Capt. Geo. Ruxton to be Major.

Aug. 7. Knighted by patent, William Henry Rough, esq. sergeant-at-law, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon.

Aug. 8. Physicians in Ordinary to the Queen, James Clark, M.D.; Sir H. Hallford, Bart. M.D. G.C.H.; Wm. Fred. Chambers, M.D. E.C.H.—Sergeant Surgeons, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart. G.C.H.; Sir Benj. C. Brodie, Bart.; Robt. Keate, esq.—Physician to the Household, James Clark, M.D.—Surgeon to the Household, John Phillips, esq.—Apothecary to the Person, John Nissey, esq. and Edward Duke Moore, esq. jointly.—Apothecary to the Household, John

Nissey, esq. and Charles Craddock, esq. jointly.—Sir James M'Grigor, Bart. M.D.; Henry Holland, M.D.; Peter Mere Latham, M.D.; Richard Bright, M.D.; and Neil Arnott, M.D. Physicians Extraordinary to her Majesty.—Benjamin Travers, esq.; Thomas Copeland, esq.; William Lawrence, esq.; Henry Earle, esq.; and Richard Blagden, esq. Surgeons Extraordinary to her Majesty.—Messrs. Merriman, of Kensington, Apothecaries Extraordinary to her Majesty.—Charles Dumergue, esq. Surgeon Dentist to her Majesty.—Louis Durlacher, esq. Surgeon Chiropractist to her Majesty.—Mr. Squire, Chemist and Druggist to her Majesty.

Goldstream Guards, Col. John Fremantle to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Chas. Aug. Shawe to be Major, with the rank of Col.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Du Bourdon, to be Captain; Lieut. and Capt. Hon. James Hope to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 11. Scot's Fusiliers Guards, Col. John Aitchison to be Lieut.-Col.; Col. W. H. Scott, to be Major; Lt.-Col. J. G. Glover to be Capt.; Lieut. and Capt. J. G. Robinson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 21. Wm. Duesbury Thornton, of Scarborough, esq. in memory of his maternal uncle Thomas Duesbury, of Beverley, esq. to take the name of Duesbury after Thornton.

Aug. 22. 41st foot, Capt. Joseph Simmons to be Major.



Aug. 25. Wm. Blake, of Swanton Abbots, co. Norfolk, esq. in respect to the family of his grandmother Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of the whole blood of Wm. Jex, esq. to take the name of Jax before Blake.

Lord Southwell to be K.P.—Capt. Hon. Geo. Liddell to be barrack-master at Blackburn.

#### NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Rear-Adm. C. H. Ross, C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief on the South American station, to hoist his flag in the President 52: Capt. James Scott will command her.—Capts. W. W. Henderson, K.H. to the Edinburgh; F. W. Beechey, African; Commander Decimus Hastings, Edinburgh.

The King of Hanover has nominated the following Englishmen to be Knights of the Guelphic Order, Sir Joseph Planta, as Grand Cross; Capt. George Gosling, R.N.; Lieut. Gordon, R.N.; and Capt. Stephens, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

T. Musgrave, D.D. to be Bishop of Hereford. Rev. Dr. Lamb, to be Dean of Bristol. Rev. G. F. Ashby, Puerorum V. Linc. Rev. T. Atkinson, Toem P. C. co. Tipperary. Rev. J. V. Austen, Hucknall Torkard P. C. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. — Baldwin, Raban R. co. Cork. Rev. E. R. Beevor, Hevingham R. Norfolk. Rev. C. C. Beresford, Ballieborough R. Ireland. Rev. W. Birkett, Smethcote R. Shropshire. Rev. Dr. Bowles, Noke R. co. Oxford. Rev. R. P. Clarke, Otterford P. C. Somerset. Rev. J. B. Clifford, Kingsdon R. Somerset. Rev. J. P. T. Coffin, Alwington R. co. Devon. Rev. C. Cuyey, Great Washbourne P. C. Glouc. Rev. E. Elliot, Norton Bavant V. Wilts. Rev. G. Fisher, Wildenhall P. C. Wolverhampt. Rev. J. Foster, Edmondbyers R. co. Durham. Rev. J. C. Gleaves, Laxton V. Northampton. Rev. J. B. Graham, Felkirk V. co. York. Rev. J. H. Hill, Cranoe R. Leicestershire. Rev. J. S. Hind, Child's Wickham V. Glouc. Rev. N. J. B. Hole, Broadwoodkelly R. Devon. Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, Stowmarket V. Suffolk.

Rev. A. O. Johns, Ludlow R. Cambridge. Rev. — Kirk, Church of Arlirlot, co. Forfar. Rev. W. P. Mellersh, Compton Abdale P. C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. H. Moncrief, Church of East Kilbride, co. Lanark.

Rev. H. M'Grath, St. Anne's R. Manchester. Rev. C. G. Owen, Lodeswell V. Devon. Rev. R. Palaret, Norton St. Philip's V. Som. Rev. J. Potter, Fishley R. Norfolk. Rev. R. N. Haikes, Loughope V. Gloucester. Rev. L. Richards, Llanerâl R. Montgomery. Rev. D. D. Sampson, Kingston R. Cambridgeshire. Rev. T. Sandon, Greetwell P. C. Lincolnshire. Rev. J. Saur, Sinebanks P. C. Northumb. Rev. — Short, Ennis V. Ireland. Rev. R. Smith, Cowley R. co. Gloucester. Rev. W. Taylor, St. Michael-le-Belfrey P. C. York.

Rev. E. K. Thompson, Tuthury V. Staffordsh. Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, White-parish V. Wilts. Rev. J. Tyson, Woolstanton V. Staffordshire. Rev. J. R. West, Wrawley V. Lincolnshire. Rev. G. J. C. Lamotte, Chaplain to Lord Tenterden.

Rev. F. P. Gilbert, B.A. Chapl. to the Earl of Galloway.

#### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Worsley, to be Master of Downing College, Cambridge. Rev. W. Cureton, to be Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

#### BIRTHS.

July 4. At Weymouth, the wife of Major R. Vandeleur, a dau.—17. At her father's, the Hon. A. Jones, Exmouth, the Countess Henry de Vismes, a son.—At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. J. Moultrie, a daughter.—24. At Abbott's Ann Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, a son.—The wife of C. Shakerley, esq. Somerford Park, Cheshire, a dau.—25. At North Tawton, the wife of the Rev. Septimus Palmer, a dau.—In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Lady Stratheden, a dau.—30. In Mansfield-street, the Marchioness of Sligo, a dau.—31. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Coulson, a son.

Latel. At Rimpton, Som. the Hon. Mrs. Maurice, a son.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Felix Smith, dau. of Sir H. D. Massy, Bart. a dau.—At Goldsbrough Hall, York-shire, the Lady Louisa Lascelles, a dau.—At Nice, the wife of Sir James Fitzgerald, Bart. a son.—The wife of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. a dau.

Aug. 1. In Harley-street, the wife of Edward St. John Mildmay, esq. a dau.—2. In Con-naught-place, the Viscountess Bernard, a dau.—At Ickworth, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol, Lady Katharine Jermyn, a son.—4. The lady of Sir Edmund Antrobus, a son. 5. At Bradenham rectory, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. Isaac King, a dau.—7. At Little Campden House, Kensington, the lady of Sir Henry Willock, a dau.—At Hleden, Barham Downs, the lady of Sir Rich. Plasket, a son.—At Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, Lady Catharine Long, a son and heir.—8. The Countess of Wilton, a dau.—9. At Singleton, near Swansea, the lady of J. H. Vivian, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Major Clark, 54th reg. a dau.—11. At Richmond, the Marchioness of Lothian, a son.—At Hewell, the Lady Harriet Clive, a son.—14. At Elvet-ham, Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a dau.—15. At Maunsell House, Dorset, the lady of Sir John Slade, Bart. a dau.—At Shillinglee Park, Sussex, the Countess of Winterton, a son and heir.—20. At Hillsborough, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Mant, a dau.

#### MARRIAGES.

June 20. At Melbury, Edward St. Vincent Digby, esq. eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Digby, K.C.B. to the Lady Theresa Strangways, eldest dau. of the Earl of Hchester.—22. At Salisbury Cathedral, R. Greenup, esq. M.D. to Jane, second dau. of W. B. Brodie, esq. M.P.—At Seagry, near Chippingham, Wilts, Mr. Jesse Hayward to Miss Susanna Millard, both of Seagry.—At Conner, Berks, the Rev. F. B. Leonard, Master of the Grammar School, Aynho, Northamptonshire, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Slater.—The Rev. John J. Gelling, Incumbent of Saint Catharine Cree Church, London, to Eliz. widow of John Lowden, esq. of Walcot-terrace, Lambeth.—At North Huish, Devon, the Rev. W. Hocker, to Honora, eldest dau. of Thos. King, esq. of Huish House.—At Hackney, Capt. Smith, Madras Engineers, to Maria, second dau. of K. Tyser, esq. M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Mr. Mansfield, of Manchester, to

Miss Rice, eldest dau. of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—28. At Henley-on-Thames, R. B. Lopez, esq. of Burton-crescent, eldest dau. of J. Pattison, esq. M.P. of Welbeck-st. 29. At South Winfield, the Rev. R. Blakelock, Rector of Gunningham, to Emma, third dau. of the late T. Pearson, esq.—At Betley, Staffordshire, the Rev. C. S. Roys, Rector of Haughton, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Fran. Twenlow, esq.—At Islington, the Rev. Cha. Augustus Hulbert, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late James Lacy, esq.—At Reading, the Rev. Geo. Ashe Goddard, of Cliffe House, to Cath. Matilda, dau. of the late J. Sherwood, of Castle Hill, Reading.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Wm. Maxwell Du Pre, Vicar of Woodburn, Bucks, to Emily, dau. of Sir Thos. Baring, Bart.—At Southampton, Adolphus Latimer Widdrington, Capt. 73d reg. youngest son of Sir Latimer Tynling Widdrington, to Charlotte Phipps, only dau. of Rear-Admiral Tynling.—29. At Bramham, Yorkshire, W. Strickland, esq. of Cokethorp Park, to Sarah, Dowager Lady Boynton.

July 1. At Chiswick, W. Howard, esq. son of Col. Howard, to Lady Fanny Cavendish, sister of the Earl of Burlington.—2. At Marylebone Church, J. G. Rowley, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Lucy, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. N. Hopkins, of Gloucester-place.—6. At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Cha. Kinleside, Vicar of Poling, Sussex, to Eliz. Jemima Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir John Brydges, of Wootton Court, Kent.—12. At St. Pancras new Ch. 14. Col. Charles Dixon, Royal Engineers, to Isabella Annen, of Blackheath.—15. At St. Marylebone Church, Norman Macleod, to the Hon. Louisa Barbara St. John.—18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne to Harriet Fanny, dau. of the Bp. of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot.—At Wendebury, the Rev. Robert Waller, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestersh. to Louisa dau. of the Rev. Geo. Dupuis.—19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. E. Parker, Vicar of Bicester, Oxfordshire, to Susannah Lowry, eldest dau. of C. F. Barnwell, esq. of Woburn-place.—In London, Lord Waterpark, to Miss Eliza Anson, dau. of the Viscountess Anson.—20. At Enfield, the Rev. Thos. Surridge, LL.D. of Felsted House, Essex, to Caroline, third dau. of John Foster, esq. of Brigadier-hill, Enfield.—At Broadwater, J. Blake, esq. to Elizabeth Mary Anne, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir E. M. McGregor, Bart.—At Greasley, Notts, W. Joseph, eldest son of J. Berens, esq. of Kewington, Kent, to Louisa Maria, second dau. of Col. Rolleston, of Watnall-hall, Nottingham.—24. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Richard Hunter, of Brighton, to Frederica Emma, dau. of the late Chas. Bishop, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.—25. At Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, the Rev. John Couchman, of Elmbridge, Worcestershire, to Mary, only child of the late R. Turner, esq. of New Park, Hants.—26. At All Souls, Langham-place, C. Magra, esq. to the Hon. Charlotte Henley Ougley, youngest dau. of the late Lord Ougley.—27. At Macclesfield, John Ralph Shaw, esq. of Arrowhall, Cheshire, son of the late W. Nicholson, esq. of Spring Field House, Lieut.-Col. of the Liverpool Local Militia, to Fanny Harriett, third dau. of the Rev. W. C. Crutenden, minister of Macclesfield.—29. At St. Pancras New Church, Geo. Edw. Barthrop, esq. of Parham, Suffolk, to Maria Goddard, dau. of the late Port Major W. Martin Rudd, of Sherness.—At Christchurch, Newgate-street, Thos. Weeding, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square,

to Mary Newberry, niece of Richard Hotham Pigeon, esq. treasurer of Christ's hospital.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. W. F. Gamul Farmer, esq. of Nonesuch-park, Surrey, to Matilda, second dau. of Robert Wilkinson, esq.—31. Mr. Samuel Shuttleworth, of Broad-street, to Clara, eldest dau. of the late Col. Alex. Hind.

Lately. In Dublin, the Hon. Wm. J. Vesey, second son of Viscount de Vesci, to Isabella, dau. of the Rev. F. Brownlow.—Capt. Cromie, nephew of Lord Kilmain, to Mary, only dau. of the Governor of the Isle of Man.—At Dunstable, the Rev. Arthur Gore Pemberton, son of the late Ald. Joseph Pemberton, Chief Magistrate of the Dublin Police, to Mary, dau. of Geo. Crawley, esq. of Dunstable.—Rev. J. Alex. Barnes, Rector of East Gilling, Yorkshire, to Lavinia, dau. of C. Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle.

Aug. 1. At Christchurch, Marylebone, Chas. Ginkell, London, esq. of the Bengal army, to Louisa, fourth dau. of Benjamin Aislachie, esq. of Park-place, Regent's-park.—At Kensington, the Rev. George Clark, of Alton, Hants, to Anna, to Anna senior, of Upper Kensington Gore.—At West-ton-super-Mare, the Rev. John Thos. Fisher, of Uphall, to Eliza Coles, second dau. of Thos. Smith, esq. of Max House, Somerset.—At Alresford, the Rev. G. B. Boraston, Vicar of Helston, Cornwall, to Louisa, dau. of the late Chris. Cooke, esq. of Eastend House, Hants.—At Dundas Castle, the Hon. H. A. Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, to Caroline, dau. of Mr. and Lady Mary Dundas.—3. At Grantham, the Rev. J. Raine, Vicar of Blyth, Notts, to Ann Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Rudd, F.R.S. of Southwell.—5. At Paris, Lord Lyndhurst, to Georgiana, dau. of Lewis Goldsmith, esq.—7. At Manchester, Richard, eldest son of R. Walker, esq. of Bury, M.P. to Winifred Sarah, eldest dau. of W. B. Watkins, esq. of Ardwick.—8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. R. A. Arundell, youngest son of Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, to Eliza Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Jones, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutland-shire.—At Walworth, J. Maurice, esq. M.D. of Petworth, Sussex, to Rosa Louisa, dau. of W. Corbett, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.—At Netherseale, Leicestershire, the Rev. G. Madan, to Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. W. Gresley, of Netherseale-hall.—At Bromley, Geo. Cooper, of Greenwich, to Eleanor Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Smith.—9. At Risley, Derby, the Rev. R. Mellor Hope, of Duffield Bank, to Ann Christiana, dau. of the Rev. J. Hancock Hall, of Hisley Hall.—10. At Ospringe, Kent, the Rev. J. H. Hallett, to Mary Frances, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. G. Montresor, of Ospringe House, Kent.—The Rev. H. Boys, to Mary Anne Sarah, dau. of the Rev. John Penfold, Vicar of Steyning.—At Boulogne, the Rev. Bruges Lambert, of Fritwell, Northamptonshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Alex. Ramsay, Bart. of Balmah.—12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry, youngest son of the Hon. Charles Toulmache, to Emilia, eldest dau. of Sir George Sinclair, Bart. M.P.—15. At St. Mary-lebone church, James B. Bocknall Estcourt, Major of the 43d Light Infantry, to Caroline, dau. of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony, Corn.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Augustus Henry Merton, M.P. son of the Earl of Dunie, to Miss Macdonald, eldest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. of Leve and Carnwath, Lanarkshire.



## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF LISTOWEL.

July 13. At Kingston House, Knightsbridge, in his 57th year, the Right Hon. William Hare, Earl of Listowel, Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, co. Kerry, and Baron Ennismore of Ennismore, co. Kerry.

He was the eldest son of Richard Hare, esq. of Ennismore (the third son of John Hare, esq. of Cork, a native of Norfolk), by Margaret, daughter of Sam. Maylor, esq.

He represented Cork in the Irish Parliament of 1790, and Athy in 1799. He was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Ennismore July 30, 1800; raised to his viscounty Jan. 22, 1816, and to the title of Earl Jan. 12, 1822. He never sat in either House of Parliament at Westminster. His Lordship retained to the close of his advanced life the full possession of all his faculties.

His Lordship was twice married: first, May 30, 1772, to Mary only daughter of Henry Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, co. Cork, esq. by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Richard Viscount Ennismore, for fifteen years M.P. for co. Cork, who died in 1827, in his 55th year, leaving issue by the Hon. Catharine Bridget Dillon, eldest daughter of Robert first Lord Clonbrock, William now Earl of Listowel, four other sons and two daughters; 2. the Right Hon. Margaret Anne Countess of Bantry, married in 1799 to Richard first and present Earl of Bantry, and died in 1835, leaving issue; 3. Lady Mary, married first in 1803 to Charles Morley Balders, of Batsbarn hall, co. Norfolk, esq. and secondly in 1824 to Thomas Royse Morgell, esq. Capt. 8th hussars; 4. the Hon. William-Henry Hare, who married in 1806 Charlotte, only daughter of Isaac Baugh, esq. and has an only son, William Hare, esq. born in 1808; 5. Lady Louisa, married in 1817 to John Bushe, esq. eldest son of the Rt. Hon. C. K. Bushe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; and 6. Lady Catharine, married in 1808 to the late Richard Maunsell, esq. son of the Very Rev. George Maunsell, D.D. Dean of Leighlin, and was left a widow in 1819. After the death of the first Lady Ennismore, Aug. 5, 1810, his Lordship married, secondly, March 12, 1812, Anne, second daughter of the late John Latham of Meldrum, co. Tipperary, esq. The Countess survives him, without issue.

The present Earl of Listowel was born in 1806, and married in 1831 Maria-Augusta, daughter of the late Vice-Adm. William Windham, of Fellingge Park,

Norfolk (heir to the Right Hon. William Windham), and widow of George Thomas Wyndham, of Cromer-hall, Norfolk, esq. by whom he has several children.

The body of the Earl of Listowel received a splendid funeral in Westminster Abbey on the 17th July. The Marquis of Headfort, Sir Archibald Murray, the Hon. Edmund Byng, and Sir W. Beecher, supported the pall.

## HON. DR. GREY, BP. OF HEREFORD.

July 24. At his palace, Hereford, aged 55, the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, D.D. Lord Bishop of Hereford, and a Prebendary of Westminster; brother to Earl Grey, K.G.

Bishop Grey was born March 25, 1782, the seventh and youngest son of Charles first Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. He was matriculated as a member of Christ church, Oxford, Oct. 23, 1799; he graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, B. and D.D. 1831. In 1816 he was collated by Bishop Barrington to the rectory of Whickham, in the county of Durham; in 1828, on the promotion of Bishop Blomfield to the see of London, he was presented by the Crown to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; in 1830 he was appointed Dean of Hereford, and in 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of that diocese, when he resigned the living of Bishopsgate. In 1833 he received the additional preferment of a prebend of Westminster Abbey.

As the brother of Earl Grey, under whose administration he was elevated to the episcopal bench, Dr. Grey of course usually supported the Whig party; but of late he had been much and strenuously opposed to those measures of theirs, which threaten the spoliation of the Established Church. He was considered a very sound divine, and an excellent Greek scholar. In private life his Lordship was highly esteemed for his charity, urbanity, and kindness, and was regarded as an exemplar of deep and fervent piety.

His lordship's demise was very unexpected; he had only just returned from attending his Parliamentary duties; and, although indisposed, his illness was not considered of any importance, and he had appointed the times and places for holding his visitations and confirmations for the present year. On Sunday morning, July 23, he was seized with inflammation, and, notwithstanding the best medical advice, died at seven o'clock the following morning. Bishop Grey had three wives, and seventeen children, of whom thirteen survive. He first married, March

14, 1809, Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of James Croft, esq. and by that lady, who died in childbed May 25, 1821, he had issue: 1. Edward, Lieut. R.N. who died at Jamaica 1835; 2. Elizabeth, married in 1836 to the Rev. H. W. Maddock, now incumbent of Stepney new church; 3. Charles; 4. Charlotte; 5. Mary; 6. Leopold-James-Henry; 7. William; 8. Harriet; 9. Hannah-Jane; and 10. George, who died the day before his mother, aged seventeen days. His Lordship married, secondly, Sept. 9, 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B. and by that lady, who died Sept. 28, 1829, had issue: 11. Robert, who died soon after his birth; 12. Frederick-Septimus; 13. Alexander-Thomas, twin with the preceding, who died in 1836, in his tenth year; and, 14. Francis-Douglas. His Lordship married, thirdly, Dec. 1, 1831, Eliza, daughter of John Innes, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue a daughter born in 1831, a son born in 1834, and a daughter born in 1836.

HON. DR. STEWART, BP. OF QUEBEC.

July 13. At the house of his nephew the Earl of Galloway, in Grosvenor Square, aged 62, the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Stewart, D.D. Bishop of Quebec, and Visitor of the Queen's College at York, Upper Canada.

He was born April 13, 1775, the fifth but third surviving son of John 7th Earl of Galloway, K.T. by his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. He was formerly a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1799, B. and D.D. 1816. In 1799 he was collated by Dr. Pretymann, then Bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Orton Longueville with Botolphbridge in Huntingdonshire. He was consecrated Bishop of Quebec Jan. 1, 1826.

The Bishop of Quebec was unmarried.

DR. CORRIE, BP. OF MADRAS.

Feb. 5. At Madras, the Right Rev. Daniel Corrie, D.C.L. Bishop of that see.

This excellent man, whose name has been associated with the labours of Christianity in India for many years, was a member of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1805. He was appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, and consecrated the first Bishop of Madras in 1835.

He had been in declining health from the time he was at Hyderabad in October; but was attacked by his last illness on the 31st January. His wife died at Madras shortly before him.

At a numerous meeting at Madras, it has been determined to erect by subscrip-

tion a monument to his memory in the cathedral, and to form a fund for the endowment of scholarships, to be called Bishop Corrie's Scholarships, in the school he had established.

GENERAL SIR JAMES HAY, K.C.H.

Feb. 11. At Edinburgh, General Sir James Hay, K.C.H. Colonel of the 2d Dragoon Guards.

This officer entered the army as Cornet in that regiment in 1780. In 1785 he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, and in 1791 to a troop. In May 1793 he embarked to join the army of the Duke of York in Flanders, where the regiment was placed with the Prussian corps, under Marshal Knoblesdorf, encamped between Lisle and Tournay; and whilst there, was engaged in several affairs with the enemy. In September Capt. Hay was employed with the corps of observation under Marshal Freytag, during the siege of Dunkirk, and was present in the action near Esklebeck.

In March 1794 he was promoted to a Majority, and during that year he commanded the regiment. In the attack on the enemy's position on the 17th April, near Veux, he had a horse killed under him. He was also at the siege of Landrecy, and in most of the actions which took place until the retreat of the army; and continued in command of the regiment until Sept. 1795. He then returned to England, for the purpose of embarking for the West Indies, having been promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 29th light dragoons (afterwards the 25th). He joined that regiment in the Cove of Cork, and soon after proceeded to St. Domingo, where he had a very dangerous illness, from the effects of which he suffered during the remainder of his life. On being sent away for the recovery of his health, he was, on the passage, taken prisoner by a French privateer. The whole of the crew, excepting two, were removed on board the privateer, and Lt.-Col. Hay was also selected for a hostage, but was afterwards exchanged for Capt. Lord Frederick FitzRoy, who, with the crew, was shortly after lost, from the privateer foundering, during a dreadful gale, off the coast of America. The ship Lt.-Col. Hay was left in escaped the storm, and arrived in safety at the Delaware river.

Almost immediately after his return to England, Lt.-Col. Hay was appointed to the command of the 1st dragoons, as Lieut.-Colonel; and the following year he was removed to the 2d dragoons, his original regiment.

In 1799 he was appointed Commandant of the Cavalry depot at Muidstone. In Sept. 1803 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army; and in July 1804



he was put on the staff of Great Britain, and removed as Brigadier to the Southern district, till June 1806. In Feb. 1807 he was again placed on the staff of the same district as Brigadier-General, where he continued to serve until his promotion to the rank of Major-General in July 1810. In the following month he was removed to the staff of Ireland, and in June 1811 he was brought home to the English staff, and placed on the Kent district. In Sept. 1812 the Prince Regent appointed him Adjutant-general of the army in Ireland, in which situation he remained until his promotion to Lieut.-General in June 1814, which necessarily removed him. In July of the same year he was appointed to the staff of Ireland, and nominated by the Commander of the forces to the Western district, which he commanded until the reduction of the staff to the Peace establishment.

In 1827 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle; which appointment he held until nominated, in 1831, to the Colonelcy of the 2d dragoon guards (his old regiment); shortly after which his late Majesty conferred upon him the distinction of a Knight Commander of the Guelphic order, and by the last brevet of January in the present year he attained the full rank of General.

#### LT.-GEN. HON. W. FITZROY.

June 19. At Kempstone, Norfolk, aged 63, the Hon. William Fitz Roy, Lieut.-General in the army; uncle to Lord Southampton.

He was born Dec. 12, 1773, the seventh son of Charles first Lord Southampton (a General in the army), by Anne, daughter and coheir of Adm. Sir Peter Warren, K.B. He entered the army in Sept. 1790 as an Ensign in the 29th foot. In Feb. 1791 he exchanged into the Coldstream regiment of guards, which in 1793 he accompanied to the Continent, and was in every action in which they were engaged during the campaigns in Holland and Flanders. He obtained a Lieutenancy in the same corps in 1794, with the rank of Captain; and for the early part of 1795 served as Adjutant to the grenadier battalion of guards. In the same year he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Sir William Howe, who was then Commander-in-chief of the Northern district at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in 1797 of the North-east district, at Colchester. In Sept. 1799 Capt. Fitzroy became Major of Brigade to the garrison at Ipswich, then commanded by Major-Gen. Lord Charles Fitzroy. In the following year he received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel,

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with the Captain-Lieutenancy of the Coldstream guards. On obtaining a Captaincy he went out to Egypt, and returned with the guards. During the short peace he went upon half-pay of the 85th regiment. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1810, that of Major-General 1813, and that of Lieut.-General in 1814.

Gen. Fitz Roy was twice married: first, on the 20th May 1801, to Catharine, daughter of Sir Simon Haughton-Clarke, Bart. by whom he had issue five sons: 1. William-Simon-Haughton Fitz Roy, esq. who married in 1829 the youngest daughter of Thomas Bagege, esq.; 2. George-William-Howe, a midshipman, R.N. who was killed at the battle of Navarino in 1827; 3. Arthur-William-Bagot, Lieut. Bombay cavalry; 4. Charles-William-Henry-Gage, Lieut. R.N.; and 5. the Rev. Frederick-Thomas-William-Coke Fitz Roy, M.A. who married in 1834 Emilia l'Estrange, eldest daughter of the late Henry Styleman, esq. and has issue.

#### GEN. SIR H. T. MONTRESOR, K.C.B.

March 10. At his seat, Denne hill, near Canterbury, General Sir Henry Tucker Montresor, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 11th foot.

He was a son of John Montresor, esq. of Belmont, Kent, by a sister of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K.C.B. His sister was the first wife of Major-Gen. Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K.G.H., R. Eng.

He was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 23d foot in 1779, Lieutenant, and afterwards Captain, in the 104th in 1783, and from that regiment was in 1787 removed to the 18th or Royal Irish regiment, with which he served at Gibraltar. He next served as Aide-de-camp to Sir William Pitt; in March 1784 attained the brevet of Major, and in May following a majority in his regiment. He served in Corsica, and was engaged during the murderous siege of Calvi, of which he was appointed Commandant on its surrender; but so numerous had been the casualties, that the Royal Irish marched in to take possession of the town with only one field officer, one captain, four sergeants, and 71 rank and file. On the 1st Sept. 1795 Major Montresor succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy on the 18th; and in the following March he was removed to the Royal Anglo-Corsican corps; where he took a distinguished part in the operations which drove the French out of Corsica. On the termination of the campaign, he was nominated Commandant of the Isle of Elba, and, with some address, contrived to embark his Corsican regiment

with him, which was considered the greatest number of those Islanders ever embarked at one period, so strongly are they attached to their mountains. Afterwards, when Corsica was evacuated, and the regiment ordered to be disbanded, they offered to serve with Lt.-Col. Montresor in any part of the Mediterranean, such was the confidence he had inspired in those bigoted people.

In Nov. 1796 Lt.-Col. Montresor was engaged in the successful expedition to Piombino, and took the town of Campiglia, which he retained for three months in defiance of the strong French garrison at Leghorn. But these achievements were scarcely mentioned at home, in consequence of the determination of ministers to evacuate the whole of the Mediterranean.

In 1801 Lieut.-Colonel Montresor commanded the 18th or Royal Irish on their landing in Egypt, and was present in all the actions in that country. During the latter part of that campaign he was Commandant of Rosetta; and after the return of his regiment to Malta, he had the command of Porto Ferrajo, until its being given up at the peace of 1802.

On the recommencement of hostilities in 1803, he offered to throw himself into Corsica, to revolt the interior against the French, and thus secure to the British a post at St. Fiorenza; but the organising 1500 recruits from the Irish army of reserve, which were added to the Royal Irish, was deemed more necessary at the moment.

In Sept. 1803 he received the brevet of Colonel; and in July 1804 he was appointed a Brigadier-General. He marched the Royal Irish from Scotland, 2000 strong, to Ramsgate, to encamp on Barham downs; and was then appointed to the command of a brigade of the volunteers of East Kent.

Having subsequently been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands, he was proceeding to Jamaica, when he was captured by the L'Orient squadron, and landed at St. Jago, in the Cape de Verd islands, on parole of not serving until regularly exchanged. When this was effected, he was placed in the Western District of Jamaica, where, with the exception of executing a mission to Honduras, he remained until the beginning of 1807.

On his return home, he was appointed on the staff, first of the Sussex, and afterwards of the Kent district; and introduced some important improvements in the equipments of the troops.

In 1809 he commanded a brigade, consisting of the 9th, 38th, and 42nd regiments, in the expedition to the Scheldt;

and after the return of his brigade to England, was ordered to take the command of Flushing, to relieve Lt.-Gen. Picton. This command he retained during the melancholy sickness and mortality of the autumn of that year; until at length, himself worn down by fatigue, and by witnessing the unexampled distress and privations of officers and men, he obtained a sick certificate to return home.

On the 26th July 1810 he received the rank of Major-General; and in the same year, when the local militia was embodied, he was ordered to inspect and report upon those of North Wales and Shropshire.

He was next ordered to the staff of Ireland, where he was first appointed to the command of the Western District, and from thence removed in 1811 to that of Limerick. In 1812 he was ordered on the Sicilian staff, and appointed to the command of the Messina staff, with three British Major-Generals, and a Brigadier commanding the flotilla, under his orders.

In 1814 he sailed in command of a division of 7000 men for Genoa; and during the brief Italian campaign of that season he always commanded the advanced line. On the day of the surrender of Genoa, he embarked on board the *Aigle* frigate for Corsica, of which he took possession, (the island of Caprija having submitted during his passage), and retained the direction of affairs there, on the part of the British, until the island was again relinquished to France, on the restoration of Louis XVIII.

On his return home, Major-Gen. Montresor paid a visit to Buonaparte at Porto Ferrajo, and found him residing in the same house he had himself occupied as Commandant in 1802. Before his arrival in England he had attained the rank of Lieut.-General by the brevet issued on the King's birthday 1814.

In July 1817 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; on the 17th April 1818 he was knighted by the Prince Regent; and on the 21st March 1820 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

He was appointed Colonel of the 18th foot, 24th July 1823; and he attained the full rank of General by the brevet of the present year.

Sir Henry Montresor married, Jan. 23, 1809, the Right Hon. Mary-Elizabeth dowager Lady Sondes, widow of Lewis Thomas 2d Lord Sondes, mother of the late and present Lords, and only daughter of Richard Milles, of North Elmham in Norfolk, esq. Her Ladyship died Sept. 29, 1818.

[A fuller memoir of Sir H. T. Montresor's services, particularly in Corsica



and Italy, will be found in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. II. pp. 360—375.]

LT.-GEN. R. CAMPBELL.

*Lately.* At Gartnagrenoch, N.B. Lt.-General Robert Campbell.

This officer entered the army in 1779 as an Ensign in the 2d battalion of the 1st foot, in which he was appointed a Lieutenant in 1780, and continued to serve with that regiment in England, Ireland, and at Gibraltar, until the 24th Jan. 1791, when he obtained promotion by raising an independent company, which being soon after drafted, he was placed on half-pay. He received the brevet rank of Major Jan. 1, 1798, and that of Lieut.-Colonel Sept. 25, 1803. His subsequent services were in the 42d Royal Highlanders, and the 71st foot; with the latter of which he was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and was slightly wounded on the 6th Jan. 1806 in the action at Blueberg, which decided the fate of that colony. He afterwards embarked with the detachment which in June 1806 took Buenos Ayres; was involved in the misfortunes at the recapture of that town, and detained upwards of twelve months a prisoner of war in the interior of South America.

He obtained the rank of Colonel in 1812, that of Major-General in 1814, and that of Lieut.-General in 1830.

LT.-COLONEL W. PERCEVAL, C.B.

*Feb. 2.* At Brussels, Lieut.-Colonel William Perceval, C.B. formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

He entered the 67th regiment as Ensign in 1795, and proceeded with it to St. Domingo, where he served until the evacuation of that island, and then went to Jamaica. In 1801 he returned to England, and was stationed at home, and in Guernsey and Alderney; attaining the rank of Captain in 1804. In May 1809 he was transferred to the 95th rifle corps; and he went in the expedition to Walcheren, as Brigade-Major to the Hon. Sir W. Stewart.

In 1810 he served at the siege of Cadiz, and afterwards joined the army in Portugal. On the 12th Oct. a few days after the army had entered the lines of Torres Vedras, he was, in a severe skirmish at Sobruiil, wounded in two places, the hip and left arm, and was in consequence obliged to return to England. He rejoined in Nov. 1811, and took the command of the third battalion of the 95th, which he commanded at the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, at the storming of Badajoz, and at the battle of Salamanca, and for each of those services he

received a medal. He continued to command the battalion all that campaign, until the retreat from Madrid and Burgos. He was next present at the battle of Vittoria, for which he received the brevet rank of Major June 21, 1813; and on the 1st Aug. following, in one of the actions of the Pyrenees, he was again severely wounded in the right arm. Being then disabled in both arms, he was obliged to return to England. He was promoted to be Major of the 14th foot in June 1814; and Lieut.-Colonel of the 67th regiment March 2, 1815; but was subsequently placed on half pay.

CAPT. CAULFIELD, R.N.

*April 26.* At Ross, aged 71, James Caulfield, esq. Captain R.N.

This officer was made a Lieutenant in 1795, and advanced to the rank of Commander, May 7, 1804. In 1808 he commanded the Thunder bomb, on the Baltic station. When sailing on the 9th June that year, in charge of a large fleet of merchantmen, and having three gun-brigs in company, he was attacked by the Danish flotilla, tempted by the failure of the wind, and they succeeded in capturing one of the gun-brigs and twelve or thirteen other vessels; but he received for his gallant defence the thanks of Sir James Saumarez, and the Baltic merchants at Lloyd's presented him with 100 guineas for a piece of plate.

He was afterwards employed in bombarding the port of Rogerswick; and in 1809 he was included in the promotion which took place after Lord Gambier's trial, his post rank being dated back to the 11th April. In the following year he commanded the Cornwallis frigate, and assisted at the reduction of the Isle of France.

MICHAEL BARNE, ESQ.

*June 19.* In Grosvenor-street, aged 78, Michael Barne, esq. of Sotterley, Suffolk, formerly M.P. for Dunwich.

This gentleman, descended from an ancient family (which was founded by Sir George Barne, Lord Mayor of London in 1552, and his son Sir George, Lord Mayor in 1586), was the fourth son of Miles Barne, esq. M.P. for Dunwich from 1764 to 1777, and the third son by his second wife Mary, eldest daughter of George Thornhill, esq. of Diddington in Huntingdonshire. His three elder brothers, together with his father, himself, and his son, successively occupied one of the seats in Parliament for Dunwich, during a period of sixty-five years, until its extinction by the Reform Act. Miles Barne, esq. the eldest brother, was member from

1791 to 1796; Barne Barne, esq. the second, from 1777 to 1790, and afterwards a Commissioner of Taxes; Snowden Barne, esq. the third, was member from 1796 to 1812, was made Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in 1806, afterwards a Lord of the Treasury from 1809 to 1812, and then a Commissioner of Customs. The fifth and youngest brother was the Rev. Thomas Barne, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties George III. George IV. and William IV. Rector of Sotterley and South Elmham St. James's, and F.S.A.

The three elder brothers all died unmarried, the eldest and third in 1823,\* and the second, Barne Barne, esq. in 1828, when the latter was succeeded in his estates by the gentleman now deceased. He had passed his youth in the army, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th hussars. He was one of the members for Dunwich from 1812 to 1830.

He married Mary, daughter of Ayscough Boucherett, of Willingham and Shillingborough, in Lincolnshire, esq. and had issue a son, Fredrick Barne, esq. Capt. 12th lancers, M.P. for Dunwich in the Parliament of 1830, and one daughter, Emily-Mary.

#### H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq. F.R.S.

March 10. In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 72. Henry Thomas Colebrooke, esq. F.R.S. Director of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Mr. Colebrooke was the younger brother of Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart. being the third son of Sir George the second Baronet, a Director of the East India Company, by Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Patrick Gaynor, of Antigua, esq. He was distinguished very early by a fondness for reading, and was desirous of entering the church. Although he never attended schools, but received all his education from a private tutor, whose superintendence ceased when his pupil had attained the age of fifteen, he was at that early age as far advanced, both in his classical and mathematical studies, as many youths are on leaving the Universities; and was also well acquainted with French and German. From the age of twelve to sixteen he resided in France; and, in 1782, he was appointed to a writership in India. On his arrival here, he lived a very sedentary life for nearly a twelvemonth, when he was placed in the Board of Accounts, in which he

was engaged as long as he remained at Calcutta.

After three years' residence there he was appointed to a situation in the revenue department at Tirhoot; where he acquired a fondness for field sports, which never left him until he was incapacitated by old age from taking a part in them. But his studies were continued: in one of his letters he speaks of the excellence of the Hindu astronomy; and in another alludes to his study of Arabic; but says it is more difficult than Greek, and not likely to recompense the student for his trouble. In 1789, he was removed to Purneah, where his abilities soon brought him into notice. The arrangement, afterwards known by the name of the permanent settlement, was then preparing. Superior talents were required; and Mr. Colebrooke was named one of a deputation to investigate the resources of that part of the country. In the course of this duty, he collected the information which led to his first essay in authorship, "Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal." In this treatise he advocated a free trade between Great Britain and India; a freedom which his friends feared would seriously commit him with his honourable masters.

After eleven years' residence in India, Mr. Colebrooke began the study of the Sanscrit language, in which he afterwards became so eminent. His motive was the intelligence of the mathematical and algebraical treatises in that tongue, which he subsequently translated and published. His success in this study was complete. The translation of the great Digest of Hindu Law, which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones, and which the death of that accomplished scholar prevented him from publishing, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke, and finished within two years, during which his application was so intense, that his friends feared for his life. While engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore; an appointment with which he was highly gratified; the place being retired, pleasant, healthy, and, above all, being in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Hindu college of Benares. Here he continued the Digest; and completed it at the close of 1796.

The preceding particulars of the early life of Mr. Colebrooke are collected from a memoir of him written by his son, Edward Colebrooke, esq. of which the first portion was read before the Asiatic Society on the 15th July, but the remainder will not appear until the next meeting of

\* See memoirs of these two gentlemen in the Gentleman's Magazine of that year, vol. xcv. ii. 89. 280.



the Society in December. Mr. Colebrooke was subsequently Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanne and Nizamut Adawlut; he was for some time President of the Board of Revenue, and a member of the Supreme Council, at Bengal.

He also held, in conjunction with his two brothers, the patent office of chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas at home.

Mr. Colebrooke took the most lively interest in the progress of Oriental literature, and in the prosperity of the Asiatic Society, of which he was Director. Besides various communications to that learned body, he was the author of

A Digest of Hindoo Law on Contracts and Successions; with a Commentary by Jagannat' ha Terepanchánana, translated from the original Sanscrit. 1801, 3 vols. 8vo.

Poetra; or, Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, by Amara Simha, with an English interpretation and annotations. 1810. 4to.

Two treatises on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, translated from the Sanscrit. 1810. 4to.

Algebra of the Hindoos; with Arithmetic and Mensuration; translated from the Sanscrit. 1817. 4to.

On Import of Colonial Corn. 1818. 8vo.

His editions of the Amara Cosha and Hitopadesa are highly appreciated by students of Sanscrit; but his dissertations on the Vidanta Philosophy and Hindú Algebra, which are more generally known, contain by far the most just and complete view of the merits of Indian medical and physical science.

A marble bust of Mr. Colebrooke is to be placed, by subscription, in the meeting-room of the Royal Asiatic Society.

#### SIR JOHN JOSEPH DILLON.

Feb. 6. At Ipswich, Sir John Joseph Dillon, Knt. and Baron S. R. E. formerly of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law.

He was called to the bar by that Society Jan. 29, 1801; and was formerly a frequent author on subjects legal and political. The following were the titles of his publications:

Report of a case argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer in Easter term 40 Geo. III. between Lord Petre plaintiff, Lord Auckland and Lord Gower, Postmasters-general, defendants. 1800. 4to.

A further Supplement (occasioned by the second edition of Reeves's Considerations on the Coronation Oath) to a Pamphlet, entitled, "The Question as to the admissibility of Catholics in Parliament considered." 1801. 8vo.

Essay on the history and effects of the Coronation Oath. 1807. 8vo.

Allusions concerning the political state of Malta. 1807. 4to.

Two Memoirs on the Catholic Question. 1810. 4to.

Considerations on the Royal Marriage Act. 1811.

A letter on the apprehension of the Earl of Fingal. 1812. 8vo.

Letters of Hiberno-Anglus, containing strictures on the conduct of the present Administration in Ireland. 1812. 8vo.

A Letter to the Rt. Hon. George Canning, in explanation of "Two Memoirs on the Catholic Question." 1812. 4to.

Papers connected with certain points likely to engage the consideration of Parliament in the discussion of the Catholic Bill. 1813. 8vo.

Epitome of the Case on the claim of the Dillon family of Proudston, to the Great Chamberlainship of all England, fol. 1820, and again 1829, 4to. (See Martin's Catalogue of privately printed Works, p. 340).

The Case of the Children of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, elucidated: a Juridical Exercitation. 1832. 4to. (See Martin, p. 269.)

#### JOHN LAWLESS, ESQ.

Aug. 8. At his lodgings, 19, Cecil-street, Strand, aged about 65, John Lawless, esq. the once celebrated Irish agitator.

Mr. Lawless had received a liberal education, and his inclination led him to seek the legal profession, but his early connection with Robert Emmett, Thomas Moore, &c. induced Lord Clare, the then Chancellor of Ireland, to reject him. He then became partner with his father, a brewer in Dublin; but that pursuit not answering his expectations, and his attachment to literature and politics still holding the ascendancy, he was induced to take a share in the *Ulster Recorder*, published at Newry, and afterwards was invited to Belfast, where he published the *Ulster Register*, and afterwards the *Irishman*, which had a very extensive circulation. He was during many years a leading political character with the Liberal party in Belfast; and he occupied a very prominent position during the most stormy and exciting period of Irish politics. He was foremost in the ranks of opposition to the celebrated "veto" proposal, in which he was much aided and supported by the well-known Dr. Betagh, and others of not less note. But his fame principally rested on the decided part he took with respect to the famous "wings," in opposition to his great co-agitator O'Connell. It will be recollected that the government of that

day proposed to grant emancipation to the Irish Catholics, provided their clergy should be paid by the State, and the forty-shilling freeholders should be wholly disfranchised. This O'Connell agreed to accept, but it met with the decided and vehement opposition of Mr. Lawless, in the "Catholic Association," and never was the great lion bearded in his den so effectually as then, for the "wings" were abandoned. The great acquisition of popularity which Mr. Lawless thus derived aroused the jealousy of O'Connell, and to the latest hour of his life we believe Mr. Lawless experienced the effects of it. On one occasion in particular, shortly after the passing of the Relief Bill, Mr. Lawless having announced himself a candidate for the representation of Meath, a most furious attack was made upon him by O'Connell, who preferred a formal accusation against him, charging him with having, "for a consideration," sold his chance of being elected. A sort of committee of inquiry was held, and Mr. Lawless was honourably acquitted. Whatever were the faults of the head, and they were perhaps many, there is no question but that Mr. Lawless's heart was "in the right place." The Orange party gave him credit for unflinching integrity, and he was consequently honoured by all with the title of "Honest Jack Lawless." The character of his eloquence was nervous, forcible, and convincing. His manner was earnest, and often vehement, while the fiery restlessness of his eye showed that the heart of the speaker was engaged in his subject. Mr. Lawless had, in his declining years, shortly since obtained some small appointment in Ireland. He has left a wife and four children. He had been for some time afflicted with hernia, but it is stated that the immediate cause of his death was the great excitement occasioned by too frequent speaking at some of the late elections. He made his last speech at the Crown and Anchor Tavern eight days before his death, in support of Mr. Hume's claims to the representation of Middlesex.

His remains will, no doubt, be removed to Ireland for interment.

#### THOMAS HINGSTON, M.D.

July 13. At Falmouth, aged 38, Thomas Hingston, M.D. of Truro.

The father of this gentleman was a Clerk in the Custom-house of St. Ives, who was a very respectable character, and died in good circumstances. His eldest son John was killed in Nelson's action off Trafalgar. The second son, Francis, is a poet far above mediocrity, and an officer in the Customs at Truro. Dr. Hingston, the third son, was born at St.

Ives in 1799, and was educated in his native town, and at Queen's College, Cambridge. His medical studies commenced in the house of a general practitioner: and having availed himself of the opportunities of an extensive practice, which that connexion afforded him, he removed to Edinburgh in 1821. During his residence there he obtained the prize for a Latin Ode, on the occasion of the visit of George IV. to Scotland. In 1824 he was admitted to the degree of M.D., after publishing an Inaugural Dissertation *De Morbo Comitiali*. And in the same year he published a new edition of that celebrated work of Harvey, *De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*. This is purified from most of the errors that vitiate the former editions. He also furnished some annotations on those subjects which were less perfectly understood, when the doctrine of the circulation was new. Among these, perhaps, the most interesting is the emptiness of the arteries after death; and Dr. Hingston proposed a consistent explanation of this fact.

Dr. Hingston first practised as a physician at Penzance, and afterwards removed to Truro. Mr. Polwhele (from whose Biographical Sketches in Cornwall we have gleaned these particulars) observes in his last work, "Reminiscences or Prose and Verse," when writing to Dr. Hingston, "To your professional occupation the sedentary pursuit of literature must necessarily give way: and with sincere pleasure I congratulate you on the success of your medical practice. I would not drop a syllable to derogate from the merit of that accomplished physician, whom we have regarded, for many years, as an instrument in the hand of Providence, of blessings not to be enumerated to Truro and its neighbourhood; and who will still for many years (we hope) be spared to us," from affluence, talent, and science, a distinguished member of a grateful community." Alas! for the hopes of man!

The life of Dr. Hingston was devoted to literature and to the sciences connected with his profession. He contributed to the "Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall," a dissertation "on the use of Iron among the early nations of Europe," and occasional papers to some other learned societies. He had also contributed a memoir of William of Worcester, and a very ingenious essay on the etymology of Cornish names, to Mr. Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, now nearly ready for publication.

Besides what he had printed, Dr. H. had written much that is yet unpublished, and amongst the rest, some works of considerable research.



Great as he was, accomplished at all points, in Divinity, in Poetry, and in Medicine (his peculiar profession), and in the power of entertaining and constructing in his writings, and by conversation, beyond most other men, his loss will be severely felt by a large circle of admiring friends, and by all ranks in his neighbourhood from the peasant to the lord. It is reported he was about to be married to an amiable lady.

#### JOSEPH GRIMALDI.

May 31. In Southampton Street, Pentonville, aged 57, Mr. Joseph Grimaldi, the paragon of Clowns.

This celebrated mime was the son of Signor Grimaldi, a dentist and dancer, who came to this country in 1760, in the suite of Queen Charlotte; and who was the son of a far celebrated *sauteur*, who performed chiefly in France, and from his vast powers of jumping, obtained the soubriquet of Iron-legs. The skill of Grimaldi the second as a dancer, and his inventive powers as a ballet master, were made known to Garrick, who engaged him in the latter capacity. Having become a favourite on the boards, he neglected his shop; and it is reported that he became so arrogant as to exhibit a "taste of his temper" before her Majesty, in consequence of which he was forbid the palace. Though he practised it less, he did not wholly resign his calling of a dentist—his temper led him into a variety of disagreements with managers, on which occasions he returned to tooth-drawing as a matter of course; and as his manners were remarkable, and his dialect ridiculous, many visited him, rather to notice his peculiarities than test his skill. The signor died on the 14th March, 1788.

Joseph, his elder son, the subject of the present notice, was born on the 18th Dec. 1779. He made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, when only two years and eight months old, in the character of the child, in the serious pantomime of *Robinson Crusoe*. At seven years of age, little Joey was regularly engaged at that establishment. He gradually grew into the favour of the public as a serious pantomimist, but he did not for many years attempt to rival the Delpinis, Folletts, &c., who made our grandsires merry. In 1798 he obtained the hand of Miss Hughes, whose father was the proprietor of Sadler's Wells—a love match, though a prudential one in other respects. Mrs. Grimaldi died in childbirth in 1799. After remaining nearly three years a widower, in 1802 he led to the altar Miss Bristow, of Covent-garden theatre, by whom he had one son, Joseph, commonly known as "Young Joe," who died nearly five years since.

Grimaldi remained at Drury until about 1808, when Mr. Harris secured his services, and there he aided in the production of all the celebrated pantomimes from *Mother Goose* down to *Harlequin Gulliver*.

He was also engaged at Sadler's Wells, and night after night played *Clown* there (the pantomime being performed first), and then repeated the character at Covent-garden, and on one occasion actually played *Clown* three times in one evening, at Sadler's Wells, the Circus, and Covent-garden.

He did not confine himself to clownship at Sadler's Wells, he played a variety of characters, comic and serious,—corsairs, slaves, pirates, &c. were amid the latter, and the broader portion of low comedy was deemed his *forte* in the former line. He played *Acres* in *The Rivals*, on the occasion of his benefit at Covent-garden, and has acted *Richard the Third* in the provinces.

Having demanded too great a salary, the proprietors of Sadler's Wells engaged Paulo in his stead, and Mr. G. "starr'd" in the country, and in this expedition he amassed enough to buy his shares in that theatre. In 1823, when only forty-four years of age, he was overtaken by a premature decline of health, and as he told the public, "my anxiety to merit your favours, has excited me to more exertion than my constitution could bear, and, like vaulting ambition, I have overleapt myself." This was uttered at Drury-lane, on his making the exertion of performing once more, to taking his final leave of the stage, on the 27th June 1828. He then retired to a place near Woolwich, on a pension of 130*l.* from the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund; his post on the stage being taken by his only son, Joseph Samuel William Grimaldi, whose career was arrested by a still more early termination, for he died of the effects of intemperance in Dec. 1832. (See *Gent. Mag.* for that year, part ii. p. 581.)

About two years since Grimaldi lost his wife; when he removed from Woolwich to his old vicinity of Pentonville. The landlord of a neighbouring public-house (the Marquis Cornwallis) was accustomed to fetch him on his back in order to pass the evening with his other guests, and to carry him home in the same fashion. He passed his last evening in that manner in good spirits; and died suddenly in his bed during the night.

To do adequate justice to the genius of Grimaldi (for such it was) is difficult, if not impossible. Those persons who are merely acquainted with pantomime, as pantomime is commonly represented, and who have never seen its principal

personage (the clown) made otherwise than a painted idiot or vulgar buffoon, can form no conception of what it was in his hands. Thousands have been witnesses of his performances; to whom in their early days, when Christmas was wont, with emancipation from school, to bring plum-cake and the annual visit to the theatre, the name of the illustrious "Joe" was associated with all that was most blithe and merry. He had but to show his face to create an atmosphere of laughter. His introductory "How are you?" to the audience was irresistible. Then his exuberance of animal spirits was really miraculous. What a rich ringing laugh! the very voice of Momus! He would abstract a watch or steal an umbrella with such delicious *sang froid*, that peculation became a virtue, through the skill of the peculator. Then the self-approving chuckle, and the contemptuous look, half pity, half derision, that he gave to the dupe of his artifice; the delight he seemed to experience in playing off his mad pranks upon Pantaloon, the mincing gallantry with which he addressed Columbine, and the fear with which he regarded Harlequin, and his ludicrous agonies under castigation, were all perfect. His was the brightest name that the jovial goddess ever inscribed upon the chequered roll of pantomime; and though fame may refuse him a niche in her temple of heroes and sages, he will have a shrine in the greatful and pleasant recollections of those he has in life delighted. The mortal remains of this great mime were consigned to the earth, in the burial ground of Pentonville Chapel, on the 5th June; attended by Mr. Richard Hughes (one of the proprietors of Vauxhall), the brother-in-law of the deceased; Mr. Dixon, of the Repository, one of the proprietors of Sadler's Wells; Mr. Arthur, cousin of deceased; Mr. Dayus, treasurer of Sadler's Wells; Mr. Norman, the pantomimist; Mr. Wells, of the Sir Hugh Myddelton Tavern; Mr. Lawrence, treasurer of the Surrey Theatre; and three other private friends. His grave, which is far beyond the usual depth, is at the foot of that of poor Charles Dibdin (son of the great lyricist). Grimaldi was indebted to Charles for almost all the songs in which he set London in a roar; and now actor and author share a few feet of earth between them. Mr. Grimaldi has left his shares in Sadler's Wells to Mr. Richard Hughes; to Mrs. Bryant (his sister) he has left all his personal property (about 700*l.* in the funds), and his household furniture; to his housekeeper he has given 30*l.*; to Mr. Dayus and Mr. Norman 25*l.* each.

## REV. JOSEPH COLTMAN, M.A.

June 19. At his house at Beverley, in his 61st year, the Rev. Joseph Coltman, M.A. Head Curate of Beverley Minster, and a Magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

This truly excellent man was the son of John Coltman, esq. a merchant of Hull, by Isabella the daughter of the Rev. J. Wakefield, of Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and was the only surviving brother of Sir Thomas Coltman, the last new-made Judge. He was educated at the Charter House, under Dr. Raine, and proceeded from thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, being second Senior Optime, in the year 1798, M.A. 1802. After having been a short time resident as a clergyman, in Lincolnshire, he was appointed first assistant and afterwards head curate of Beverley Minster. To this preferment, which was of trifling value, he was presented by the Corporation of Beverley, Dec. 6, 1813, and he held it for 24 years, and discharged its duties in a manner that justly entitled him to the love and esteem of all who were so happy as to know him. His bodily infirmities were great, being of the enormous weight of 36 stone; yet for many years he preached regularly twice on the Sunday, and frequently read prayers during the week. His charities were very extensive, and yet discriminating, and properly applied; but they were not confined to pecuniary aid alone; his whole life was one incessant course of benevolence, and he might literally be said to live only for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He was an active and upright magistrate, and had recently been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a Trustee of Charities. He was ever a ready promoter and encourager of useful institutions, and a most uncompromising supporter of the Established Constitution in Church and State. He was never so happy as when forwarding the interests of his younger brethren, by training them up for the ministry, or otherwise advancing them in life; and many, who are now living in comfort and comparative opulence, owe every thing they possess to his counsel, his instructions, and his purse. He was an admirable classical and a respectable mathematical scholar; and, being gifted with a powerful and comprehensive mind, was enabled soon to master any subject to which he devoted his attention.

His funeral took place on Friday the 23d of June, and sufficiently testified the respect in which his memory was held. The shops and shutters throughout this town were closed; the mayor and towns



council, and the members of the Mechanics' Institute, attended in a body, and the noble building of which he had so long been the head, was filled by all the respectable inhabitants of the place, whose countenances and demeanour manifested the deepest sympathy. His remains were followed to the grave by his brother, the Hon. Mr. Justice Coltman, as chief mourner, and by a long train of clergymen, and magistrates, and private gentlemen. The pall was supported by six of the resident clergy. The writer of this knew him intimately, and loved him most affectionately, as a parent. He never expects to meet with his equal upon earth, but he humbly hopes to rejoin him, through the mercies of a compassionate Redeemer, hereafter in heaven.

"Flere et meminisse relictum est."

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

At his father's house in Nottingham, aged 24, the Rev. *R. J. Almond*, of Catharine-hall, Camb. late Curate of Bramcote cum Attenborough.

The Rev. *Thomas Marlow Barwick*, Minister of Riddings district church, in the parish of Alfreton, Derbyshire.

The Rev. *Joseph Brocklebank*, Rector of Delamere, Cheshire, to which he was presented in 1827 by the King.

At Swift's Place, Cranbrook, Kent, aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Owen Cleaver*, late Vicar of Hawkhurst. He was the son of the Most Rev. Euseby Cleaver, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, was educated at Westminster School, thence elected a Student of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1814, and graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1820. He was presented to Hawkhurst in 1826 by Christ-church, and resigned the living in 1832.

Aged 64, the Rev. *G. W. Cotton*, Curate of St. Anne's, Dublin.

At Great Sankey, Lancashire, aged 32, the Rev. *Edward Mason Crossfield*.

The Rev. *Mr. Darley*, Rector of Ardboe, co. Tyrone.

At Boulogne, the Rev. *John Radman Drake*, M.A. He entered as a Commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1826; and graduated B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833.

At his sister's at Landysil, co. Cardigan, aged 24, the Rev. *William Evans*, M.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge; only son of the late Rev. Maurice Evans, Vicar of Llaneler.

At Cossington, Leicestershire, aged 82, the Rev. *John Fisher*, Rector of Dodford, Northamptonshire. He was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1787; was Rector of Brockhole in Northamptonshire from 1794 to 1806, and was pre-

sented to Dodford in 1801 by his father-in-law Robert Andrew, esq. of Harleston, in the same county. He married Charlotte, third dau. of that gentleman, in 1791, and had issue.

At Markfield rectory, Leicestershire, aged 40, the Rev. *John Foster*, B.A. late curate of St. Mary's, Leicester.

At Baileborough glebe, co. Cavan, aged 86, the Rev. *John Gumley*, for 28 years Rector of that parish.

At his residence near London, aged 61, the Rev. *Romaine Hervey*, many years resident at Sleaford, Lincolnshire; and Curate of Rauceby and Quarrington near that place. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, as third Junior Optime, M.A. 1802.

At Bath lodge, near Ballycastle, co. Antrim, aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Hill*, Rector of Culsfeightrim.

At Newtonards, co. Down, aged 26, the Rev. *George B. O. Hill*, Curate of that place.

At Carmarthen, the Rev. *John Jones*, Vicar of Abergwilly in that county, to which he was collated in 1833 by Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's.

Aged 37, the Rev. *Joseph Jones*, Rector of Rhosilly, co. Glamorgan, to which he was presented in 1832 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Morgan Jones*, M.A. of Courtykydrim, in the parish of Llanelled, co. Carmarthen.

Aged 41, the Rev. *J. Lawson*, late Curate of Bewcastle, Cumberland.

At Clyntew, Pembrokeshire, aged 27, the Rev. *David James Lewis*, scholar of Jesus college, Oxford; youngest son of Thomas Lewis, esq. He entered as commoner of Jesus college in 1828, was elected a scholar in 1829, and took his degree of B.A. in 1832.

At Llanerfyl, co. Montgomery, the Rev. *John Lloyd*, Rector of that parish, to which he was collated in 1823 by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Charles Nixon*, Rector of Nuthall, Notts, and a Prebendary of Southwell. He was instituted to his living in 1797, and to the prebend of Segeston, in the collegiate church of Southwell in 1825.

The Rev. *Richard Ryan*, Vicar of Rathcore, co. Meath.

The Rev. *Mr. Sanderson*, incumbent of Borrisokane, co. Tipperary.

Aged 78, the Rev. *Stephen Webster*, Vicar of Claxton, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782 as seventh Senior Optime; M.A. 1789; and was presented to Claxton in 1792 by Sir Charles Rich, Bart.

The Rev. *John Wray*, and his son-in-law, the Rev. *J. Howe*, both missionaries in Berbice, British Guiana.

The Rev. *J. B. Winstanley*, of Liverpool, Chaplain of the borough gaol, and of the Mount cemetery.

May 29. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Caleb Carrington*, Vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, to which he was presented by the Berkeley family in 1799.

July 1. At Beckley, Sussex, the Rev. *Henry Hodges*, M.A. Rector of that parish; brother to Thomas Law Hodges, esq. M.P. for West Kent. He was of University college, Oxford; and presented to his living by that society in 1804.

July 5. At Walmsley Fold, in Lower Darwen, Lancashire, when on a visit to his mother, in his 45th year, the Rev. *Solomon Haworth*, Perpetual Curate of Hipswell, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He was for three years the exemplary Curate of the populous parish of Bradford, Yorkshire; and was appointed Minister of Hipswell in 1831 by the Vicar of Catterick.

July 14. At Greetham, Lincolnshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Jessett*, Rector of that parish. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1803, and was collated to Greetham in 1833 by the present Bishop of Lincoln.

At Clifton, the Rev. *William Richardson*, Perpetual Curate of St. Michael le Belfry, York, and one of the Vicars Choral of the cathedral. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1819, as fifth Senior Optime; M.A. 1822; became a Vicar Choral of York in 1829; and was the same year presented to the rectory of St. Michael le Belfry by the Dean and Chapter.

July 15. At Fortis Green, Finchley, aged 78, the Rev. *John Humphrys*, LL.B.

July 16. At Batchcott, Shropshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Fitzwilliam Hallifax*, Rector of Richard's Castle, near Ludlow. He was of Trin. hall, Camb. B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803; and was presented to Richard's Castle in 1816 by Dr. Cornwall, then Bishop of Worcester.

July 19. At Bridgenorth, aged 84, the Rev. *Joseph Morris*, B.A. for nearly sixty years Rector of Tusley, Salop.

July 21. At Thornton-dale, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *John Robert Hill Webb*, fifty-six years Rector of that parish. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1786; and was presented to Thornton-dale in 1781, by R. Hill, esq.

July 22. At Saxmundham, Suffolk, aged 74, the Rev. *William Aldrich*, Rector of Boyton, and Vicar of Stow-market with

Stow-upland, in that county. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1786; was presented to Stow-market in 1788, and to Boyton in 1807.

July 23. St. Servan, aged 53, the Rev. *Henry Barnes*, Minister of the English Episcopal Chapel of that place, late of Gen-aw-rhiw house, Herefordshire, Vicar of Monmouth and Rockfield, and many years a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Hereford, and a magistrate of the county of Monmouth. He was presented to Rockfield in 1822, by R. J. Harding, esq. and to Monmouth in 1822 by the Duke of Beaufort.

July 24. At the rectory, Whitechapel, London, aged 67, the Rev. *Daniel Mathias*, Rector of that parish. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M.A. 1792; and was presented to Whitechapel in 1807 by that Society.

July 28. Aged 33, Rev. *Philip Poore*, Rector of Fifieth, Hants. He was the third son of Philip Henry Poore, M.D. of Andover, and brother to the present Mayor of that town. He matriculated as a Commoner of Queen's college, Oxf. in 1823, took the degree of B.A. in 1828, and was presented to his living in 1829 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aug. 8. At Chichester, the Rev. *George Wilson*, Vicar of Didlington, and Rector of Eccles St. Mary, Norfolk; brother to Lord Berners. He was the fifth son of Henry Wm. Wilson, esq. by Mary, dau. of Sir John Miller, Bart. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1791; and was presented to Didlington in 1808 by his brother. He married in 1797 Anna-Maria, dau. of the Rev. Charles Millard, and had issue.

Aug. 9. At Harrowgate, the Rev. *James Drake*, Chancellor of St. Asaph, Prebendary of Brecon, Vicar of Warmfield cum Henth, co. York, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Rochester. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1792, M.A. 1795; was presented to Warmfield by Clare-hall in 1810; and was in the same year collated by Bp. Cleaver to the Chancellorship of St. Asaph.

Aug. 10. At Welbury, near Hitchin, aged 72, the Rev. *Lynch Burroughs*, of Offley Place, for fifty years Vicar of Great Offley, Herts, and also Vicar of Graveley. He was born at Cotton hall, co. Denbigh, Oct. 10, 1764, the fourth son of Robert Salusbury, esq. of that place, and Gwenn, dau. of Elias Davies, of Nantyrerwhaid, co. Merioneth; and was younger brother to the late Sir Robt. Salusbury, Bart. M.P. for Merionethshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786; he was pre-



sented to Offley in 1787 by Dame Sarah Salusbury (hereafter mentioned), and to Graveley in 1814 by the same patron. He took the name of Burroughs about the year 1804, pursuant to the will of Dame Sarah Salusbury, widow of his distant cousin Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty Court, and previously of the Hon. William King, eldest son of Lord Kingston, and only dau. and heiress of Samuel Burroughs, esq. He married first, in 1790, Jane, eldest dau. of Wm. Offley, of Ormond-street, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1813, he had several children; secondly, Anne, dau. of John Dickie, esq. of London.

Aug. 12. At Shaw, near Newbury, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Matthew Armstrong*, Rector of that parish, and of Buckland near Dover. He was the son of William Armstrong, esq. of Hagburn, Berks; was matriculated of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1775, and took the degree of B.A. in 1779. He was presented to Shaw in 1826 by the Rev. Dr. Penrose, of New college, Oxford; and collated to Buckland in 1831 by the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 22. Col. Francis Smith, R.A.

July 19. In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, Ann, relict of Thomas Chase, esq. Madras civil service.

July 20. Aged 88, Mrs. Catharine Scott, of Gower-st. second dau. of the late Edw. Scott, esq. of Scott's Hall, Kent.

July 21. In Norfolk-st. aged 61, Anthony Spedding, esq.

In Portman-sq. aged 16, Emily, dau. of Fred. Colville, esq. of Burton House, Warwickshire.

July 22. Jane, wife of William French, of Edward-st. Portman-sq.

July 24. At Holloway, aged 64, J. Newsom, esq.

July 25. In Devonshire-place, Louisa Frances Mary, wife of Gen. Sir William Anson, Bart. She was the only child of John Dickenson, esq. of Birch Hall, co. Lanc. by Mary, dau. of Chas. Hamilton, esq. and great-granddaughter of William 3rd Duke of Hamilton; was married in 1815, and has left a numerous family.

July 26. At Chelsea, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hatchett, esq.

July 27. At the residence of her father-in-law, Fludyer-st. the dau. of the late C. Cornelius Dymoke, esq. of Sawthorpe Hall, Linc.

July 28. In Park-crescent, aged 55, Charles Tufton Blicke, esq. He was the son of Charles Blicke, esq. of London,

was matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 1798, and graduated B.A. 1802; M.A. 1808.

July 29. In Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 70, Mary, widow of the Rev. Miles Beevor, D.D.

July 31. At Earl's-court, Kensington, aged 59, Ann, relict of John Birkett, esq. of Holles-st.

*Lately.* Col. Dawson Kelly, C.B. b. p. 73d foot. He was appointed Ensign in the 47th 1800, Lieut. 1801, Capt. York Light Infan. 1804, 27th foot 1806, Major 73d foot 1811, brevet Lt.-Col. 1815, and Col. 1837. He served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen. in Spain and Portugal in 1809, as Assistant Quartermaster-gen. in 1811; subsequently served in Flanders, and was at Waterloo.

Aged 59, Lieut.-Col. N. Cole, R.M.

Aug. 1. In St. James's-palace, aged 84, Lady Barnard, widow of the late Sir F. A. Barnard, K.C.H. fifty-nine years Librarian to his late Majesty George the Third.

Aug. 4. At Holloway, aged 73, James Hunter, esq. formerly of Bow Churchyard and Bucklersbury.

In Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 37, John George Babb, esq.

At Hornsey, A. Hogg, esq. of Manchester, Jamaica, and Earlsstone, Berwickshire.

Aug. 6. J. Coggan, esq. of Gloucester-place.

In Dorset-place, Clapham-road, William Holmes, esq. of Lyon's Inn.

Aug. 9. In Upper Brook-st. Mary Charlotte, infant dau. of the Hon. John Carnegie.

Aug. 12. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, Anna-Elliott, wife of T. Jesson, esq. late of Hill-park, Kent.

Aug. 14. In Clarges-st. aged 36, Mary Hancock, wife of John Samuel Gaskoin, esq.

At the house of H. B. Leean, esq. Greenwich, aged 67, Mary, widow of Thomas Hayter, esq. of Brixton.

Aug. 16. At Hammersmith-terrace, aged 74, Thomas Boswell, esq.

BERKS.—June 18. At Windsor Castle, Lieut. Everitt, late 2d R.V. batt.

July 25. At the house of Charles Blandy, esq. Reading, Mary, wife of the Rev. F. J. Blandy, of Preston Candover, Hants.

Aug. 4. At Wokingham, aged 60, Robert Jenkins, esq. late of Bristol.

BRACK.—June 13. At Horndean, aged 32, Commander Edward Seymour, R.N. brother to the Rev. Sir John Robert Seymour, Bart. and fourth son of the

late Rear-Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. K.C.B.

BUCKS.—*July 30.* Isabella, wife of the Rev. H. R. Quartley, Vicar of Wolverton.

*Aug. 7.* At Eton, William Monsell, esq. Lieut. late royal invalids, and formerly of 29th reg.; one of the military knights of Windsor.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July 17.* At Leverington, aged 29, George Johnson, esq. of Alnwick, Chief Bailiff to the Duke of Northumberland.

*July 29.* At Elsworth rectory, aged 23, George, sixth son of the Rev. O. Lodge.

DEVON.—*June 29.* At Stonehouse, aged 46, Lieut. C. Puckett, R.N.

*July 22.* At Exeter, aged 16, Elizabeth-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Wallen, of Jamaica.

*July 27.* At an advanced age, the wife of Courtenay Gidley, esq. of Honiton.

*Lately.* At Stoke Rivers, Elizabeth Richards, aged 98, leaving a daughter 74, a grand-daughter 48, and a great grand-daughter 21. Also, on the 24th *July*, George Webber, the youngest brother of the said Elizabeth Richards, of the parish of Goodleigh, in the 83rd year of his age, leaving two brothers, one 92 and the other 88, and a sister, aged 86, all able to walk about.

At Barnstaple, aged 10, Frederick Charles, youngest son of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. of Youlston.

*Aug. 3.* At Stonehouse, John Maule, esq. late Lieut.-Col. in the army. He was appointed Cornet in the 25th Dragoons 1794, Lieut. 1795, Capt. 1796, removed to 3d foot 1803, to 104th 1805, brevet Major 1808, Lt.-Col. 1814, Capt. 26th foot 1819. He served in 1813 and 1814 as Major of Brigade in the Severn district.

DORSET.—*July 5.* At Blandford, aged 61, Mr. Philip Abraham Barnes, Alderman.

*July 12.* At Sherborne, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, relict of William Millard, esq.

*July 17.* At Sherborne, in her 82d year, Mrs. Charlotte Melliar, daughter of the late James Melliar, esq. of Galbampton, Somerset.

*July 18.* At Wyke Regis, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of William Slyfield, esq.

*July 30.* Aged 68, Capt. Bowles, of Netherbury.

*Aug. 8.* Isabella, youngest daughter of John Tregonwell King, esq. of Blandford.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 4.* At the rectory house, Sunderland, aged 38, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Joseph Law, dau. of the late Rev. W. Haigh, Vicar of Wooler.

ESSEX.—*July 13.* At Little Green, in her 80th year, Mrs. Harriett Phipps; and *June 22*, aged 81, her sister Mary, widow of Col. Harvey Yorke, R. Art.

*July 19.* At Walthamstow, at the house of his brother John Nesbitt, Cosby Nesbitt, esq. of Lisimore, co. Cavan.

*July 23.* At Mascalls, aged 73, A. Gardner, esq. for many years a magistrate of the county.

*July 31.* At Halstead, aged 80, the relict of Rear-Adm. Boston.

*Lately.* At Easton Lodge, the seat of Lord Viscount Maynard, Francis Collyer Barnard, esq. son of the late Collyer Barnard, esq. of Caxton, Camb.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 21.* At Ironhill, near Bristol, aged 73, George Sawyer, esq.

At Gloucester, aged 77, A. Maitland, esq. late of Peckham, Surrey.

*Lately.* At Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. George Henry Mason, for many years on the half-pay of the late 102d foot, in which regiment he was appointed Major in 1795, and Lt.-Col. 1801.

HANTS.—*July 15.* At Southampton, aged 75, Frances Anne, widow of Rev. Thomas Knightley, Rector of Charwelton, Northamptonshire. She was the dau. of Dr. Gilbert Jackson, of Titchfield, and was left a widow in 1805, having had issue one son (who is deceased) and eight daughters.

*July 17.* At Winchester, aged 61, Lady Lavie, relict of Sir Thomas Lavie, K.C.B. Capt. R.N. who died in 1823.

At Hythe, near Southampton, Captain William Hellard, R.N. He was made a Lieut. 1783, and promoted to the rank of Commander 1805, as a reward for his gallant conduct as first of the *Defiance* 74, at Trafalgar. His post commission was dated Aug. 12, 1812, when he commanded the *Snake* sloop of war. He enjoyed a pension of 250*l.* for wounds received prior to the late war. He married in 1804 a daughter of G. Bettesworth, esq. of Portsea.

*July 22.* At Winchester, Mary, wife of Edward Phillips, M.D.

*July 30.* At the Manor-house, Ryde, Augusta-Jane-Lisle, wife of J. Fitzgerald, jun. esq.

*July 31.* At Bevis Hill, near Southampton, Laura, youngest dau. of the late Hon. T. W. Coventry, and cousin to the Earl of Coventry.

*Aug. 6.* At Christchurch, aged 58, John Goddard, esq.

*Aug. 10.* Aged 18, Caroline, youngest dau. of William Towsey, M.D. of Lynton.

*Aug. 11.* At Cowes, aged 21, the Rt. Hon. Henry Thomas-Leopold Lord St. vordale, elder son of the Earl of Ches-



ter. He entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1834.

*Aug. 15.* At Freshwater, I. W. aged 28, Dougal Christie, esq. of Montague-square.

**HERTS.**—*July 17.* At Cheshunt, aged 75, Judith, relict of Isaac Munt, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

*July 27.* Aged 35, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Bushey-house, son of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. whose death is recorded in our April number, p. 446.

At Chisfield Lodge, Obadiash Legrew Hesse, esq. Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 3, 1797.

*Aug. 13.* At Oak Hill, East Barnet, Catharine, widow of Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart. She was the second dau. of John Haughton James, esq. of Jamaica, was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1832, having had issue the present Baronet, two other sons, and two daughters.

*Lately.* At St. Alban's, aged 75, Anne Thackeray, sister of Dr. F. Thackeray, of Cambridge.

**HUNTINGDON.**—*July 17.* At St. Neot's, the widow of Samuel Allvey, esq. M.D.

**KENT.**—*June 28.* At Broadstairs, aged 67, Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Col. Moore, of Eggington-house and Aspley, Beds.

*Lately.* At Rochester, aged 44, Mr. John Gurr Chaplin, of the Clarendon, Bond-street, and formerly of the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. He had formed an interesting collection of Kentish antiquities.

At Chatham, Capt. Patterson, h. p. 4th W. I. reg.

*Aug. 12.* At Dover, Mary, wife of the Rev. C. L. Stephens, eldest dau. of late Rev. Benj. Newton, Rector of Wath, co. York.

*Aug. 13.* Aged 87, Mr. James Martyn, of Oxford.

*Aug. 14.* At Ramsgate, at the house of her nephew Robert Townley, esq. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of James Brooks, esq. formerly Deputy of Vintry Ward, London.

**LANCASTER.**—*July 27.* Aged 56, Harriet, wife of Lieut.-Col. Alex. Stewart, of Aldborough, Suffolk, and Achnacone, Argyllshire.

**LINCOLN.**—*July 17.* At Aisthorpe, aged 76, John Milnes, esq.

*Lately.* At Skirbeck, aged 56, Mr. George Frederick Harrison, fourth son of the late Rev. Wm. Harrison, Vicar of Winterton.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*July 29.* At Uxbridge, aged 64, T. Mellish, esq. of Bishopsgate-street.

**NORFOLK.**—*July 15.* B. Norton, esq. of Bawburgh-hall, near Norwich.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*July 14.* At Wellingborough, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Boudier, Vicar of Grendon.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—At Newcastle, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Peareth, last surviving sister of the late Wm. Peareth, esq. of Usworth-house, Durham.

*July 4.* At Chillingham, aged 47, Mr. Richard Cross, architect to the Earl of Tankerville, at Chillingham Castle.

**OXON.** *July 29.* At Braziers, Frances, wife of Admiral I. G. Manley, esq.

*July 31.* At Henley-on-Thames, in his 80th year, William Combes, esq.

*Aug. 3.* At Burford, aged 60, Harriet, relict of Chris. Faulkner, esq.

*Aug. 8.* At Oxford, aged 76, P. A. Foucart, esq. a native of Le Ferte Milon, in France, and late of Kensington Gore.

**SOMERSET.**—*May 27.* At Wells, aged 89, Susannah, widow of W. Pulsford, esq.

*June 24.* At Bath, Hylton de Cardonnel Lawson, esq.

*July 7.* At Castle Carey, aged 55, James Knight, esq. an eminent surgeon.

*July 29.* At Bath, Anna Maria Deverell, eldest daughter of the late John Deverell, esq. of Clifton.

*Aug. 13.* At Babeary, aged 26, Selina, wife of the Rev. Harry Martin.

**SUFFOLK.**—*July 29.* Aged 70, O R. Oakes, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

**SURREY.**—*June 3.* At Weybridge, Augustus Thesiger, esq.

*July 20.* Matthew Robinson, esq. of Dulwich.

*July 31.* At Morden, aged 9, Dudley Reginald Dyke, youngest son of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.

*Aug. 5.* Harriet-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. A. Wright, Rector of Merstham.

*Aug. 9.* At Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 74, Mary, widow of Thomas Fassett, esq. of Hildersham Hall, Camb.

**SUSSEX.**—*July 16.* At Henfield-lodge, near Brighton, aged 74, E. Roberts, esq.

*July 22.* At Brighton, aged 48, C. W. Phillips, esq. of Holt-lodge, Farnham, Surveyor of the Old Forest, Hants, brother to T. W. Phillips, esq. Secretary to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

*July 24.* At Lavington Rectory, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Henry E. Manning, third daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent.

*Aug. 4.* At Hastings, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Edward Hawtrey, Fellow of Eton.

*Aug. 5.* At Brighton aged 61, John Morlock, esq.

*Aug. 6.* At Worthing, aged 25, Anna Maria, third surviving dau. of late Robert Shaw, esq. of Whitdale, Hants.

At Hastings, Mary Anne, only surviving dau. of John Hoper, esq. of Lewes.

*Aug. 7.* At Brighton, Capt. Harry Bradburne, formerly of 2d dragoons.

*Aug. 14.* At Hastings, Emma, second dau. of late Charles Hiett Hancock, esq. of Lower Clapton.

*Aug. 18.* In his 63d year, James Ormond Norman, late of Bloomsbury-square and of Brookside, near Cuckfield, esq.

*Aug. 21.* At Brighton, John Houseman, esq. of East Acton.

*Latel.* At Brighton, aged 70, Thomas Crawford, esq. many years steward to the Duke of Buckingham.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 1.* Aged 50, Daniel Winter Burbury, esq. of Warwick, solic.

*Aug. 7.* Aged 68, Thomas Hunt, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, Coroner for the Hundred of Barlichway, and formerly Clerk of the Peace for this county.

*Aug. 12.* At Warwick, James Marjoribanks, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

WESTMORELAND.—*Aug. 15.* At Temple Sowerby, aged 85, Mary, widow of Patrick Brydone, esq.

WORCESTER.—*July 22.* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. H. Piercy, Vicar of Chaddeasley Corbet.

*July 29.* Eliza Ellen, wife of the Rev. G. E. Larden, Rector of Doverdale.

*Latel.* At Broadway, aged 63, the Rev. John Birdsall, for 25 years Catholic Priest of Cheltenham, and President of the Order of Benedictines.

YORK.—*July 13.* In his 70th year, John Fawcett, esq. of Ewood Hall, near Halifax, son of the Rev. John Fawcett, D.D. He published a memoir of his venerable parent, and was for many years at the head of an extensive academy for the instruction of youth.

*Aug. 11.* At Harrowgate, aged 75, William Canine, esq. of Mansfield-street, London, and Hastings, Sussex.

WALES.—*July 4.* At Swansea, aged 55, James Gibbon, esq.

Colonel James Phillips (retired), Governor of Fishguard.

SCOTLAND.—*Latel.* At Lochgarry, Capt. Robertson, late of the 88th regt.

*July 4.* In Edinburgh, Charlotte, wife of William Roddam, esq. of Roddam, Northumberland.

IRELAND.—*June 11.* At Buttevant, Lieut. Col. P. Johnston, barrack-master.

*July 20.* At Howth, Commander William Mudge, R.N. who has for five or six years conducted the nautical survey in Ireland now in progress. He commenced his scientific career under Capt. Owen, in the arduous survey of the eastern coast of Africa. His great skill

and abilities recommended him to the survey of the coast of Ireland, in which he had completed a most minute examination from Dublin to the southern point of Donegal. He communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of an aboriginal log-house found in a bog, co. Donegal (printed in the *Archæologia*); and to the Nautical Magazine several communications, particularly an account of the melancholy loss of the *Saldanha* in Lough Swilley. He has left a widow and six children.

*July 22.* At Castle Park, Ireland, the son of her father Richard Creaghe, esq. aged 35, Anne, wife of W. A. Collins, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

*Latel.* At Ardracon house, aged 70, Anne, wife of the Rt. Rev. Nath. Alexander, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath.

At Dublin, aged 25, Mr. John Ryland Chater. He entered as commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxf. in 1833, and took his degree of B.A. in the present year.

At Loughrea, Lieut. Fred. E. Steele, h. p. Royal Irish, and Inspector of Revenue Police.

At Gardenville, co. Athlone, Lieut. J. O'Leary, 99th reg.

At Thurles, Capt. Lax, 34th foot.

*Aug. 9.* Accidentally shot by his brother, aged 18, James, eldest son of the Rev. Sir R. Langrishe, of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Bart.

EAST INDIES.—*March 17.* At Cuddalore, Ellen, wife of Michael Spencer, esq. Captain 39th reg. She was the second daughter of the late Capt. Thompson, of the 17th reg. N. I. and daughter-in-law of S. Spencer, esq. of the Plantation, near York.

*Latel.* On board the *Orontes*, on his passage home from India, Major James F. May, of the 41st reg.

At Rangoon, his golden-footed Majesty, the King of Ava. The event is said to have been followed by civil commotions, and the country is represented to be in a most disturbed state.

WEST INDIES.—*April 11.* In Jamaica, George Hibbert Oates, esq. eldest son of Mrs. Oates, of Bath.

ABROAD.—*March 7.* At the Mauritius, the Hon. S. B. Ferris, Lieut.-Col. in the service of his Majesty the King of Hanover, and Treasurer and Paymaster of the Island.

*June 27.* At Malta, aged 23, Lieut. Henry Lister L. Kaye, Adjutant of the 47th regiment, youngest son of the late Sir L. Kaye, Bart.

*July 4.* At Leghorn, C. W. Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, near Reading, and Portman-square.



July 7. At Charlston, South Carolina, after a short illness, Wm. Hood, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

June 21. At New Brunswick, Lieut. T. G. Marlay, son of the late Major. Gen. Marlay, of the Royals.

July 20. At Angouville, France, in her 70th year, Juliana, relict of Matthew Hewson, Esq.

July 22. At Stockholm, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of the Hon. John Duncan Bligh, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court. She was the only dau. of Thomas Gisborne, esq. and was married Dec. 19, 1835.

July 26. At St. Petersburg, aged 60, Alexander James Smith, esq.

Aug. 8. Near Naples, of cholera, Robert Aldridge Busby, esq.

Aug. 17. At Ostend, aged 63, Ralph Gibbs, esq.

Aug. 9. At Berlin, Count Von Bushe, the Intendant-general of the Royal Museum.

Lately. At Calais, Capt. A. Bolton, unattached.

At Naples, aged 42, Jos. Hinton, esq.

At Damascus, after a few hours' illness, of cholera, William Wardlaw Ramsay, esq. of Whitehill, eldest son of the lately deceased Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, esq. of Whitehill, and of Moray-place, Edinburgh.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 19 to August 22, 1837.

| Christened.                                 |        | Buried.     |        | Between   |     |            |     |           |     |
|---|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| Males 1452                                  | } 2955 | Males 843   | } 1566 |           |     | 2 and 5    | 159 | 50 and 60 | 138 |
| Females 1503                                |        | Females 723 |        |           |     | 5 and 10   | 59  | 60 and 70 | 119 |
|   |        |             |        |           |     | 10 and 20  | 59  | 70 and 80 | 108 |
|   |        |             |        |           |     | 20 and 30  | 104 | 80 and 90 | 42  |
| Whereof have died under two years old...462 |        |             |        | 30 and 40 | 143 | 90 and 100 | 6   |           |     |
|   |        |             |        | 40 and 50 | 167 |            |     |           |     |

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Aug. 18.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 59 5   | 28 7    | 24 12 | 37 3  | 40 9   | 38 7  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Aug. 28.

|                    |                     |                   |                      |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Kent Bags.....     | 3l. 10s. to 4l. 6s. | Farnham (seconds) | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.   |
| Sussex.....        | 3l. 8s. to 3l. 15s. | Kent Pockets..... | 3l. 15s. to 5l. 15s. |
| Essex.....         | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.  | Sussex.....       | 3l. 8s. to 3l. 15s.  |
| Farnham (Ane)..... | 6l. 10s. to 8l. 5s. | Essex.....        | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.   |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s.—Straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 5l. 12s. to 5l. 18s.

#### SMITHFIELD, Aug. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|             |                     |                                    |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Beef.....   | 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.  | Lamb.....                          | 4s. 10d. to 5s. 8d. |
| Mutton..... | 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.  | Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 28. |                     |
| Ven.....    | 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.  | Beasts.....                        | 2,575               |
| Pork.....   | 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. | Calves.....                        | 210                 |
|             |                     | Sheep & Lambs.....                 | 23,680              |
|             |                     | Pigs.....                          | 360                 |

#### COAL MARKET, Aug. 28.

Walls Ends, from 19s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 18s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 42s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 48s. Mottled, 52s. Curd, 70s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 220. — Ellesmere and Chester, 794. — Grand Junction, 200. — Kennet and Avon, 24½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 590. — Regent's, 16. — Rochdale, 111. — London Dock Stock, 53. — St. Katharine's, 92. — West India, 93. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 80½. — Globe Insurance, 114. — Guardian, 33. — Hope, 5½. — Chartered Gas Light, 46½. — Imperial Gas, 44. — Phoenix Gas, 21½. — Independent Gas, — General United, 25. — Canada Land Company, 32½. — Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, 1837, to August 25, 1837, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |          |                | Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |          |               |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.       | Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.      |
| July                | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |                | Aug                 | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |               |
| 26                  | 66                 | 77    | 62                | 30, 07   | fair, cloudy   | 11                  | 68                 | 75    | 62                | 29, 86   | cloudy, rain  |
| 27                  | 69                 | 82    | 69                | 29, 90   | do.            | 12                  | 67                 | 72    | 61                | 30, 00   | fair          |
| 28                  | 69                 | 75    | 61                | , 78     | do. do. rain   | 13                  | 67                 | 76    | 62                | , 14     | do.           |
| 29                  | 60                 | 68    | 59                | , 30     | do. ra h. win. | 14                  | 68                 | 77    | 61                | , 23     | do.           |
| 30                  | 58                 | 61    | 56                | , 60     | do. do.        | 15                  | 67                 | 76    | 63                | , 20     | do.           |
| 31                  | 64                 | 69    | 60                | , 87     | do. do.        | 16                  | 65                 | 72    | 64                | , 10     | cloudy, rain  |
| A. 1                | 57                 | 61    | 61                | , 70     | rain           | 17                  | 67                 | 81    | 66                | 30, 00   | fine          |
| 2                   | 63                 | 70    | 62                | , 71     | cloudy         | 18                  | 69                 | 77    | 66                | , 06     | do. cloudy,   |
| 3                   | 65                 | 72    | 62                | , 68     | fair, rain     | 19                  | 67                 | 75    | 68                | 29, 90   | do. do.       |
| 4                   | 63                 | 70    | 58                | , 90     | do.            | 20                  | 68                 | 74    | 62                | 30, 07   | cloudy, fair  |
| 5                   | 59                 | 68    | 55                | 30, 13   | do.            | 21                  | 68                 | 74    | 62                | , 07     | do. do.       |
| 6                   | 60                 | 68    | 54                | , 20     | do. cloudy     | 22                  | 67                 | 72    | 68                | , 15     | do. rain, do. |
| 7                   | 59                 | 66    | 54                | , 33     | do. do.        | 23                  | 65                 | 71    | 57                | , 06     | do. do.       |
| 8                   | 57                 | 67    | 55                | , 35     | do.            | 24                  | 57                 | 64    | 53                | , 19     | do. fair      |
| 9                   | 60                 | 71    | 59                | , 04     | do.            | 25                  | 58                 | 67    | 56                | , 16     | do. do.       |
| 10                  | 59                 | 70    | 62                | 29, 92   | do. eldy. rain |                     |                    |       |                   |          |               |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 25, 1837, both inclusive.

| July & August. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3½ per Cent. 1818. | 3½ per Cent. Reduced. | New 3½ per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Old S. Sea Annuities. | South Sea Stock. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills, £1000. |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 28             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 99½                   | 99½              | 15              | —                     | 102½             | 258          | —            | 48 50 pm.         |
| 29             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 258½         | —            | 49 51 pm.         |
| 31             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 52 50 pm.         |
| 1              | —           | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 258          | —            | 51 53 pm.         |
| 2              | 210½        | 92½                  | 92                   | 100½               | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 259          | —            | 51 53 pm.         |
| 3              | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100½               | 100½                  | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 259½         | —            | 52 54 pm.         |
| 4              | —           | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100½               | 100½                  | 100              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 51 53 pm.         |
| 5              | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 99½                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 51 53 pm.         |
| 7              | —           | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100½                  | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 51 53 pm.         |
| 8              | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100½               | 99½                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 259½         | —            | 53 50 pm.         |
| 9              | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | 101                | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | 103½             | 259          | —            | 49 51 pm.         |
| 10             | 210         | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100½               | 99½                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | 103½             | 258½         | —            | 50 48 pm.         |
| 11             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 99½                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 258½         | —            | 47 49 pm.         |
| 12             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 99½                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | 102½             | 258½         | —            | 47 49 pm.         |
| 14             | 211         | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100½               | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 258½         | —            | 47 49 pm.         |
| 15             | 211         | 92½                  | 92                   | —                  | 100½                  | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 49 46 pm.         |
| 16             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100½                  | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 259          | —            | 46 48 pm.         |
| 17             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100                | 100                   | 99½              | —               | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 46 49 pm.         |
| 18             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100                | 99½                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 47 49 pm.         |
| 19             | —           | 92½                  | 91½                  | 100½               | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 47 49 pm.         |
| 21             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100½                  | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 47 49 pm.         |
| 22             | 210½        | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 259½         | —            | 49 47 pm.         |
| 23             | 211         | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100½                  | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 49 46 pm.         |
| 24             | 211         | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | —            | —            | 49 43 pm.         |
| 25             | 211         | 92½                  | 91½                  | —                  | 100                   | 99½              | 15½             | —                     | —                | 259½         | —            | 47 45 pm.         |

New South Sea Annuities, July 28, 80½; Aug. 11, 89½; 15, 89½; 23, 90½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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SAINT LOUIS LORRAINE



1785

SAINT LOUIS LORRAINE



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.  
OCTOBER 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A GENEALOGIST asks for "any particulars respecting the family and relatives of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the Historian of Staffordshire. The little I have been able to collect has been principally from your Magazine, and the fullest account in print is that by Sir Egerton Brydges, in vol. LXXIII. i. p. 9. There is also some mention of him in Sir Egerton's Autobiography, vol. i. His father, the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree of A. B. Dec. 1758. Qu. where was he born, and what county did his family originally belong to? what were their arms? and in what way did they come by the name of Stebbing? also, when was he presented to the Rectories of Hartshorn, co. Derby, and Seckington, co. Warwick? He purchased two turns of right of presentation to the Rectory of Hartshorn. His first wife was named Hyatt; and Stebbing Shaw, jun. her only child, inherited from her a small estate near Stone, co. Stafford. By his 2nd wife he had three or more children, viz. Mr. Robert Shaw, ob. 5 Aug. 1792, a youth, at Hartshorn, see Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 771; Miss Mary Shaw, youngest daughter, ob. 6 Aug. 1797, at Hartshorn, in the meridian of her youth, see LXVII. p. 803; and Miss Elizabeth Shaw, the last survivor of the family, attended her brother Stebbing in his last illness, 1803. She afterwards was married to Capt. John Gillam; but, it is believed, did not survive her brother many years (vide Sir Egerton Brydges's Autobiography). When and where did she die? Stebbing Shaw, jun. died in London, 28 Oct. 1802, in his 41st year, born in the spring of 1762. His will was dated, 4 Oct. 1800, and proved in the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, 8 Nov. 1802, in which he bequeathed his whole property to his sister Elizabeth, including the right of presentation for one turn to the Rectory of Hartshorn, with the exception of a 50l. share in the turnpike of Hartshorn, to the churchwardens in trust for the good of the poor of the parish. The articles relating to the personal history of the family in Gent's Mag. are vol. LXII. p. 771; vol. LXVII. p. 803; vol. LXXII. p. 1074; vol. LXXIII. p. 9. See also Memoir of Rev. Bagshaw Stevens, who died in 1800."

C. W. L. remarks, "This passage in the Psalms of David, \*so that the sun shall

not burn thee by day, nor the moon by night;" which is not intelligible to the inhabitants of a colder climate, where the injurious effects of the full moon are not so obvious, becomes plain when the curious facts you have noticed in your review of Martin's History of the West Indies are considered; and to them it may be added, that the human frame does not escape these skyey influences, the cause of which is not easily explained. It may, however, be observed, that some years since a series of experiments was carefully made, from which it appeared, that if two thermometers were exposed to the beams of the moon, and a slight cover interposed between one of them and the moon, it indicated a higher temperature than that which was uncovered; and it was therefore inferred, that there is a direct descent of frigorific rays through the atmosphere when the moon is shining brightly at its full."

We feel obliged by the Drawing sent us by Mr. JOHN BELL, of Gateshead, of the ancient latten dish preserved at Corbridge (and which we perceive has recently been submitted to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle); but it is not of so great local curiosity as he imagines, as the inscription has no reference to English names. It is one of the patens, or offertory-dishes, which appear to have been imported from Germany for the furniture of churches in this country; and the remaining specimens of which have from time to time attracted the attention of antiquaries. One at Lenton in Cambridgeshire had the same inscription, in the same way four times repeated:

WART: DER: I: NFRIBGEI,  
(engraved in Gent. Mag. March 1746). Mr. Gustavus Brander had one which had the same design of Adam and Eve; and one with the Israelites bearing the grapes from the valley of Eskeol, is engraved in the Gent. Mag. for March 1783. An essay on these dishes was read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hull a few years ago by Charles Frost, Esq. F.S.A. but we are not aware whether it has been printed.

Errata.—In the Review of Bethlehem, a Poem (July, p. 61), the author's name should be HESSETT. In stanzas for "your shelving sides," read "your;" and for "when the lovely palm," read "where the lonely palm."



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

TURKEY, GREECE, AND MALTA.

BY ADOLPHUS SLADE, ESQ. R.N. F.R.A.S. AUTHOR OF "TRAVELS IN THE EAST."  
2 vols. 8vo. Saunders and Ottley.

WE do not call the attention of the public to this work for the elegance of its execution, nor will it recommend itself to the favour of the reader by the simplicity of its expression, or the ease and accuracy of its style. The author has lived so long abroad among turbans and trowsers, as to have imbibed insensibly a manner very different from the plain *broad cloth* expression of his native country. He has talked *Lingua Franca* till he has half forgotten English, and has engrafted the verbiages, the sesquipedalia verba of the Oriental Nations into our Northern Tongue. His sentences roll forth like the clouds of smoke from his amber chibouque. At each puff, a gigantic metaphor or sounding hyperbole breaks out, spreads itself in huge volumes of half-finished sentences, and gradually disappears in its own darkness. Mr. Slade writes like a diplomatist seated in the flowery pavilions of Tabriz or Teheran. His sayings are round and capacious as the gourds and water-melons of Cassaba or Astrachan; and his descriptions are brilliant as the flowery vallies of Buyukdereh and Kady Keuy. We can hardly give an accurate idea of his style. How he got it, *Allah bilir* (God knows); for sometimes it rises like a swelling page of the Koran, and then anon it sinks into oecumenical and statistical calculations, in the manner of one of Mr. Hume's choice speeches. Yet, after all, these are but superficial faults, and with them our critical censure is at an end. When the reader has dug through this mass of puff-crust, he will find some valuable viands below. In short, Mr. Slade has not written a book without having something to impart. He has often visited and long resided on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean; the country of rising interest to every state of Europe. He has formed valuable acquaintances among the natives; has observed much of the aims and policy of the different nations whose interests or whose ambition are connected with Turkey and Egypt; has estimated their resources and power; has watched narrowly their aims; and has displayed much intelligence and information in the conclusions he has drawn of the development of their future projects. Mr. Slade, indeed, is at home in the East;—is hand-in-glove with the chief of the black Eunuchs; talks familiarly of the Seraskier Pasha—the Talleyrand of Turkey; is a great man with the Kodgia Bashi, and the Khandgi of the village; calls an ill-tempered Aga a *Peraveng*, and is in raptures, as becomes a young gallant officer, with the gazelle-eyed daughters of *Milo*. He counts his fortune in piastres and Venetian sequins. Talks of *Avanias* and *Arpaliks* for robberies and districts; thinks Sir Thomas Maitland and Kourshid Pasha much greater men than Spring Rice, or even the great O'Connell; and considers the suppression of the office of Grand Vizier more fatal than the sequestration of ten Irish Bishoprics. His imagination and sensibilities are all in the East. What to him are the patronesses of Almack's, or the ladies of the Queen's Bedchamber, compared to the fat beauties of the Bosphorus, who take their airing in carts drawn by cows! What is Lady Jersey or Lady Londonderry (*great names in the roll of fashion*), when he thinks of

Madam de Bouteneff and Madame Sturmer! What is Meux's porter (the English *arpa soui*) to lips used to the perfume of Sherbet; or a smoky mutton-cutlet and the *Satirist* newspaper, to one who sighs for the figs and melons of Smyrna, the intrigues of Greece, and the fresh butter of Odessa! But to be serious;—there are some very important subjects treated of in these volume with sense and information; such as the comparative ease and comfort of the lower orders in Turkey; the true causes of the Greek revolt; a comparison (and one that it would behove the Admiralty to attend to) between the navy of Russia and our own; the defects of our nautical system as relates to officers of the navy; the plague and quarantine; the personal character of the Sultan; the Russian policy in Circassia; the perseverance of Russia, cemented by Russian discipline and guided by a Venetian depth of counsel; the alliance we should form with Egypt and Mahomet Ali against the designs of Russia; and the plan of making Syria the theatre of war, with the assistance of Egypt and the Pasha of Bagdad, against Russian aggression. These most important subjects are canvassed with considerable knowledge and sound reasoning; and we think it would be advisable for Mr. Slade to print in a separate form that part of his work, a little new modelled, which relates to the future designs and present influence of Russia in the East. It is there that apparently the next great European struggle will take place; and the fleets of Sheerness and of Sevastopol will meet in deadly conflict on the shores of the Bosphorus. "*O RUS quando te aspiciam*," is our motto.

We will begin our Mediterranean voyage at Malta, of which island Mr. Slade remarks, that no acquisition could have proved so valuable to England. Position, towns, harbour, industry—all perfect. Taking possession of Malta might be compared to a man espousing a widow with a good house ready furnished.

"Little intercourse exists between English and Maltese families, the one or two exceptions proving the rule. Lord Hastings endeavoured to promote union by having all parties frequently and uniformly at the palace, thus raising the natives in their own estimation; but since his lordship's death, separation again widened. In part, I should say, we are to blame. As superiors, it is our duty to make first advances; as superiors, we should drop the national feeling, exclusiveness, which broke up more than one public amusement where the English and natives might mingle without etiquette, without feelings of condescension on one side or the other. Our customs, diametrically opposed, offer, it must be confessed, a bar to sociality. We dine at six; they dine at two. We associate through the instrumentality of cookery and wine; they are satisfied with simple conversation. The Maltese, also, are greatly to blame in refusing to learn English; for English people seldom speak other languages with pleasure; for to the employes the Italian language is merely a temporary convenience.—is not, as English to a native, of lasting utility. They should have perceived this. Nor have they an excuse. *Thirty-six years* under our rule, twenty-

one years annexed to our empire—yet not more than twenty of the natives speak English perfectly.

"We may express our regret at the acquisition of English not having always been a *sine qua non* of public employ, at English not being the authoritative text of the law. Sir John Stoddart (chief justice) argued in favour of the latter; but his opinion was, I think ill-advisedly, overruled, and in 1836 the king's government declared Italian the authoritative text. Forcing one's language may be termed arbitrary; it is nevertheless highly politic and beneficial to the sufferers. We may repent not having done so in Canada. But in Malta the hardship is partial, not involving, in the first place, the sacrifice of a national dialect, and affecting only a small portion of the people. Italian is spoken by about one-tenth only of the population; by one-thirtieth only fluently; by these regarded in the light of an accomplishment, as in their domestic circles (saying in five or six families,) and to their servants, Maltese is used. In law proceedings, the examination of witnesses is conducted in Maltese. If, therefore, a foreign language is to be official in Malta, why should Italian be preferred to English? Why should we,



for the sake of saying a few lawyers the trouble of learning English, remain aliens in tongue in our own courts? As no national feeling exists on the subject—as the people at large are not interested, the hardship is reduced to the obligation on a few individuals to acquire the language. This would endure for a very few years, when everybody would feel grateful for the regulation.

The decried circumstances also, I grieve to say, of many, very many of the Maltese gentry, deny reciprocity. Large families, division of property, absence of employ for young men, a want of enterprise on their part, have produced a deplorable state of genteel misery, from which no outlet appears; especially as improvidence, in regard of matrimony, is as much in vogue as ever. Many respectable individuals are dependent on charity,

while others are glad to be employed at a shilling a day. Herein shines the Maltese character—they are not ashamed of, they never cut their reduced relations. Of course, all are not included in this abyss; there are families in Valette whose acquaintance any Englishman may seek and enjoy. I may mention the Marquis di Piro, major of that excellent corps the Royal Maltese Fencibles, descended from one of the Rhodian families who followed the fortunes of the knights. I may mention the Baron Scerberras, the richest land-holder of the island, whose ancestors were ennobled before the arrival of the 'order.' I may mention Sir Vincent Casolani, K. C. M. G., so deservedly esteemed for his loyalty, and his superintendence of the House of Industry and the Monte di Pietà."

The author gives the following panoramic sketch of the society of the island:—

"The number of persons of different nations and note, constantly passing before your eyes, constitutes one charm of living at Malta. For an unoccupied man, of an inquisitive turn of mind, I know no place like it—no place where the Turkish proverb—*konouchmak oqoumakden eyi dir*—"Conversation is better than reading"—may be readier brought to bear. An ambassador going to or coming from Constantinople or Persia, stops at Malta; a governor returning from India, the same. You meet travellers of all sorts—antiquaries, missionaries, yachtmen, Italian patriots, Barbary exiles,

and occasionally a cargo from Naples in the Real Ferdinando steamer. Giraffes from Egypt for the Zoological, and lions from Barbary for the Tower, sojourn awhile at Malta. Without moving, you have the *élite* of the whole world brought to you. A steam-packet every month to and from England; to and from Greece and Corfu; to and from Alexandria; weekly communication with France and Italy, annihilates the distance. You travel in all countries by their means; you gain information and amusement through them. The panorama is ever shifting."

Here Mr. Slade encountered the celebrated Prince Puckler Muskau,—

"After a tour through the regencies of Tunis and Algiers, in which he crossed mountains the French stopped at, discovered ruins superior to the Athenian remains, and experienced a reception from every Bey never before granted to a Christian—all by his own account. \* \* \* Dressed in a garb of notoriety, a red scull-cap, large eastern trowsers, and mottled

boots, not even condescending to put on a christian garb to inspect the garrison turned out for his amusement, he went the length of his tether, even that of a prince. He made his own works in the public library a curiosity by marginal-noting them from end to end in elucidation of many parts relating to England, which he averred were badly translated."

But enough of this Charlatan Prince, this Prince of Charlatans. We next meet with a far different character:

"The Right Hon. J. H. Frere, well known as the friend of Canning, the ambassador in Spain, figures as the most distinguished, by far, in rank, talent, and wealth. Crowds of beggars at his door show the stream of charity ever flowing from it. In his house lived an interesting example of the active kindness of his late wife, the Countess of Errol. Many might be cited, but this is peculiar. Few, very few, escaped from the sack of Liv-

dostro, by the Turks, in 1829. Among the number, a little child fell into the hands of a master of a merchantman, up the gulf at the moment. On his return to Malta, he mentioned the circumstance. To hear of it, and to relieve the good man of the charge of the orphan, were one and the same with Lady Errol. No account was ever obtained of her parentage. The little girl, taken off the bleeding body of her mother, only knew that she was named

Statira. Statira she continued to be called; to which was added Livadostro as a surname, expressive at once of her origin and her early mischance—a mischance which gave her a better home and kinder friends than those fate deprived her of. She lived

and was educated as a child of the house: her protectress left her an independence, and Mr. Frere completed the generous act by giving her away in marriage to Captain Hope of the Fusileers."

On the Pietà, a suburb of Valetta, Mr. Slade says that the Rev. Joseph Wolffe resided, whom every one knows as the missionary, the linguist, the traveller, the lecturer, the author, and the brother-in-law of Lord Orford.

"Without Mr. Frere's aid he could not have undertaken his last interesting journey. He was detained at Malta by want of an article, default of which steam-boats and coaches, Tartar-horses and Palanquins avail not. Mr. Frere, however, supplied it; he advanced him 2000 dollars, and gave Lady Georgiana and child a home during his absence. Angora, Toxat, Trebizonde, Erzeroum, Tabriz, Meshed, Bokhara, Balk, Afghanistan, Cashmere,

Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Goa, the Mahrattas, Bombay, Mocha, and Juddah, formed the scenes of his wanderings. By his accounts the influence of Russia fast increases between the Caspian and Cashmere. *He met her agents: and in his opinion the independence of Bokhara was undermined.* That is to be expected: Russian armies never move till diplomacy has smoothed the way."

We must pass over matter not uninteresting regarding the order of the Knights of Malta, and some charges brought against the local government by M. Mitrovich, of partiality, oppression, and breaking faith with the Maltese nation,\* which seem to have a very slender foundation in fact; just observing, that with regard to the charge of the unequal distribution of revenue between the English and native employées, the case stands thus:—

"About 95,000*l.* is raised in Malta; which, after deducting the English salaries, (spent in Malta,) goes entirely to Maltese; for all the numerous situations connected with the judicial, the quarantine, and the grain departments, with the charitable institutions, the markets, and the police, are filled by natives. Of this revenue 23,000*l.* are the proceeds of the territorial possessions of the British crown in the island, which by the custom of absenteeism, might be transmitted to

England without giving any legal cause of complaint: the Maltese themselves admit the right of government to sell the property. So that, in fact, the king pays the British officers in Malta from his own resources. In addition to the local revenue being entirely employed in the island, a sum nearly double in amount, drawn immediately from England, is expended there every year by the garrison and ships of war. What other spot in the known world has such advantages?"

Mr. Slade considers the Maltese as singularly deficient, as a people, in talent. They have no architects. Malta never produced a painter, though her students are maintained at Rome at the expense of the British sovereign. They are very fond of music, yet Malta never produced a musician, nor a singer. The island in its obstetric throes never flung up a poet. Their author's works are confined to a Treatise on the Plague, and a Dissertation on Silk Worms. With every house an observatory, and a clear unclouded sky, what a field for astronomy! and yet no Herschell nor South has risen among them. Their statutes, however, provide, that the chancellor of the order should be *able to write*. Mr. Slade seeks for the

\* In consequence of the mob scenes raised by M. Mitrovich *inside a fortress*, Count Matuszewie, then on his way from Barbary to Naples, in his quiet manner observed jokingly in taking leave, "Well, if the place become too hot for you, let me know—I'll find a purchaser." One saying of the liberals was, they would prefer Russians for masters.—"Indeed!" said his excellency: "they must alter their behaviour then."



cause of this national inferiority—this worse than Bœotian dulness in the land of the Sun: and he hints very cautiously his suspicions that it may arise from their African and Moorish origin, and considers the difference between the Sicilian and Italian to be an example in point.

“The Maltese has the countenance of the Egyptian, almost his tint; his sobriety, his quiet endurance of ill, the same restless eye, the low forehead, and the spare form. Yet there is beauty: the

attributes of southern blood—the soft clear skin—the delicately turned limbs—the eloquent looks—the graceful demeanour, when joined to a chaster style of features, produce beauty.”

Mr. Slade considers the Maltese as bowing to that law which marks as an inferior race the African and Asiatic nations; he does not except Carthage or China, Egypt or Hindostan; but conceives Ham, and Shem, and Canaan to have been irreclaimable dunces, and Japhet the genius of his family!

We now change the scene from Malta to Nauplia, to Count Armanseperg's three handsome daughters, to Mavrocordato—metamorphosed from a spare lank-haired intellectual man, dressed in a thread-bare coat once black—now fat, comely, a well-curled wig on, and habited in light blue and silver; nothing remaining of his former self but his spectacles and his Fanariote look! Mr. Slade was introduced to the German Miltiades—to Otho, the King of Greece. Let us witness the ceremonial reception of his Hellenic Majesty.

“The minister ushered us into the adjoining room, where stood the young sovereign, before a canopied chair, styled a throne, on either side of which hung portraits of his father and mother. Nothing in his good-humoured countenance bespoke his lineage. Tall and slim, his manners were courteous, too much so for a people, who, from previous habits, are inclined to mistake civility for submission. An earnest desire to please appeared his characteristic. Being a minor, the odium of government therefore resting with a Regency, it was easy for him to be thought amiable. To us, in the long interview which followed, he made himself particularly so. Unluckily his majesty, notwithstanding rather an ungraceful utterance, which will wear off with age, thought proper to address every person. What he said is of little consequence. The room was small, reduced to half the size by the said throne; and his majesty, by bowing incessantly *à l'Allemande*, doing the polite to the principal personages, soon contrived to hem the remainder

within the precincts of a window recess. The day was particularly hot. Thence they were extracted, one by one, by the secretary, who handed them over to the admiral, who introduced them. At first it was embarrassing to us who were looking on out of the corner; but community of honour soon changed the feeling, and scarcely one could restrain laughter, scarcely the patient, as the admiral continued to repeat, “*Ce monsieur ci ne parle pas Français, ou très-peu*,” while the king, disappointed in the effect of his speech, reiterated again and again, his regret at not having made *la belle langue Anglaise* his peculiar study. He became exceedingly annoyed, floundered deeper in interrogatories about Portsmouth and London, steam-boats and aldermen, and soon, no doubt, wished *la belle langue Anglaise*, with *les beaux Messieurs Anglais*—for we all strutted as *beaux* as gold lace would make us, on the top of Mount Parnassus. The scene relaxed the rigid lips of Mavrocordato.”

Mr. Slade saw the King again on the occasion of presenting colours to the Greek regiments. There was a great mixture of company. Madame Gropius, and the corps diplomatique, and the British admiral, and the Bishop of Nauplia, with a brass pot on his head, like a flat dish-shaped fiery helmet, reflecting fiercely the beams of the sun; and the minister of state, with a hammer and nails.—Such was the corps de ballet; but it went off flat, because, Mr. Slade says, the King did not wear an Albanian skull-cap, nor Madame Gropius appear as the wife of a Palikare.

details on works that are familiar to every statesman and philosopher; they are works universally known, from the solidity of their speculations, the accuracy of the details, and the valuable information they contain: they are works that Ricardo approved, and of which and their author Malthus speaks in the highest terms of praise.

*Annotations on the Book of the New Covenant, &c.* by G. Penn, Esq.—This volume is accompanied with a new Translation of the New Testament, executed certainly on just principles, with exemplary diligence, considerable learning, and with success. Mr. Penn's preface lays down the rules by which he has been guided, and the assistance from ancient manuscripts, as well as the labours of other scholars and divines.

We have read much of his volume of Annotations, and consider it a very valuable addition to Biblical criticism; the great attention paid to the readings of the Vatican and other MSS. of an early age, renders the work of great value, and however laborious and often painful such a minute critical investigation, through a long work, becomes, it is of real and solid value; while the most ingenious Conjectures, as seen in Bowyer's Notes on the New Testament, often seem only to show

the ingenuity and learning of the critic. We strongly recommend this work both to the ripened scholar and the Biblical student. The account of MSS. in the preface is highly esteemed by us.

*Geology, or Remarks on Bishop Sumner's Appendix to his Records of the Creation, by the Rev. R. Fennell.*—We have always considered the controversy existing between some geologists, and the believers in the Mosaic Records, as very painful to any thinking and devout mind. But we must say that Mr. Fennell, before he can assume a triumph over his opponents, must be able to prove that the remains of the Saurian reptiles could have been thus fossilised in the period elapsing between the Noachic deluge and the present times; if he cannot, his argument has lost its basis. We believe that no geologist would for a moment concede to him the possibility of such a fact. It appears to us to be one of the most important points in the controversy; but then it is connected also with the strata in which the reptile is found. Certainly Bishop Sumner does not appear to have been master of the subject, and wrote when the science was too much in its infancy, to form solid data for reasoning.

## FINE ARTS.

The Society for the Encouragement of British Art proceeded, on the 12th of August, to decide, by lot, the appropriation of the two pictures which the committee had selected from the exhibition at the British Gallery. There were 240 subscribers at a guinea each, who have all the honest gratification of feeling that they have contributed to the encouragement of rising native talent. The pictures are Paolo and Francesca, from Dante, by Mr. Cope, and a Cattle-piece by Sidney Cooper: the fortunate winner of the first was James Moyes, esq. of Brook Green, Hammersmith, the printer of the Literary Gazette.

The Art-Union, a society established with similar objects, and which has imitated in its name more directly the societies of this nature which are numerous in Germany and other parts of the Continent, has also made its report. The number of subscribers this year was 352, of whom 18 subscribed five guineas and upwards each, 4 three guineas, 33 two guineas, and 297 one guinea each. The

sum of 390*l.* was apportioned for thirteen prizes; three of 10*l.* three of 20*l.* four of 25*l.* two of 50*l.* and one of 100*l.* In this society the choice of the pictures (from the public exhibitions in London) is left to the parties who win the prizes, a plan which has the effect of procuring a further benefit to the artists, by the additional outlay arising from pictures being taken of greater value than the prizes. The pictures chosen were, 1. Scene near Ivy bridge, by G. S. Shephard, price 12*l.* 12*s.* from New Water-Colours Exh.; 2. View in Italy, by John Byrne, 9*l.* 9*s.* Water-Colours Exh.; 3. Lloyd's Pulpit, Festiniog, by James Stark, 12*l.* 12*s.* British Artists; 4. An Irish Glen, by J. A. O'Connor, 52*l.* 10*s.* (though the prize was only 20*l.*) Royal Academy; 5. (not yet selected); 6. Wood Scene, by Jas. Stark, 31*l.* 10*s.* from British Artists; View near Lyndhurst, by Miss Charlie Nasmyth, 21*l.* 10*s.* from the same; Shrimpers, by J. Tennant, 25*l.* from same; 9. Cour St. Amand, Rouen, L. Haghe, 25*l.* from New Water-Colours Exh.; 10. View near Newcastle Emly



We have now an interesting account of the Patriot Chief Colocotroni, and his trial on a charge of high treason.

" Enveloped at last in the toils, the old Klepht presented an interesting spectacle, and excited most anxious attention throughout the crowded court. He sat on one chair, and crossed his legs on another; his youngest son sat behind; his fellow-prisoner, Colioupolis, sat beside him. We seldom look at a remarkable person, especially if in misfortune, without thinking we detect the man in the countenance; but Colocotroni would only be pronounced a well-looking man, with energy and decision: his manners calm, collected, and mild; in all respects different from the pictures usually drawn of him—having been likened by one traveller to a "*sharp grey rock*," by another to a "*Hercules with a bull's head*." Nothing in his features betrayed cruelty. Colocotroni, with all his faults, has the merit of honesty of principle. There is no deception in the man: finger on the trigger and thought on the tongue appear to have been his motto. One can hardly fancy, viewing his life of toil and enterprise, *his being so much of an Athenian as to dye his locks*, as we infer from the different appearance he presented at Hydra to Count Pecchio and to Mr. Emerson. The former painting him *grey*, the latter filling up his picture with '*raven black hair*.' After the prisoners, the crown advocate,

Mr. Masson of Scotland, figured as the most remarkable person in court. Originally in Greece Lord Cochrane's secretary, Mr. Masson, on his lordship's return home, remained in the country and studied the language and laws thoroughly. Opposed to the Capo d'Istrias, he hailed the prospect of a branch of royalty, and lent his aid to favour the quiet entry of the Regency; who, finding in him abilities equal to the task, and supposing the impartiality, which it would be idle to expect in a native, were glad to retain him. No sight scarcely more surprised or pleased us. His quiet, earnest, argumentative mode, pleaded well beside the frothy, energetic, gesticulating declamation of his adversaries. One might see the prisoner's friends wince under the Old Bailey tact and preciseness with which he cross-examined a witness or laid down a point of law. A slight tone of the accent as taught in our schools affected his *romanic*. The audience expressed astonishment at his proficiency in their language. Looking at our countryman as he poured forth Grecian eloquence, hearing a Briton conduct an important cause in the face of assembled Greece, surpassing the natives in legal knowledge, and equalling them in purity of style, could we escape an involuntary association with former times?"

Colocotroni was condemned to death by three of the five judges; but as the prisoner was *only* 60 years old, the government commuted the sentence to 20 years imprisonment. The president, M. Polyzoides, and M. Terzetti, did not agree in the condemnation. They left the court, but *were brought back by the military*. The sentence was passed, and Colocotroni marched off to the Palamithe, to commence his short term of imprisonment, from which, however, he was released when the King came of age.

Mr. Slade considers the Greek revolution as one tending to no advantage, and the Greeks they were advancing in civilization and wealth and prosperity under their Turkish masters:—he thinks that a state of not more than 700,000 souls, divided into tribes as disunited as the various races of Italy, are unlikely to be strong or healthy: and that already they would dissolve their bargain with Europe, and consent to be on the footing of Moldavia and Wallachia and Servia, governed by their own laws, and paying a moderate tribute. This arrangement England proposed to the Sultan towards the close of the revolutionary war. He refused, and now our author considers, that interest as well as inclination will lead Greece to join Russia; and that the Greeks will be to that country, what the inhabitants North of the Tweed are said to be to us—helping to ease us of our superfluous wealth, and preventing our being cloyed by the good things of our plentiful soil.

—Omnia novit  
Orneulus esuriens, in Coelum jussus, ibit.

Mr. Slade considers that we made a grand mistake in our policy in not confirming *Capo d'Istria* in the presidency of Greece:—a man of talent, a politician, a statesman, a Greek by birth and by religion.

"He landed in Greece, happy omen! from an English man-of-war. For his, and for our misfortune, he visited England first: a marble countenance, a diplomatic air, an aristocratic reserve, added to Russian decorations, effected a *prejudice in his disfavour*; ill-judged, to say the least of it.—Granted that he was a Russian, during the time he was in Greece, whose was the fault? ours, ours alone! By leaving *Capo d'Istria* in a dubious position, we compelled him, whatever his secret desires might have been, to lean on Russia in self-defence, and to seek in her advocacy, protection against the hostility of the press.—*Capo d'Istria* only wanted

poor, unowned, emancipated Greece. He would have assuredly played for us *Bernadotte's* game. His sagacity and knowledge of Russia's plans would have unravelled the Eastern labyrinth. Frustrating, by timely disclosure and advice, her views on Turkey, acquainting us with the real state of that country, he would, if listened to, have enabled the English cabinet to anticipate Russia in all her movements the last five years. The Egyptian revolt would have been foreseen; the helplessness of Turkey would have been duly known; the treaty of *Hunkiar Skellesi* might have remained a dream."\*

It is well known that one act of the *Regency* was to confiscate the religious property throughout Greece. It is the first proposal of all demagogues and reformers to their hungry and cowardly followers.

"As barbarous as irrational was the mode of carrying the edict into effect. Besides letting out the lands on its own account, the government seized on the horses and cattle of the monasteries; sold every movable, even to the doors, windows, and bolts, and then told the monks to go and work. The convents met with similar treatment. Bequeathed by pious individuals, mostly as far back as the time of the "Lower Empire"—let us particularise the large possessions in independent Greece of *St. John of Patmos*—this kind of property remained sacred during all the vicissitudes of the Ottoman rule. Does it look well to see the free christian government plunder what the mussulman respected? Ingratitude, too, marked the deed: the religious orders sanctified the revolution which gave birth to the *Regency*.

"'Quite proper,' is the cuckoo cry of some in *Hellas*: 'is it not revolting, in this

age of reason, to see friars with lands and existing in indolence?' Sophists! 'Are friars greater drones than gentlemen?—gentlemen who live at clubs? Ask the trade's unions!' *but they were not drones*; they were not useless members of society. Who forgets the comforts, and the comparative elegance of the monasteries in Greece and Turkey? Who forgets the pleasure with which he led his weary steed to the gate, and rang the ever-ready-answered bell? Who forgets the kindness which gave shelter and advice to the poor, under all circumstances, in these *their* asylums? Their value is inappreciable in thinly-peopled, insecure countries. *Capo d'Istria* increased their value by ordering, and his wishes were carried into effect, each monastery to maintain a doctor and a schoolmaster for the benefit of the lower classes. This ordinance should be his epitaph."

Our author makes a very true observation on the effect which the contented and indolent ignorance of the Greeks produces, through their answers, on the accounts given by travellers. *Allah bilir* (God knows) is the eternal answer which curiosity receives.

"In the use of leading questions in eastern countries, we cannot be too guarded. Had I enquired whether the Greek, or the Genoese, or the Turk had built the old castle, I should equally have received an answer in the affirmative. An

oriental has generally too much tact to shew ignorance, too much indifference to display knowledge. Aware of the *Frank's* superiority, he readily agrees with his remarks. He is, moreover, too indolent, or too well bred, to differ in opinion. Ask a

\* *Capo d'Istria's* revenue amounted to about one million of dollars. The revenue of the *Regency* amounts to 1,400,000 dollars. In addition, the *regency* has received 20,000,000 francs: all of which, except 14,000,000 paid to the *Porte*, is squandered away.



native about any thing, it is a toss-up if he enlighten or confuse you. Say, is not so and so the case, he will be sure to answer 'yea:' you may thus make a rare mistake on the best authority. The tale moreover, offspring of a *leading* question, is retailed as fact to every succeeding traveller, with additions each time, till it at length reaches the marvellous—then ceases to be credited. Thus I heard an observant traveller in Albania remark, no trust could

be placed in the accounts of Ali Pasha by the Greeks of Yanina, for *evidently half of them had originated in the fanciful questioning of the Franks; supposing a case, and receiving assent as proof.* Let a man unfortunately have a theory in his head about Turkey, he will find confirmations strong in every town; will establish it most *satisfactorily on undeniable evidence, by the adroit or innocent use of leading questions.*"

Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of our author's work, is that which contains his opinion relating to the *destruction of the Janissaries*;\* and which act he considers as the death-blow to the Turkish power—the thunderbolt which crumbled their municipal edifice. He says Europeans alone have hitherto judged them. We have not heard the Turks, but we may infer their thoughts from their regrets:

"The frequency of revolt in Turkey has caused every writer of the last two centuries to prognosticate a speedy break-up; each succeeding writer to express astonishment at the delay of the crisis. *We may now safely prophesy.* It was not remarked that on the occurrence of revolt, generally occasioned by the invasion of a popular right, the national guard (the Janissaries) immediately stood forward: on which the Porte became alarmed; gave up the point; bowstrung its instrument (some pasha) by way of compromise, and order was, of course, restored, without any national injury. We do not hear now of the execution of many great men in Turkey. Why? because the people, since the loss of their representatives (the Janissaries)† are without the means of impeaching the ministers of the Porte, when oppressed by them. The Janissaries were, in fact, as a chamber of deputies. They were elected by the people; their rights were connected with the rights of all ranks of the empire; the preservation of which depended on *their*

existence. Consider this fact—their subsequent destruction, and the difficulty of understanding the interior Turkish question ceases; the clue of the discontent, open or occult, which is shaking Turkey, from the Adriatic to the Persian gulf, is unravelled; the secret of Russian success is disclosed.

"Such is the fate of the Ottoman empire, since its centre of gravity, the integral Osmanley supremacy in arms and politics, has been weakened. Greece is following her own course; Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, are caught up, it may be said, in the sphere of Russia; Egypt and Syria are elongating their orbits; Albania is tremulous between opposing influences; Algiers is a comet, affecting Tunis and Tripoli: and all this mighty change—completed before our eyes—a sign to those who chaunt so loudly about the regeneration of Turkey—owes its rapid consummation to 'Reform,' impersonated in the destruction of the Janissaries."

Mr. Slade proceeds to give instances of the advantage derived from the independence of the Pashas, which is generally considered as a crying mischief. One, of Sulyman Pasha, who ruled prosperously in Bagdad, and who was poisoned by Khalet Effendi under the orders of the Porte,

\* Mr. Slade mentions that a work called "Turkey and its Resources," in which the country is painted as very prosperous, and the poor Turks converse blandly on political economy, on commerce, &c. and betray a desire to follow European guides, &c. originated in this manner.

† The Janissaries were instituted by Bagazet (Ilderim), resuscitated by Amurath, and received their perfect organization at Constantinople in 1369. Thus they remained till their final hour in 1826. They were originally raised from a tribute of Christian children, till they became composed of native-born Mussulmans. From having been an instrument in the hands of the Government, they became a buckler for the people. The Sultans had created them of Christians for conquest over Christians. The people retained them as Mussulmans for protection against the Sultans.

and since whose death the whole province and country has become disorganised :

" Equally obnoxious to the Sultan, he equally determined to destroy Ali Pasha of Yanina, careless of the consequences. Sir Thomas Maitland—far-seeing statesman!—wrote to our ambassador at the Porte, recommending him to exert his influence in behalf of the rebel. He correctly compared Albania to the columns of the portico ; if knocked away, the edifice would begin to crumble on that side. He alluded to the embryo Greek revolu-

lution. Of course, his advice was unheeded. The star of Mehemet Ali began to shine bright on the setting of that of Bagdad. The Grecian tree of liberty burst into leaf during the final struggle of Ali for power and life. Kourshid Pasha's army, employed and wasted in his reduction, would have shackled Greece. Ali's Albanian army, had he been respected, would have overrun it in a month."

Mr. Slade is fully impressed with the conviction of the designs of Russia on the Turkish provinces, and considers her like the serpent, as watching and fascinating her prey till it drops into her jaws. By force sometimes, sometimes by treaty, alternately threatening and cajoling, by her armies of soldiers, and her no less potent armies of diplomatists, the car of her lofty ambition is slowly and surely rolling on : she seems already to have conquered even the Mussulman's prejudices :

" The idea of Russia, or any other power, appropriating Turkey, is viewed by the Ottoman with less disquiet every day. It is looked on as destiny. Repose, also, is the desire of the nation. Whenever Russia makes a final grasp at the country, we shall see her do much to disarm the Mussulmans of their hereditary spirit of opposition, by sanctioning old usages, and proclaiming exemption from conscription and extra taxation for ten or

fifteen years. . . . Already in Constantinople—in the provinces, prejudice breathes warmer—she is spoken of with temper ; people are becoming less sensible of her shadow impending over the land. . . . The Russian troops encamping on the Bosphorus quietly and orderly in 1833, produced a favourable impression. Presents are made to individuals, swords to officers, and medals to some of the troops."

Further, the Frank costume adopted by the Turkish troops breaks down the barriers between Christian and Mussulman, whose faith is weakened as his trowsers are narrowed ; and when he parts with his yellow slippers, may as well let his creed go along with them. Russians study Turkish at Constantinople. Influential Greeks and Armenians are interested in her service. The celebrated dragoman, *Franchini*, dies ; instead of taking the next in rank, *as we should do to save a pension*, to propitiate Mr. Hume and stop Mr. Roebuck's mouth, she selects a Fanariote noble, Prince Kandjeri, one of that clever, fawning race, used to the intrigues of the East, versed in its dialects, and equally fitted to treat with the lettered Osmanley, or to ornament European society ;

" Add to these, a command of money to assail the divan in its weakest part. In the provinces we meet her agents. Who are they?—unknown?—obscure?—on secret missions? No : we see secre-

taries of legation, generals, colonels—men of information, with instructions to be liberal in words and gold, and thus gain heads and hearts at once."

Mr. Slade contrasts the wisdom of this policy with that of our Court. In fifteen years we have had *four* ambassadors, while the *secretary, as a rule, is never in the country at the same time with his master!* The attachés are sighing to leave the place. The dragoman an invalid ; and he has scarcely a *shilling* to persuade with, when *thousands* are requisite.

" I suppose if Russia had said to us in the beginning of 1828, ' I am going to

make war on Turkey ; I wish therefore you would withdraw all your agents ; for



I do not like my movements to be observed or anticipated—I suppose we should have laughed at her. However, *we did so*; and M. Ribeaupierre took care to keep his colleagues occupied about Greece, while his master's armies fought their way unnoticed, save by a few travellers, towards the Ottoman capital. Have we then a right to be surprised and cry out

treason if Russia outwit us? *Outwit* is the wrong word. She only plays the obvious suit; we can hardly be said to take an interest in the game. . . . We only commit ourselves at present; we force the Turks to distrust us; we confirm them in a saying of late years, that the English have *aq'l chok*, (much sense)—but *fik'r yok* (no judgment)."

Mr. Slade describes the prosperity of Constantinople as visibly declining:

"Each conflagration somewhat indicates the decline of Turkey: each time the streets rise with less dignity. The altered appearance of its inhabitants, too, may speak a similar tale. Their retinue, their studs diminish. A few years back saw them dressed in native silks; now English or German articles deck them out. The habitual costume of a *ridjal* (gentleman) would then be worth one hundred pounds; now six pounds

will pay for it. It is rather singular, that the best market in the present day, the only certain one for the manufactured silks of Asia Minor, is among the Tartars of the Crimea—*Russian subjects*. The Padischah wants his people's money, he therefore exhorts simplicity, and expends the balance on his own pursuits, or in endeavours to create an army which may enable him to extract more."

The charm, however, of the golden city has not entirely departed, and she still wears the diadem on her head, and has the beauty of a queen. Let us close with a brief contemplation of it in our author's words:

"As we rowed swiftly along the southern face of the city—so mighty in its fame,—so wondrous in its decay,—a familiar scene extended before me—oft visited, oft enjoyed in other days. From *Yedi Kaleh* (Seven Towers) to *Saray Bouroun* (Seraglio Point), I thought I recognized every house on the water's margin. Nothing seemed changed—the same solitary tree—Nature's banner, still grew out of the summit of a tower. I knew again the kiosk we often used to indulge in, lulled by the murmuring Propontis, and gazing on the beautiful isles. Cypresses still shaded *Ghul Hhaneh*, (rose meadow,) the quarters of the cavalry of guard. The seraskier's tower still looked over the seven hills. Sophia's minarets and those of Achmetie still pointed gaily upwards, like glittering arrows, to the sky. The same diadem of cypresses still crown the heights of Pera. Still the ancient tower of Galata survived the often repeated efforts of flame. Still the same spreading branches shaded the artizans employed on the frigates on the stocks. Vessels of all nations crowded, as usual, the noble harbour; myriads of gay boats skimmed along the glittering waters; caparisoned steeds waited at the landing-places ready to convey the indolent up the hills; while everywhere a babel of tongues denoted the activity of trade and employment. What a picture of prosperity for a stranger as he opens the harbour! What bursts of admiration

escape from his lips as he stems the current, in the midst of cities: newer scenes, brighter prospects, opening on him on every side, and varying with every stroke of his oars; till, at length, he fain closes his eyes in order to seek relief in darkness from the splendour of earth, sky, and water, mingling in one overwhelming mass of colouring and harmony. What may he infer on seeing the splendid ships of war mirrored on the Bosphorus, the bright latticed palaces smiling on them from either side; the gardens on its banks rivalling those erst famed of Babylon; the hills garlanded with the white and green tents of the guard; the colonnaded bazaars detailing the riches of the East and the West; the superb mosques; the pomp of Pashas, the veiled luxury of their master; the gilded-curtained equipages of Scutari; the lovely crowds at each pleasant place enjoying sunshine and fragrance, the stream of pleasure and occupation, with scarcely a beggar to wound his sight, with scarcely a complaint to check the feeling of hilarity, where even a wretch suspended by the neck to a crooked nail above a shop-board hangs gracefully, and dies—a picture. What may he infer of the empire, no other part of it visited? What hope may he not entertain for its preservation? Let him infer nothing—let him not hope; but let him turn back the page of history, and see the state of the Greek capital during many years—its gorgeousness, its

wonders, its display—when a handful of fanatics could make it tremble; and a band of Turcoman horsemen might ride up to

the opposite bank, and shake their scymetars in its gaze,\*" &c.

Again:—

" Each night, at such times, the Bosphorus may realize one's imaginings of Bagdad under Haroun al Raschid and Zohiede. The noble stream flows along for ten miles between palaces of fire. Every house on either bank is illuminated fancifully. There are Gothic temples, and Grecian colonnades with scrolled frontispieces, and gardens—but all of living flame. The Seraglio Point, one of Europe's extremities, is a blaze of light, and reflects itself on Asia's cliffs. Nothing of the sort in Christendom can give the slightest idea of Constantinople and the Bosphorus when thus lighted up. The effect is most striking on the water. As no object is visible except the creations of fire, the ships, which are traced out by lamps, appear to float in mid-air at indefinite distances, while the refulgent kiosks on the hill tops of either continent may give the idea of magicians' abodes for they also seem unconnected with earth or water. One may readily fancy oneself alone on a dark lake in the Elysian fields, surrounded by mansions of the blest. From time to time, however, fireworks disclose the scene in detail. Huge wooden whales are moored for that pur-

pose, and from their mouths thousands of rockets fly up over the gilded stream, to mingle first their evanescent brightness with the stars, then fall again in Danae's showers on its bosom. Numerous caiques then, previously hidden by the glare, emerge into form, and where you fancied yourself to be solitary, your rowers have scarcely room to move. You also see large fish, with shining tails and flaming eyes, paddled about by invisible hands; and carriages and horses, ingeniously built on boats, seem to be driving over the water as securely as on dry land. All is liquid radiance for a few minutes, save where a cypress-grove on either bank throws its shadow forth—as if, like the masked skeleton at an ancient Egyptian feast, to be a silent monitor. As the temporary brightness dies away, illusion obtains complete mastery of the soul; you see a splash, and you look for a sea-god to rise; you hear a voice, and you listen for a Nereid's song. In the joy of his heart, Sultan Mahmoud declared that the offspring of the union which called forth such festivity and splendour in the summer of 1834, *should be permitted to live.*"

We shall be glad to meet our author again when he returns from his next Mediterranean voyage laden with the rich fruits of renewed observation; in the mean while, we trust he will keep a sharp eye on Russia, and slip into the Black Sea as often as he finds the *doors open*.

#### BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.†

(Continued from Vol. VII. p. 583.)

VOL. IV. p. 118. "ELGIN has what in England are called *piazzas*, that run in many places on each side of the street," &c. There seem to be three words relating to building that we have borrowed from the Italians, and use improperly—*piazza*, *dome*, and *villa*. The first for an arch, instead of an empty space or square; the second for a *cupola*, instead of the whole building; the third for a small house, instead of mansion, park, and farm. But *piazza*, in the sense which Boswell has given it, is confined, we should think, solely to persons of inferior education. Besides this, we have Italian words in use often wrongly accented—as *gondóla*, *Otránton*, &c.

\* Mr. Slade thinks so poorly of the Turkish army, that he says 10,000 British troops would march with ease from end to end of the Sultan's dominions; and three English line-of-battle ships and as many frigates would prove an even match for the whole navy.



P. 166. The fourth stanza of the "Ode to Sky" is inferior to the rest in the accuracy of its expression :

*Humana virtus non sibi sufficit.  
Datur nec æquum cuique animum sibi  
Parare posse, ut stoicorum  
Secta crepet nimis alta fallax.*

P. 172. Mr. Croker's note on the *proverbial* and popular character of Gray's Poems, we think, ought to be limited to the Elegy, and the Ode on Eton College. This mention of Gray reminds us that it is as well to exhibit an opinion of the late Dr. Beddoes : luckily for the Doctor's reputation, it never has been stumbled over by any of the poet's biographers or admirers. "When the taste has been almost exclusively cultivated, the character will be without energy, and its most prominent features will be that *delicacy of feeling* against which Mr. Home has entered so just a protest. *Gray, stripped of his genius, is a tolerably fair model of a man of mere taste*, and nothing can be well imagined less desirable than Gray's sickly constitution of mind. Nothing, I think, affords a more lively representation of intellect, thus *puny and passive*, than those masses of animated jelly which one sees at times scattered along the sea-shore without bone or tendon, that quiver to every blast, and shrink at every touch."—Beddoes on Demonstrative Evidence, p. 123. 1793. 8vo. Fortunately Gray's taste prevented his writing such nonsense as this, and calling it a philosophical treatise. As we are now on the subject of Gray, we shall mention that the poet is spoken of with all proper respect in a very sensible work of a Scotch professor, and which must have been one of the earliest tributes paid to his genius. "Not to mention the useless jargon of the schools, grown so justly offensive to the public ear, the barbarism of its scientific terms proves in the present age, at least in the fashionable world, rather unfriendly to the Linnæan system. This naturalists confess. The late Mr. Gray, whose musical parts were so delicate and correct, was so struck with this deformity in a system, in other respects so worthy of admiration, as to have attempted to make the German Latin of Linnæus purely classical ;—a task which, perhaps, Gray alone was able to perform." See Essay on the History of Mankind, by James Dunbar, LL.D. 1780. p. 117. To this we will add a passage from *Stemmata Athenensia*, 4to. 1807. by F. M. p. 7. "It is no longer a premature announcement that a systematical selection of notes from the critics, including the more important critical Tracts at length, may be shortly looked for in two volumes ; and that *Gray's Notes on Plato* will be separately published, with a continuation and additions. With regard to these last, a casual expression of Dr. Parr's, '*They are so free from affectation that I might have written them myself*,' is usually retailed with sundry comments on the Doctor's egotism. It is more likely that the words were prompted rather by '*ars est celare artem*,' than by an emotion of personal vanity ; that he thought solely of Gray, meaning that, profound as the notes in question are, they are so perfectly simple, that the reader might suppose them spontaneous effusions of his own, committed to paper at a former period." \*

A passage in Lockhart's Life of Scott must not be forgotten (vol. iii.

\* Not less injurious is the vulgar misconstruction of Dr. Johnson's dictum, "I like a good hater ;" i. e. a person exercising judgment in his antipathies. According to Johnson's predilections, most abominations of Whigs and excisemen would come within the definition.

p. 190). "Here, according to his locality, the Caithness Man witnessed the vision in which was introduced the song translated by Gray under the title of the *Fatal Sisters*. On this subject, Mr. Backie told me the following remarkable circumstance:—A clergyman told him that while some remnants of the Norse were yet spoken in North Ronaldsha, he carried thither the translation of Mr. Gray, then newly published, and read it to some of the old people, as referring to the ancient history of their island; but so soon as he had proceeded a little way, they exclaimed, they knew it very well in the original, and had often sung it to himself when he asked them for an old north song. They called it, *The Enchantresses*."—These anecdotes we dedicate to the last editor of Gray.

P. 184. "There are a number of trees near the house, which grow well. Some to a pretty good size. They are mostly *Plane* and *Ash*."—It is high time that our neighbours, the Scotch, should call trees by their right names; and as they are not overburdened by their number or variety, it would not be a task of difficulty. The trees called here *Plane*, are *Sycamores*, not the *Platanus* of the East or West, but the Greater Maple, *Acer major*, or the false or bastard *Sycamore*; a tree that came to us from Germany—very hardy both against severity of cold and tempestuous winds; and seen in the northern counties of England as well as in Scotland, by the sides of cottages. This misnomer has crept into the catalogues of the Scotch nurserymen, but is avoided always by the English. As we are on the subject of Scottish trees, it may be as well to mention that Sir Walter Scott's observation on the Scotch Fir, the *Pinus Sylvestris*, of late times being grown from Canadian seed, and not from the northern forests of our own island, and thus a species or variety of trees being introduced, which is far inferior to the old firs in picturesqueness and size, is very doubtful. The most respectable Scotch gardeners in England have positively denied it to us, and assured us their seeds came from Athol and elsewhere. Further, we have seen young plantations, not thirty years old, showing all the fine character, early displayed, of the old trees: but all firs are ruined in growth and beauty if planted too closely; and the inferiority of the modern trees arises, we believe, solely from that circumstance. As trees will transmit *habits* of growth, it may also be, that cones may be taken from trees in England which have been drawn up into slender and mean forms, and their descendants have partaken of the feebler parental constitution. Mr. Gilpin, in his late work on the Picturesque, has adopted or followed Sir Walter's opinion. See p. 191.

P. 224. "Sir George Mackenzie's works happened to lie in a window of the dining-room, &c. He allowed him power of mind, and that he understood well what he tells; but said there was too much declamation, and that the Latin was not correct," &c. On Sir G. Mackenzie, see Mackintosh's *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, p. 314; *Edinburgh Review*, No. LXXI. October, 1821, by Sir J. Mackintosh; *Censura Literaria*, vol. iv. 215; Cowley's Letter to Evelyn on Mackenzie's Praise of Solitude, Evelyn's *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 229; Irvine's *Lives of the Scotch Poets*, vol. i. p. 124; Scott's *Dryden*, vol. xiii. p. 111. "The memory of Sir George Mackenzie is not in high estimation as a lawyer, and his having been the agent of the Crown during the cruel persecution of the fanatical Cameronians, renders him still execrated among the common people of Scotland; but he was an accomplished scholar, of lively talents and ready elocution, and very well deserved the appellation of a noble wit of Scotland."—See also Dibdin's *Library Companion*, p. 270, and Mackay's *Characters*, p. 187. "Mackenzie



zeus Georgius de Humanæ Ratiocinitatis Imbecillate, 8vo, Jenæ, 1691. (A translation of the Essay on Reason.) This volume is scarce, and has a long commendatory address to the reader by the celebrated John George Grævius." His Memoirs of Scotland from the Restoration of 1560 to 1691, were printed in 1821, 4to.

P. 267. "Now I have quitted the theatre," cried Garrick, "I will sit down and review Shakspeare." "'Tis time you should," exclaimed Johnson, "for I much doubt if you ever examined one of his plays from the first scene to the last." Johnson's assertion, however strange it may sound, may have been literally true; for Davies and Victor, and the old writers on the stage, acquaint us that it was the custom of the actors and actresses, before Garrick's time, merely to learn their *own* parts without troubling themselves with the remainder; and Mrs. Pritchard, we remember, is mentioned as confessing that this was her practice. Mrs. Siddons and her brother certainly studied their art in a different manner: but still neither Garrick nor John Kemble had any extensive knowledge of the ancient drama; though they both formed most valuable collections of old plays, which they had time to read. We have been informed by the booksellers who deal in that department of literature particularly, that few of the *dramatis personæ* ever shew any curiosity concerning the old English drama, or make any purchases in that noble branch of our poetry. Does this arise, 1. from the defect of early education; 2. or from a want of strong attachment to their art; 3. or from their leisure being occupied, and their minds engaged in their necessary duties?

P. 306. "Though Hume suffered from *Beattie*, he was the better for other attacks. (He certainly could not include in that number those of Dr. Adams and Mr. Tytler)."—Boswell. To this Mr. Croker adds—"Mr. Boswell adds this parenthesis, probably because the gentlemen alluded to were friends of his; but if Dr. Johnson did not mean to include *them*, *whom* did he mean?" Why Hurd and Campbell, to be sure. See Hume's own statements on the subject as regard both.

P. 91. "Shall I recommend to you a play of Æschylus, published and translated by poor old Morell, who is a good scholar and acquaintance of mine. It will be but half-a-guinea." This book appeared in 4to, 1773, dedicated to Dr. Askew, and with a kind of second dedication to the learned Dr. John Foster, master of Eton, at whose suggestion Morell edited the play. The English translation is dedicated to Garrick.

TO DAVID GARRICK, Esq.  
indisputably  
The *first* actor in this  
(perhaps any) age,  
The Translation  
of this the *first* play extant,  
is inscribed,  
by his most obedient  
humble servant,

J. MOULÉ.

Turnham Green,  
1st May, 1773.

Of the play, Mr. W. S. Lander justly says—"The Prometheus is the grandest poetical conception that ever entered into the heart of man."—*Imaginary Conversations*, vol. iii. p. 205.

P. 105. "As we sat over tea, *Home's Douglas* was mentioned," &c. We will throw together some miscellaneous anecdotes on this subject. For an account of the reception of Home's tragedies, see Davies's Life of Gar-

rick, and Murphy's Life of Garrick, vol. i. p. 315, 348. vol. ii. p. 98. . . .  
Voltaire published a play called *L'Ecossoise*, which was never acted. He  
published it as if it was a translation of a piece written by John Home, the  
author of Douglas. See Murphy's Garrick, vol. ii. p. 44. The author of  
the tragedy of Douglas, in his first sketch of it, had the words—

Here stands the *ash*, the monarch of the wood,\*

and it was by the advice of a friend that it was changed to *oak*, as it was  
afterwards published. See British Critic, Feb. 1818. p. 155. See Lord  
Chatham's Criticism on Agis, in Gent. Mag. March 1826. See specimen  
of a poem called "the Fate of Cæsar," by Home, in Campbell's History of  
Scottish Poetry, 4to. p. 233. On Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, 1757, the  
Presbytery of Glasgow came to the following resolution. "They having  
seen a paper entitled 'An Admonition and Exhortation of the Reverend  
Presbytery of Edinburgh,' which, among other evils prevailing, observes  
the following *melancholy* but *notorious* facts:—that one who is a minister  
of the Church of Scotland did himself write and compose a stage play  
intituled, 'The Tragedy of Douglas,' and got it to be acted at the theatre  
at Edinburgh; and that he, with several other ministers of the Church,  
were present, and some of them oftener than once, at the acting of the  
said play, before a numerous audience:—the Presbytery, being deeply  
*affected* with this new and strange appearance, do publish these sentiments,"  
&c. See D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, vol. i. p. 408. So Camp-  
bell, in his History of Scottish Poetry, asserts, "the author of Douglas  
was persecuted, and obliged to abandon his profession," &c. p. 235. Home,  
as is well known, succeeded Robert Blair, the author of the Grave, in the  
living of Athelstaneford. . . . The Ballad of Gil Morrice is supposed to have  
furnished the plot of the Tragedy of Douglas. See Percy's Reliques,  
vol. iii. p. 98, and Motherby's Ancient Minstrelsy, p. 275, 4to. Tate  
Wilkinson, in his Memoirs, says, "Douglas was first presented in February,  
1757, and was well but not greatly received or followed. Mr. Barry's  
performance was good, but his figure too much for that of the stripling,  
and he looked worse for having decorated the shepherd in *rich puckered  
white-satin breeches*. Mrs. Wollington could not reach in Lady Randolph,  
as Mrs. Crawford had done. The play pleased, but no more. Mr. Sparks  
was approved in Old Norval." (Vol. iv. p. 240). See in Home, Wilkes's  
Letters to Almon, vol. i. p. 76; and a review of Home's Works, Quarterly  
Rev. No. LXXI. June 1827, p. 167. See a review of Home's Douglas by  
Goldsmith in the Monthly Review, 1757. Goldsmith's Life of Prior, vol. iv.  
pp. 37, 38, and Walter Scott's Works, vol. xix. p. 345, edit 1835.  
With regard to "Douglas," it may not be generally known that the first  
rehearsal of this tragedy took place in the lodgings of the Canonate  
occupied by Mrs. Sarah Ward, one of Digges's company, and that it was  
rehearsed by and in presence of the most distinguished literary characters

\* "Like some fair pine, the monarch of the wood."

S. Wesley's Translation of the Old Test. vol. i. p. 231.

In Lady Randolph's speech, in Act fifth, she says,

"but I shall be

That only whilst I please—for such a son

And such a husband *make a woman bold*,"

It originally stood

"And such a husband *drive me to my fate*."

See Steevens's Shakspeare, vol. i. p. 39.



Scotland ever could boast of. The following was the cast of the piece on that occasion.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Lord Randolph.....Dr. Robertson, Principal, Edinburgh.  
 Glenalvon.....David Hume, Historian.  
 Old Norval.....Dr. Carlyle, Minister of Musselburgh.  
 Douglas.....John Home, the Author.  
 Lady Randolph.....Dr. Adam Ferguson, Professor!  
 Anna (the Maid).....Dr. Blair, Minister of the High Church!

The audience that day, besides Mr. Digges and Mrs. Sarah Ward, were the Right Hon. Patrick Lord Elibank, Lord Milton, Lord Kames, Lord Monbodo (the two last were then only lawyers), the Rev. John Steel and William Home, ministers. The company, all but Mrs. Ward, dined afterwards at the Griskin Club, in the Abbey. The above is a signal proof of the strong passion for the drama which then obtained among the literati of the capital. The rehearsal must have been conducted with very great secrecy: for what would the Kirk, which took such deep offence at the composition of the piece by one of its *ministers*, have said to the fact, of no less than four of these being engaged in rehearsing it, and two others attending the exhibition. Dr Blair, Minister of the High Church, Edinburgh, personating Anna the Maid, would form a strange frontispiece to his Sermons. Concerning Home, we have nothing more to add but that Sir J. Majoribanks, in a Committee of the House of Commons on some imposed duties on Scotch Malt, said, "he remembered the time when claret was 15*l.* a hogshead, and Scotchmen would indulge in that beverage; but since the price had increased to 45*l.* 90*l.* and 110*l.* scarcely a drop of claret was drank in Scotland. He recollected some lines of Mr. Home, author of Douglas, alluding to the good old times.

'Hardy and bold the Caledonian stood,  
 Old was his claret and his mutton good.  
 'Let him drink Port,' the English Statesman cried:  
 He drank the poison, and his spirit died.'

There was considerable resemblance between the portrait of Home and the real features (not the portraits) of the late Reginald Heber.

GIFFORD'S TOUR IN GREECE, AND THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
 (NO. CXVII. p. 223.)

MR. URBAN,

I PERCEIVE that Mr. Gifford, in his late Tour in Greece, has raised a difficulty concerning a geographical question in Homer's *Odyssey*, vii. 319, "as to the identity of Corfu with the island of Alcinoüs," which the Quarterly Reviewer says, "is quite new to us, and which we confess ourselves unable to solve." Now, Sir, this journal is supposed to be the leading journal on classical subjects in the country; yet in this article it has confessed its

inability to solve the question Mr. Gifford has raised. I will give the author's own words:—

"There is no doubt that *Corfu* and *Coreyra* is the same, and all authors whom I am acquainted with concur in identifying the Scheria of the *Odyssey* with *Coreyra*; but there are two passages in the Homeric narrative which seem rather inconsistent with it. When Alcinoüs offers to send Ulysses (who has not yet discovered himself as the King of Ithaca) home in one of his galleys, he promises him that, *however distant his country may*

be, his mariners can accomplish the voyage with ease.

—οἱ δ' ὁλόωσι γαλήνην. κ.τ.λ.

Od. vii. 319.

I shall give Cowper's translation as more literal than Pope's:—

—They with their oars  
Shall brush the placid flood, till they arrive  
At home, or whatsoever place thou wouldst,  
Though far more distant than Eubœa lies.  
Remotest isle from us, by the reports  
Of ours who saw it, when they thither bore  
Golden-hair'd Rhadamanthus on the deep,  
To visit earth-born Tityus—to that isle  
They went;—they reach'd it, and they brought  
him thence

Back to Phœacia, in one day with ease.

"Now Eubœa is on the opposite side of the whole Grecian peninsula, and to reach it from Corfu, the Morea must be circumnavigated, a distance certainly of not less than 500 miles, and nearly as long as the whole voyage in which Ulysses had consumed ten years. It is therefore impossible that the rowers of Corfu should have gone to Eubœa, and returned in one day or twenty days. The second passage is one, which, but for the difficulty suggested by the first, would have little importance; but when both are taken together, this seems to corroborate the former. When Minerva leaves Ulysses, after having conducted him to the capital of Scheria, her course is thus described.—Od. vii. 78.

So Pallas spoke—goddess cerulean eyed,  
And on the untillable and barren deep,  
Departing, Scheria left—land of delight—  
Whence reaching Marathon and Athens, next  
She passed—

"Now, to go from Corfu to Marathon, she would have had to pass, not the deep, but a very narrow strait, to the main land, and thence the whole longitude of the Grecian continent; in fact, the very longest land journey that could in a straight line be made in Greece, and in this course Athens would be somewhat nearer than Marathon. Whereas, supposing Scheria to be at the same side of the peninsula with Eubœa, and anywhere within a day, or two or three days' march, the goddess would have taken her flight over the deep, and landing at Marathon, might thence naturally have passed to Athens."—Pp. 61—64.

"This difficulty (says the Reviewer) Mr. Gifford does not pretend to solve (p. 224); and, diffident of his own judgment, submitted his doubts to an accomplished scholar,\* well acquainted with both Homer

and the localities. The reply was, that the objection was new to him, and afforded additional proof how inadequate had been the attention hitherto paid to the topography of the Odyssey, and he could only solve the question by supposing another Eubœa. (p. 65.) We agree with Mr. Gifford in thinking that there is no warrant for supposing another Eubœa; indeed, there is abundant evidence against any such explanation. We suppose, therefore, that the passage must be one of the *nods* of the old bard to which Horace alludes; though the great accuracy of every other descriptive passage relating to Coreyra renders this solution almost as improbable as the other. But is it not strange that it should have been left to a young Oxonian travelling for his health, in the year 1836, to hit this blot in a work which has occupied the critics of all ages and nations ever since Criticism was born?"

Now to this I answer, first, that to find difficulties and to make them are two different things; and in this case the difficulty does not lie with Homer, but with the "young Oxonian," "the accomplished scholar," and the perplexed reviewer. Homer does not *nod*, nor did Horace allude to geographical mistakes when he used that expression; but are the critics and reviewers wide awake? Depend upon it, Mr. Urban, such a mistake, as these gentlemen represent as existing in the Homeric text, would not have escaped the Greek scholiasts, or the later commentators. The promise made by Alcinoüs to Ulysses is this—"However distant your country may be from mine, my vessels shall take you there; for they went to Eubœa and back in one day with ease, and Eubœa is the most distant isle we know of." Now, in the first place, if you even attempt to escape this supposed difficulty, in the distance of Eubœa, you would fall into one on the contrary side; for then you must select some island on the same side of Greece as Coreyra; for the same difficulty, that of distance, would attach itself to any of the Ægean islands, to reach which requires the circumnavigation of the Morea; and the islands that lie on the western side of

view (p. 272) has given us the following as an hexameter line:—

"Estantur cursu, et cœci erramus in undis."

\* Who this accomplished scholar is, we do not know; we hope it is not the person who, in the same number of the Re-



Greece, are all too near to Corcyra to allow them to be called *remote* isles, or to suppose that the navigation of Alcinoüs's ships did not extend beyond them. Therefore, we must still presume the *Eubœa* mentioned by the poet to be the island always known under that name—the modern Negropont. And we will further presume with the reviewer, that it lies at the distance of 500 miles from Corcyra. Now the question is, then, *could a vessel perform a voyage to it and return in the same day?* Not at all, certainly under ordinary circumstances and with ordinary means. But, in the first place, to smooth this difficulty, Alcinoüs adds,

Thou also shalt be taught what ships I boast,  
Unmatch'd in swiftness, and how far my crews  
Excell, upturning with their oars the brine.

We, then, find that no ships were equal to those of Alcinoüs in speed: but still the distance is too great, granting any superiority that is not unreasonable, and the critics may say, the fiction is improbable—*incredulus odi*. But what if this superiority was not what we should call a common or natural one, within certain limits of probability, but one *supra naturam*, one that did not arise from the superior make of the vessel, or strength and skill of the rowers, but *altogether from supernatural power*; in such a case, as there are no limits to the imaginative faculty, the ships of the king might have gone not to *Eubœa*, but to *England*, or the "*Ultima Thule*," or circumnavigate the globe, and return in one day, and the whole difficulty would at once be removed. To this observation, however, I must annex a proposition to which consent is required, viz. That if you understand one part of this tale *literally*, you are to take the other parts according to the same method of interpretation. If you understand Alcinoüs not as vaguely boasting, but as declaring a fact, that his vessels did perform a voyage of such a distance in such a time, then you are also to believe the poet when he tells you the rate at which they performed it. You have no right to take one passage literally and the other metaphorically; one as a precise fact, and the other as a figure of speech. On this, then, the fair ground of interpretation, viz. that the whole narrative shall be taken *plainly and literally*, we shall find that

instead of the poet, as the reviewer supposes, being found *nodding*, he was wide awake, sufficiently to make his whole narration consistent with itself; that he was neither ignorant nor forgetful; that he recollected the promise made by Alcinoüs, and evinced its truth by the *preternatural* speed which he gave to the ships; *a speed not given by the rowers*, and therefore not limited within the boundaries of natural and ordinary power.

And now the chief  
Himself embarking, silent laid him down;  
Then every rower to his bench repair'd,  
They drew the loosen'd cable from its hold  
In the drill'd rock, and resupine at once,  
With lusty strokes upturn'd the flashing wave!  
His eyelids soon a death-like sleep depress'd,  
Deep, durable, and not to be dispers'd.  
She, as four harness'd stallions o'er the plain,  
Striking together at the scourge's stroke,  
Toss high their manes and rapid scour along;  
So mounted she the waves, while dark the flood,  
On the resounding deep roll'd after her.  
She steady ran and safe,—the falcon's flight  
Outstripping, swiftest of the fowls of heaven,  
With such rapidity she cut the waves.

Now this comparison of the falcon's flight is not given as a figure of speech—the ship went on the waves like the falcon, &c.—but is mentioned as a fact in a narrative, as the absolute measure of the rate at which it was propelled; and the poet has taken pains to make the time credible to us in which this voyage was performed, by saying *it outstripped the falcon's flight, though the falcon is the swiftest of birds*. Now certainly 900 or 1000 miles (the presumed distance there and back) is a long flight for any bird; but not at all impossible. The ornithologists tell us that the rate of the swallow's flight is about 60 or 70 miles an hour; and that the wild swan, when assisted by a strong gale, will fly 100 miles within the hour. Here, then, is a measure given, by which we see, that in the length of a summer's day, a vessel going at a rate equal to the flight of a bird of powerful wing, could have performed the voyage from Corcyra to Eubœa and returned. So far then, if not *true*, at least the narrative is *consistent*. But then, it may be said, you have still not removed the real difficulty, the possibility of any vessel possessing such an unheard-of speed: you have merely shown that the parts of the story are consistent, but you have left the story itself as one declaring what we know is impossible to be performed, and therefore is unworthy

of Homer. The final answer, then, to all objection is — that the “young Oxonian,” the “accomplished scholar,” and the “learned reviewer” have fallen into their grave and elaborate blunder, simply by not attending to what Homer himself tells them — that *the whole was preternatural*. The extraordinary speed of the vessel, and the deep sleep of Ulysses, while the charm was operating, are all wrought within the frame-work of a supernatural fiction. The ships of Alcinoüs were not ordinary vessels, as those fabricated by human hands; but were formed, as one should say, by magic art, and gifted with that unconfined power

which enchantment can bestow at pleasure.

— Tell the mark

At which my ships *intelligent* shall aim,  
That they may bear thee thither, for our ships  
No pilots need, nor helm, as ships are wont.  
*But know themselves our purpose.*—Od. viii. 680.

And now, Mr. Urban, I think you will own that before such ships as these, *gifted with human intelligence*, all difficulties of distance would vanish; the text becomes clear, and the old poet, instead of nodding, is found wide awake; his narrative consistent and true to itself, and his fiction highly elegant and imaginative. J. M.

B—ll, Sept. 2.

#### SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF EYNESFORD CHURCH, KENT.

(With a Plate.)

THE village of Eynesford is locally situated in the hundred of Axton and lathe of Sutton at Hone, at the distance of a mile eastward of the high road to Maidstone. It is marked by the pleasing and picturesque character which distinguishes so many of the Kentish villages. The church, of which a view is given in our engraving, shews a good specimen of the village churches of the county.

The antiquity and importance of the parish appear from the fact that, at the time of the Domesday survey, it contained two churches, and by the ford, which preceded the existence of the present ancient bridge.

The church consists of a nave, with a north aisle or chapel, a chancel and southern transept, with a tower at the west end, fronted by a porch and surmounted by a spire. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and doubtlessly succeeded one of those which are mentioned in the Domesday Survey; for no part of the present structure can lay claim to an antiquity so high as the Norman Conquest.

The tower is the oldest portion: it is situated at the west end, and partly within the nave, and it rises but little above the roof. The materials, in common with most of the Kentish churches, is rubble, intermixed with flint. In the front is a porch composed chiefly of the same materials, with a pointed arch of entrance, and it is ornamented with several grotesque

heads, placed rather irregularly; and on the west front of the tower is also one of large size, projecting from the wall, at a short distance below the upper windows: this porch shelters the western entrance, which is a circular arch of large dimensions, well proportioned and richly ornamented. As originally constructed, it shewed a lintelled opening, flanked by two columns, each occupying a break worked in the jambs. That shaft of the column on the north side is enriched with a zig-zag moulding running in a perpendicular direction. The southern column is encompassed by a succession of mouldings in a spiral direction, each consisting of a bold torus between two angular projecting members, giving to the shaft the appearance of a cable. The bases are circular, with the dropping leaf usually seen in the works of the twelfth century, and are raised on a double plinth. The capitals, which are square, have in each face two of the tooth-like ornaments common to works of the same period, and which serve to unite the two forms. The imposts are each moulded: the northern with a hatched moulding, surmounting a sort of echinus; the southern, a lozenge moulding surmounting a billet. The arch is composed of two zig-zag mouldings, separated by hollows and rounds, the whole of a very bold character. The tympanum is divided into a number of minute squares, each of which is



crossed diagonally by a small moulding, with a ball in each angle. This portion has been defaced by a square tablet having been cut in the middle to receive an inscription from sacred writ, for which the entrances to the churches of Kent are distinguished. The doorway has sustained a more important alteration at an earlier period. The architect who added, or rather rebuilt, the body appears to have been willing to preserve the doorway; but either feeling that it was too lofty for his notion of a church door, or that a pointed arch would be more in harmony with his structure, has introduced one of that form within the void of the ancient doorway. The only apertures in the tower, excepting the doorway, are four lancet lights, one in each face, situated near the summit, above which rises a slender spire, which spreads at its base into a sort of roof or covering for the structure by which it is sustained.

The body of the church is a specimen of the pointed style as it prevailed in the reign of Edward the First, although the external features have in many respects been materially altered at a much later period. The aisle, or chapel, externally shews two roofs with each its separate gable, as if originally it had constituted two distinct chapels. The chancel retains its pristine form and appearance with little alteration: it is semicircular in plan, and probably derives this form from the circumstance of its having been built on the foundations of the Norman church which preceded it; it contains three lofty lancet windows. On the south side of the church are two windows, which have tracery of the reign of Edward the Third inserted in the old lancets, and a transept or chapel in the same style as the chancel; the windows of the latter are walled up: they are simple lancet lights, and there are three in the flanks and the same number in the southern front, and above the latter is a window of a circular form.

The chancel is the most striking portion of the interior, the form and decorations conducing to produce a very pleasing appearance. The windows at the east end are considerably splayed, and have small columns attached to the piers, the heads being encircled

within three arches, the mouldings of which being united, form the whole into a triplicated lancet window of very graceful form.

The side windows have large arches formed above them, the mouldings of which, projecting considerably from the face of the wall, gives a finished and ornamental effect to the elevation. A piscina remains in this portion of a graceful form; it consists of a trefoil arch sustained on columns within another of a pointed form. It has a double drain, one of which probably was designed for the holy water, the other to receive the brush for sprinkling when it was not in use. Just above is a bracket for a lamp or an image; another is affixed to one of the piers of the chancel arch.

The transept on the south side exhibits a deplorable state of neglect. It was originally erected by the Sibels of Littlemete, an ancient family in this parish, whose estates passed by marriage in the reign of Elizabeth to the Bosviles.

Mr. Thorpe says,\* the grave-stones of the original possessors remain under the dirt and rubbish which now cover the pavement. At present the darkness occasioned by stopping the windows, as well as an accumulation on the floor, prevent any portion of them from being seen. The roof of this chapel, of timber, is worth inspection; the trusses are arched, and placed close together, so as to present the appearance of a waggon-headed roof of an acutely pointed form.

The font is octagon, sustained on a shaft of the same shape; though not so ancient as the church, it is bold and simple in its form and ornaments; the faces of the octagon are concaved, and are charged with devices consisting of shields alternating with roses; three of the shields (the fourth being concealed) have the following bearings:—the cross and nimbus; a cross tau; and a pall; the latter indicative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the patron of the rectory, which is one of his peculiars.

There are no ancient, or, indeed, any other monuments in the church worthy of notice. In the northern chapel was formerly an epitaph, which,

\* *Customale Rolfeuse*, p. 107.

Weever says, was "engraven in a wondrous antique character— *Ici gis la femme de la Roberg de Eekisford.*" This latter word Mr. Thorpe, with great propriety, suggests should be read Eynesford. This inscription is not to be seen at present. The interior is ceiled throughout, which does not improve the appearance of the structure.

The earliest rector of Eynesford on record is one Laurence, in the reign of Henry the Second, whose name has been preserved in this way. Among the various complaints on the part of the King against Archbishop Becket, recited in the Chronicle of Ralph de Diceto, is that, without informing the King, the Archbishop had excommunicated William the lord of Eynesford, in consequence of the latter having expelled one Laurence from the church.\* It is obvious that this contest arose in a disputed title to the advowson. The Archbishops were chief lords of Eynesford, as appears from Domesday, and the family which took the local name held from them by knight's service. The advowson, however, appears to have been allowed to the latter, when one of them, an early William, presented it to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, on his becoming a member of their fraternity,—probably on his death-bed, as was then customary with those who in their health and strength had been the fiercest and most chivalrous knights. This donation was subsequently confirmed by William his grandson;† who was probably the same who had the dispute with Archbishop Becket, and who would grant his charter when the question was terminated in favour of the church. Archbishop Richard, Becket's successor (from 1171 to 1184), appropriated the rectory of Eynesford to the almonry of the monastery; but by a subsequent ordination of Archbishop Langton, in 1225, the rectory became a sinecure (which it has continued to the present time); the Almoner was

contented with the chapelry of Farningham; and a Vicarage was endowed for the service of this church. The net value of the Vicarage of Eynesford, in 1831, was 410*l.*; that of the sinecure Rectory 150*l.*

The church is not the only remarkable object in the village: it contains the shell of the keep of an ancient castle, the four walls being tolerably entire; they are built of flint and rubble, and enough remains to show that the arches were circular; in other respects, the edifice is reduced to bare walls: but was recently accurately surveyed by Mr. Cresy the architect, who exhibited several drawings and models of the remains to the Society of Antiquarians. (See *Gent. Mag.* for May 1835, p. 527.) The moat may easily be traced. The situation of this ruin is closer to the bank of the river than the street of the village, which may be passed and repassed without the least indication of the existence of a castle.

The ancient ford, as before remarked, appears at an early period to have been superseded by a bridge: the present structure is ancient in part, although it has, in a great measure, been rebuilt with brick. On the central pier remains an ancient corbel, which probably sustained a cross or an image; it represents a grotesque head and shoulders, the hands raised and applied to the head as if sustaining some heavy load.

A very picturesque view of the village is obtained from the hills on the west side, over which passes the road to the Crays, by Crocking hill, looking down from an elevation, at about half a mile distant, the village with its castle and church possesses a very pleasing character, and may give rise to many interesting reflections. If the spectator has imbibed his notions of ancient life from many of our modern writers, he will be induced to regard the feudal state as one of excessive tyranny on the one hand, and of abject and grinding slavery on the other. Here it will instantly occur to his mind that the relics of these times present a very different aspect. In Eynesford and in a number of villages on the eastern bank of the Darent, he will see a castle and a village closely associated. How, he would ask, would this

\* "*Willelmus Einesfordiæ dominus Laurentium expulit ab ecclesia, quem excommunicavit Archiepiscopus, Rege non certiorato.*" *R. de Diceto, in Twysden's Decem Scriptores*, col. 711.

† Hasted, from *Regist. Christ Church, Cant. cart.* 1372.



arise, if the feudal state of England was what it has been represented to be? Surely, if the castle contained an irresponsible and arbitrary tyrant, it would rather stand in dreary loneliness on a barren waste, instead of its walls being surrounded by a closely populated village, and the house of worship raising its spire under its very shadow. But if, on the contrary, he views the feudal system as one of protection to the vassal, as an union in which each party was concerned in supporting the other, he will soon learn why the cottage, instead of being buried in deep woods or hid in gloomy ravines, seeks the shelter of the walls of the castle; he will see that the most powerful of all human motives, self-interest, equally bound the lord to the vassal and the vassal to his master; he will no longer find in ancient society no other class than the tyrant and the slave, but will discover the advantages which the poor man derived, in an unsettled state of society, from the protection of a powerful lord, to whom he was bound to render in return certain services of no very grievous nature, on the one hand, and on the other the assistance which the lord received from a numerous body of vassals attached to his interest, and feeling a pride and an honour in rendering him any service, even to life and limb, when he might require it.

The church at the same time offered a powerful and effectual check to despotic rule; in the parish priest the poor man could look for protection: for history plainly enough shows that in the early ages the stole possessed more power than the surcoat; the lance was a bullrush when opposed to the crosier. The value of the relics of ancient times is evident; the study of them will lead to the clearest views on every question of our ancient history.

In the present instance we see the church and village closely surrounding the castle walls, when thousands of acres were open to the choice of the inhabitants: and as this is not a solitary instance, but one of a numerous class, we cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that the feudal system was productive of the most beneficial results, and was a state the most suitable to the times in which it was

formed, and in which it flourished, that could be devised or invented.

The village at present contains but one church, although, as before observed, there were two at the time of the Domesday survey. The second church may have perished altogether, though there is some foundation for the supposition that it may have been Maplecomb or Farningham. The former place appears to have originally formed part of this parish;\* and the church of the latter village was anciently accounted as a chapel of ease to Eynesford.†

After viewing this village, if the visitor proceed to Farningham, he will scarcely help being attracted by the following inscription on a stone in the burying-ground of the Dissenters' meeting-house:

"Edward Hodges,  
the humble instrument  
of introducing the Gospel into this village,  
who fell asleep in Jesus 10 Jan. 1814,  
in the 57 year of his age."

When he learns from the evidence afforded by the architecture of the church that at least seven centuries have passed since its erection, and that the ancient record of Domesday carries it back perhaps a century further—when he reflects on this, he will learn how much value it is necessary to attach to this piece of sectarian presumption. E. I. C.

#### ROMAN NUMERALS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great utility of our common Arabic figures, the Roman Numerals still continue generally in use among the literati, sculptors, and printers of the present day. How they originated has often perplexed the ingenuity of the learned. According to my opinion, their origin and rationale have never been as yet satisfactorily explained. That they were the rude invention of a semi-barbarous people, and that people the early Romans, is generally admitted; because inscriptions have been found, in these numeral characters, with dates anterior to the first Punic war. The Hebrews, the Greeks, and other ancient nations, adopted the common letters of the alpha-

\* Thorpe, *Customale* Ross. 108.

† Hasted, vol. i. 309.

bet, as signs of number,—the letter A being No. 1, B No. 2, and so on; but the Romans, who were never celebrated as skilful arithmeticians or mathematicians, confined themselves to the seven letters which we call numerals, viz. I, V, X, L, C, D, M. Why they adopted the letter C as the initial of centum for 100, or M as the initial of mille for 1000, is readily understood; but why V should stand for five, X for 10, or L for 50,—these letters not being the initials of any corresponding words,—is more difficult to account for. I think there is only one way of explaining the matter; and it shews, at the same time, the rude simplicity of the primitive Romans. In the first place, the unit appears to be naturally represented, like the Arabic figure of 1, by a single perpendicular line, according to the simple notation of an unlettered individual. Thus the Chinese, who are undoubtedly the most ancient people in the East, have for ages represented the number 1 by a simple perpendicular line, the number 2 and 3 by similar lines, and the decimal number 10 by the unit line crossed thus  $\perp$ . The unlettered Canadian Indians of South America also express the number 1 in the same manner; and the number 10 by a circle perforated by the unit thus  $\odot$ ; as may be seen on reference to an Indian Gazette, taken many years ago, by a French officer, from the American original.

Having shown the common and simple origin of the unit system, and that the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. were denoted by simple lines, thus ||||, we may presume that some means would soon be devised to shorten the repetition of these digits. Hence, among the early Romans, the character representing *five* appears to have been produced by a diagonal or fifth line drawn across the four units, thus  $\text{V}$  which evidently resembles the letter V. Untutored savages thus count the number *four* by their four fingers, and then cross them with their thumb to denote the number *five*. The union of the two characters denoting V will produce the letter X, which answers to twice five or *ten*. The savage also counts the same number by the union of his two hands.

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As it would have been inconvenient to write eight or nine X's for 80 or 90, the sign for 50 appears to have been produced by cutting off the upper half of the letter C, the initial of centum, which, before the use of uncial or curved letters, had a square form thus  $\text{C}$  L. In the same manner, for producing the number 500, the first half of the uncial letter D, the initial of *mille*, was cut off; thus producing a character similar to the letter D; and a line drawn over any one of the numerals increased it to as many thousands; thus  $\overline{\text{D}}$  stood for 500,000,  $\overline{\text{L}}$  for 50,000, and so on. P. A. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dorchester, Aug.*

WITH your kind permission I would offer a few words on the subject of the letter of your correspondent T. T., the Peopling and Languages of Britain and Ireland; and, though I must make some objections to that gentleman's opinion, yet, as I infer from my name, though I cannot shew by my pedigree, that I am of Saxon blood, I trust he will believe that I write not for controversial victory, but for what I think the truth. I feel, then, that there are many and weighty arguments against his opinions that the ancient Caledonians were of German stock, and that, "except the western parts, the *entire of Britain* was inhabited by a Gothic or German race;" and think rather that all but the southern border, if not that also, was, at the time of Caesar's invasion, occupied by a Celtic people. The Gothic and Celtic races, as I believe all authors allow, were widely separate in religion and customs; and your correspondent states himself that their languages were totally different.

Cæsar, after describing the manners of the Gauls, adds, that the Germans were not at all like them, as they neither had Druids, nor used sacrifices ("neque Druides habent," "neque sacrificiis student"), nor followed agriculture ("agriculturæ non student"), and it was the greatest honour to cities to have round them very great solitudes from devastated borders; and Tacitus, "De morib. Germ.," says, the grave of the German was a turf ("Sepulchrum cæpes erigit"), and they scorned the lofty and costly ho-



nour of monuments ("monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem") as displeasing to the dead; and adds of this and other things which he has stated, "Hæc in commune, de omnium Germanorum origine ac moribus accepimus." Hence, as far as we find Britain to have been originally inhabited by a people having Druids, using sacrifices, and barrow burial, and speaking a Celtic language, and in short differing from the Germans of Cæsar, Tacitus, and other authors, so far must we infer that it was occupied by a Celtic and not a German population.

Now I for one am fully convinced, notwithstanding the opinion of Sir William Betham, that the Welsh and Gaelic are dialects of the same language; and from what is, in this case, even better than ocular demonstration, the hearing of the ear. I know the pronunciation of Welsh, and being one evening last winter with an intelligent native of Inverness, who spoke no language but Gaelic till he was more than twelve years old, I gave him the Welsh names of the most common natural objects and actions; and, on hearing the Gaelic ones, as uttered by him, I found they were chiefly almost identical sounds. This, however, would not be so readily detected by the eye from a Welsh and Gaelic dictionary, since, from the different modes of spelling adopted in the two tongues, the identity of such words as the Welsh *llaw*, and the Gaelic *lamh*, for example, could not be well conceived without hearing both rightly pronounced. The Irish and Gaelic languages are so much alike, that I understand a Highlander is intelligible to an Irishman, as a Welshman is to a Breton; and it is scarcely necessary to observe, that the Manx language, in which I have a Testament before me, is a dialect of the Gaelic, as the Cornish was of the Welsh: whence we cannot but infer that the Irish, the Gael, the Welsh, with the inhabitants of Armorica, and the Isle of Man, are all from the same stock—Celtic or Gaelic.

Cæsar says, in his Commentaries (De bello Gall. lib. v.) that in all Gaul (in omni Galliâ) there were two higher orders, the Druids and Equites; and if Druidism was universal in Gaul, are we to think it was not in Britain, when

he goes on to say, "Disciplina (that of the Druids) in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur: et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo (that is to England, and not to a particular corner of it where only a Celtic race was found), discendi causâ, proficiscuntur?" And do we not find in different parts of Britain, from Land's End to Berwick, and from the Tweed to the Orkneys, Druid temples, or circles of stones, cromlechs, logan stones, barrows, the "monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem" unknown to the Germans, and other such things connected with the rites and burial of the Celts? And does not the Saxon Chronicle say, time after time, not only that the Saxons fought "with Bryttas" (with the Britons), but fought with the Welsh ("gefuton with Wealas"); meaning, as is clear from the times and places of the battles, the inhabitants of England; and the word *Wealas* shewing, as your correspondent understands the formation of the word, that they understood them to be Galli or Celts? And have we not, through the length and breadth of the land, rivers and places, the names of which either are, or are resolvable into, significant words in the Celtic dialects, while in the Teutonic tongues they mean nothing? Does not every body know that *Dun* means a hill fort? And can one look over a map of ancient Gaul without observing how many *Dunums* are scattered over it? Or do we not know how many *Dunums* there were in England in the Roman occupation of the land? Or can we look at a map of Scotland or Ireland without finding these hill forts again in Dunbar, Dunbarton, Dunboyne, Duncannon, Dundalk, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Dunmore, Dumfries? Or can I question that *Avon*, the name of more than one English river, is a Celtic word, after hearing, as I went over the bridge of Crickhowell, a woman call her child *O'r Afon* (pron. *O'r Avon*), away from the river? Or that Celts, if they bestowed the name of *Aberystwith*, or *Abergwilly*, in Wales, did not also put on the names of *Aber-nethy* or *Aberdeen*, in Scotland? If *Pen* means a head or hill, and I find three or four hills in Somersetshire with that name, what am I to think but that it was given by Celts? And

if the *Loughs* of Ireland are Celtic, why are not the *Lochs* of Scotland? I am now writing south of Wansdike, in a part of England which, as is commonly believed, was in early times occupied by a tribe of Belgæ, whom your correspondent says were a German race. This tribe were the Durotriges (British *Dwr*, the water; *trigo*, to dwell). Their capital, the *Dunium*, or Dounion, of Ptolemy, or *y Dun*, the Celtic hill fort, is about two miles off. I have their barrows, the "monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem" around me. And I am in *Dorchester*—*Dwr castra*—the castra or camp by the water. Some of those Belgæ were called *morini* or *maritimi*, from *môr*, the sea, and came over to *Dover*, *Dwfr* (*Doover*), the water or sea town; and might have gone westward, calling the river *Tone*, "*y Tön*," that is, the wave or water; and *Exeter*, "*Caer wysag*," *wyag* or *weis*, the name of the Usk and several other rivers, meaning only *water*. Indeed, evidence of the Celtic occupation of Britain might be brought from names of rivers and places in such quantity as would fill a book; for those names could not have been bestowed by the Saxon race, nor could Celts have given them but in occupation of the land.

It is not to be questioned but that when Tacitus states a thing as matter of fact, it is so; but he only guesses that the Caledonians were of German origin, from their large limbs and yellow hair; as I may believe, from the robust limbs and light complexion of the modern Highlanders, that they are Germans. And he himself, as my intelligent neighbour the author of the *History of Dorchester* observes, lays but little stress on these resemblances, as he shews by adding, "*seu durante originis vi, seu procurrentibus in diversa terris, positio cœli corporibus habitum dedit*," whether from the lasting influence of their origin, or whether as the land runs out in different directions, their geographical position gives a different habit to their bodies. I cannot help thinking T. T.'s reasoning on the silence of Tacitus as to the languages of the Caledonians and Silures very unequal. Of the likeness between the languages of the Silures and Spaniards he says, "we have no reason to suppose that Tacitus

had any information on this point. Many Romans who had been in both Spain and Britain might observe a similarity of aspect in the Spaniards and Silures; very few (if any) would be able to compare their language." And yet he says, in the other case, "Tacitus was not one who would overlook the circumstance of language. We may, therefore, be assured that there was nothing in the language of the Caledonians capable of militating against his conclusions." To which I give an answer derived from his own reasoning, "we have no reason to suppose that Tacitus had any information on this point. Many Romans who had been in both Germany and Britain might observe a similarity of aspect in the Germans and Caledonians; very few (if any) would be able to compare their language."

It is possible that the colony who arrived in Scotland from Ireland in the third or fourth century, only returned to their own countrymen, or Celts; as there was once a like emigration of Britons to Armorica or Bretagne, in France, inhabited, as I believe is commonly allowed, by Celts, before, if not at the time.\* If, however, the honour of being aborigines could be taken from the Highlanders, we must yield them a no less one, that of having driven out the Goths and taken their land.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN,

THE tesserae of wood attached to the coffins of Græco-Egyptian mummies are considered by M. Champollion analogous to certain stamps of clay called sepulchral cones, whose use hitherto has been undetermined, and are to be attributed to that mixture of Greek and Egyptian rites which seems to pervade the embalming of mummies of the Egyptian Greeks: they are plates of wood, whose sur-

\* Des Carrieres says, in his *Short History of France*, "L'Armorique, autrement la Bretagne, se donna à Clovis en 497. Le nom de Bretagne lui est venu des Bretons, peuple Celte d'origine, dont plusieurs quittèrent l'île d'Albion lors de l'invasion des Saxons, vers l'an 458, et se réfugièrent dans l'Armorique, d'où leurs ancêtres étoient sortis."



face has been rudely traced, stamped, or cut, with a short inscription indicating the name, parentage, age, or profession of the deceased. Three of these tesserae exist in the British Museum:

I. A tessera with an inscription traced in bluish-black ink, probably with the kash or writing reeds of Egypt, having the following inscription:

Ἀρποκρα-  
τίων ὁ καὶ  
Ταουνοῦσις  
εὐ ψύχη.

It is easy to perceive by the various inscriptions, either of edicts or acts of adoration, made by the Greeks in Egypt, that many of them, and especially those who had formed any alliance with native families, were denominated by a Greek and enchorial appellation, indicated by ὁ καὶ or "alias," as *Βησαρίων ὁ καὶ Ἀμμώνιος*. Thus the first term of the inscription, Harpocraton, is purely Greek, and can be derived from roots in that language. It is, besides, a patronymic of Harpocrates, signifying the son or descendant of that god, analogous to *Σαραπίων*, Sarapion, the son or descendant of Sarapis—the common form by which the Greeks translated the names of individuals, entitled in enchorial the sons of divinities. An analysis of many of the Greek names in Egypt affords similar results. Thus on an altar of M. Giovanni d'Athanas, lately exhibited in Exeter Hall, there is a dedication—*Μεγάλῳ Θεῷ Σαραπίδι Πανίσκος Σαραπίωνος*—"To the great god Sarapis, from Paniskos son of Sarapion."

The name Paniskos in this inscription is also purely Greek, signifying "the little Pan," a well recognized form of Greek diminutives. But the second appellation of the tessera *Ταουνοῦσις* can neither be interpreted by the Greek language, nor has any connexion with its formation of proper names. The term *Petammôn*, an enchorial appellation, signifying "belonging to Ammon," was translated by the Greek *Ἀμμώνιος*, "the Ammônian"

on the coffin brought by M. Cailland to Paris. Supposing then the final *ς* of *Ταουνοῦσις* to be merely a Greek euphonic addition, we have the ultimate syllable *σι*, the old Coptic term for "son" replaced by *ωHPΘ* in our

present remains, and *Ταουνοῦς* as the enchorial or Egyptian name of Harpocrates.

II. A tessera with the legend traced in bluish-black ink, and then rudely engraved:

Θεανούς  
ἐτών ΝΔ  
L KB KOMMOΔΟΥ  
Παῦνα Η.

The name of the deceased Theanô indicates her sex. After an inspection of numerous texts on pottery in Gau's "*Monumens de Nubie*," and from the analogy of the manner in which *κυρίου* and *καίσαρος* are written, I have given the restoration of *Κομμοδου* to this confused inscription. A chronological difficulty here presents itself, which it is not easy to surmount. Commodus ascended the imperial throne in A. D. 180, and was assassinated in A. D. 192, a period of twelve, not twenty-two years. Two years after the death of Commodus the power of Severus was fully established; so that it was highly improbable any post-dating could have taken place. The predecessor of Commodus, too, only reigned nineteen years. The first of Payni fell on the 26th of May; so that the 6th of that month will be the 2nd of June. Supposing a correction of the K to I, the text would then stand corrected to the chronology.

III. A tessera with the inscription engraved:

Ἡρας υἱὸς Ἡρα  
Ἡρακλείδου ἀγο  
ρὰ νόμου ἐτών  
τριάκοντα εὐ  
ψύχει.

The initial repetition of *Ἡρα* is of course an error; the rest of the inscription does not present any thing worthy of comment.

ÆGYPTIACÆ.

*A brief Memoir of the Campaigns of Edward the Third in the Years 1345, 1346, and 1347, ending with the Surrender of Calais: with a Defence or Apology of Edward as to his Conduct to Eustace de St. Pierre and the other Burgesses on the Surrender of that Fortress.*

THERE is, probably, no reign in the list of our Kings that is regarded by the English with so much pride and veneration, in a military point of view, as that of Edward the Third. During his reign, the species of warfare peculiar to the genius of the age had arrived at the highest pitch of glory; and independently of Edward, and his son the Black Prince, amongst the foremost knights of chivalry were Derby, Chandos, Manney, Warwick, Basset, the two Audleys, Stafford, Pembroke—in short, all the flower of England, forming a galaxy of warriors the most renowned of any nation in noble deeds of arms.

In the year 1345, the war between England and France, after a short and hollow truce, had broken out again, and Derby was despatched by Edward with a strong force into Gascony. In that campaign he reduced the castles of St. Basil, Rochmillon, Aguillon,<sup>1</sup> and the chief fortresses of that province, and then took up his winter quarters at Bordeaux.

Philippe de Valois, King of France, alarmed at Derby's success, raised an army the following year of 100,000 men, to expel him from the country; the command of which he gave to his eldest son John Duke of Normandy; and Derby, whose number had been reduced in the previous campaign, finding himself unable to contend with so unequal a force, was obliged to abandon all his advantages, concentrate his small army, and act on the defensive; throwing, however, a strong force into the fortress of Aguillon, so famous for its defence, and its final triumph over the enemy.

It was at this juncture that Edward, perceiving Derby's critical situation, and with a view of relieving him, raised that powerful force which was destined to shed so much lustre on his arms; and in the month of June 1346, he embarked at Southampton, with his eldest son, then sixteen years of age, and nearly all the noble sons

of England. His first intention was to land in Gascony; but on the persuasion of Lord Harcourt, he altered his course and steered for the fertile plains of Normandy, taking upon himself the office of captain of the fleet. Having made good his landing at Cape la Hogue, he lost no time, but commenced his march the following day, and Honfleur, Harfleur, Cherbourg, Carentan, St. Loo, all open towns, submitted to the conqueror. He then sacked Caen, plundered Louviers; and, having despatched his fleet to England with immense treasure, by forced marches, to the consternation of Philippe, arrived on the banks of the Seine, intending to attack Rouen; but finding the bridges broken down, he followed the course of the river as far as Poissy, within a few leagues of Paris, whilst the enemy was marching in a parallel direction on the opposite side, watching his motions.

It was here that Edward first began to see the peril of his situation: he had traversed a country of nearly eighty leagues, leaving an exasperated population, whom he had plundered, in his rear; an enemy three times in numerical strength in front; the bridges of the Seine broken down; his fleet despatched to England; his passage everywhere intercepted: so that in fact he could neither retreat nor advance. At this juncture, Edward's character as a great tactician was fully developed. He had recourse to stratagem: he kept a splendid court at Poissy,<sup>2</sup> menaced Paris, sending his light troops almost to the gates of that city, so bewildering Philippe as to compel him to assemble his army at St. Denys for the defence of his capital, whilst, with incredible celerity, he threw over a bridge at Poissy, crossed the river, getting some twenty-four hours' start of his opponent. He then, to avoid the excursions of Philippe's numerous cavalry, marched through the woody country of Picardy, and arrived on the banks

<sup>1</sup> Froissart.

<sup>2</sup> Froissart.



of the Somme. Here also he found the bridges broken down: the passage of that river at the ford of *Blanche Taque* and the defeat of Sir Godemar du Fay, are well known: and in the whole of this memorable campaign, even including the battle of Crecy, there was, probably, no military exploit so brilliant. Pursued by an enemy whose cavalry alone nearly equalled in numerical strength Edward's whole army, he arrived on the banks of the Somme by forced marches (having more the appearance of a flight than a march), followed closely by Philippe; and so nice was the race between the two Kings, that where Edward breakfasted, at *Arraines*, Philippe dined, partaking of his brother's wines and cold meats. At the Somme, Edward found the ford strongly guarded, the enemy close in his rear. In this extremity, he attacked and defeated the enemy in the river; and so nearly was he inclosed in the net which Philippe had spread for him, that part of his followers and baggage, unable to reach the opposite bank in time, were cut off by the avant guard under the command of Sir John Hainault. Having crossed the river, he took up his position at Crecy, the battle of which, gained on the 5th August 1346, is familiar to every one. After this decisive victory, Edward remained master of the field, his crippled opponent unable to follow him; and he leisurely approached Calais, then his chief object, which he placed in a state of siege early in September following.

The governor of Calais, John de Vienne, was a man of great prudence and valour: he had amply supplied the garrison with all essentials for a long siege, and was supported by the inhabitants with a firmness and resolution proportionable to the perils and dangers that beset them. One of the evils anticipated by the governor was famine; resolving, therefore, to get rid of the old, the infirm, and the useless, he forced them through the gates; and Edward was so struck with their wretchedness, that, with a generosity peculiar to his character, although much to his disadvantage, he generously permitted them to pass through his army, and relieved their necessities.

Whilst the siege was carried on with vigour, Philippe, in the spring of the following year, determined to make a grand effort to relieve the town: he had assembled an immense army at Amiens, and at a council held there, it was resolved to raise the siege.

Froissart states this army to have consisted of 200,000 men,—an incredible number; and that on Philippe's leaving Arras, it extended three leagues over the country. In June 1347, he encamped on the hills above the small village of Sangatte, three miles west of Calais; and when Edward first saw this immense army approach, it appeared to him like a new siege. Perceiving, with his usual sagacity, that the French could only reach him by two roads, one along the downs on the sea-side, the other by a causeway and a bridge called "*Nieulet Bridge*"<sup>3</sup> (the rest of the country being full of marshes), he caused his navy, which he had previously ordered from England, to anchor as near the coast as possible, to annoy the enemy in that direction, whilst with a chosen body of troops, he gave the command of *Nieulet Bridge* to Derby. Thus embarrassed, Philippe sent his marshals to reconnoitre, who reported he could approach no way without the risk of his whole army; and agreeably to the chivalrous spirit of the age, he immediately despatched Lord Rybemont to invite Edward to a pitched battle, requesting of him and his council to fix upon a proper field for the contest. Edward's reply was,—“Tell my adversary I have been here nearly a year; he might have come sooner if he pleased; I am not inclined to follow his advice, or to leave a place I am on the point of taking, and have so much desired and dearly bought; if he chooses to attack me, he may follow his inclination.” Finding there was no hope of accomplishing his object, Philippe had the mortification of withdrawing his immense army again to Amiens, where it was soon after disbanded, leaving Calais to its fate.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the miseries of this devoted place during so arduous a siege, or of the pillage

<sup>3</sup> Near to where *Nieulet Fort* now stands.

or insubordination of its inhabitants (goaded by famine), which the more zealous and devoted of its citizens were unable to subdue; it may suffice to state, that a messenger was intercepted from the garrison to Philippe, declaring that they had eaten their horses, dogs, and all other animals they could procure, and that nothing remained but to eat each other; and they assured him, if he did not relieve them, they had resolved to attack the enemy and die with honour in the field, rather than perish with hunger in the town; ending with a wish that God might give him grace to make to them and their heirs a suitable return for what they had suffered in his service.<sup>4</sup> It has been said that Edward sent this intercepted letter to the King of France.

Having stated thus briefly the chief incidents of these brilliant campaigns, we arrive at the second position, a defence or apology of Edward as to his conduct to Eustace St. Pierre and the other five burgesses of Calais, on whose fame the historian has thrown so great a stigma. Edward has been represented by Froissart (the only contemporary historian who has noticed the circumstance) as being so greatly irritated, for the losses and disappointments he incurred in this protracted siege, that he had resolved to take signal vengeance on all the citizens; but that he had been so far appeased by his generals, as to require that six only of the chief inhabitants should be his victims, that they should present to him the keys of the town, bare headed and bare footed, with ropes about their necks, and he would spare the others; the historian goes on to state that in this extremity the citizens were relieved by the noble devotion of Eustace de St. Pierre, the first who offered himself as a victim, followed by five others who approached Edward, laid the keys at his feet, and sought the death he required; but that through the clemency of his Queen, who in humility and tears begged their lives, his memory was rescued from so great an infamy.

Mr. Hume is the first historian who in a note on this subject has thrown a doubt on this remarkable story,

attributing to Froissart some mistake, arising, as he says, "either from negligence, credulity, or a love of the marvellous."<sup>5</sup> Independently of the noble and generous character of Edward, which might have sheltered him from so great a calumny, there are many circumstances which render Froissart's account extremely suspicious. There is a document in Rymer's *Fœdera*, the authenticity of which is indisputable, which proves Edward's conduct to St. Pierre to have been any thing but that of revenge, and that, instead of punishing, he actually rewarded him for his noble conduct at Calais: this is a grant of Edward, whereby he gave to St. Pierre an annual pension of forty marks sterling, until, according to his situation, he might otherwise be provided for. The following is a copy:—

*A. D. 1347. An. 21 Edw. 3.*

*Cart. et pat. apud Cales. 21 Edw. 3, m. 4. In Turr. Lond.*

*Pro Eustachio de Sancto Petro.<sup>6</sup>*

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali et pro bono servicio nobis per Eustachium de Sancto Petro pro custodiâ et bonâ dispositione villæ nostræ Calesiî impendendo, concessimus ei pro sustentatione sua quadraginta marcas sterlingorum percipiendas singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum ad festa Paschæ et sancti Michaelis per equales portiones, quousque de statu ejusdem Eustachii aliter duxerimus providendum. In cujus &c.

Teste rege apud Cales viii die Octobr. Per ipsum regem.<sup>7</sup>

Now this is a provision made by Edward for the very man whom Froissart says the King had devoted to death! It is singular that Mr. Hume, who was sceptical on the narrative of Froissart, has not noticed this document: he might not have seen it; or, if he had, had not thought it necessary to notice it. The navigator, who traces an immense river with a view of pursuing it to its source, does not

<sup>4</sup> See note at the end of reign of Ed. 3.

<sup>5</sup> In an interview which the author lately had with Sir Henry Ellis, he instantly referred him to this document. It may be difficult to say which of the two qualities, acumen or courtesy, preponderate in this profound antiquary.

<sup>7</sup> Rymer, vol. iii. p. 136.

<sup>4</sup> Knighton, 2593; Amesbury, 157.



leave his main object to explore the various small streams and creeks he passes; and so the historian, having certain great events to develope, cannot be expected to notice every minor circumstance that may have occurred in the general stream of his history.

In analysing this document, it may be proper to notice that part particularly which states the provision to have been made "for the service done by St. Pierre in his protection and good disposition of *our town* of Calais." At the date of the grant, the 8th of October, the town was then Edward's: it had been surrendered to him in August. It is presumed the service alluded to meant the devotion which St. Pierre had shewn during the siege in restraining the townsmen, goaded by famine, from burning or destroying the place or the gates or walls, and from committing those various excesses which men in such extremities are too apt to do.

The open and generous character of the King, and the heroic deportment of St. Pierre, form a prominent and strong auxiliary argument against so base an act; and there is one trait of Edward's conduct so striking, so much in point, that it would appear as if the historian had introduced it as an antidote against the very poison which he had himself disseminated.

After the surrender of Calais, and soon after his return to England, Edward had appointed Aimeny de Pavie governor of the town. This man proved treacherous; and from a spirit of avarice, had agreed to sell the place to De Charni, a French commandant, for 20,000 crowns. Apprized of his treachery, Edward counteracted the plot: he appeared suddenly in disguise with his son and a select force in Calais; and on Charni's appearance with a body of French soldiers to surprise the garrison, he attacked and de-

feated the party, engaging De Rybaumont sword in hand, who yielded to the King's valour. The historian goes on to state, that the French soldiers who had fallen into Edward's hands were treated with courtesy, that he rewarded De Rybaumont with a rich string of pearls, and even accosted De Charni himself without any severity of reproach. Could this be the same prince who in cool blood had meditated the death of so brave a man as St. Pierre, whose only offence was his heroic devotion to his king and his country? the same king who had shewn such humanity to the wretched citizens of Calais, expelled by the governor from their native place!

There is an opinion prevalent amongst some French historians of the present day, who maintain St. Pierre to have been a tool or stipendiary of Edward;<sup>8</sup> there is, I believe, no proof on record, either in French or English history, to support so great a stain on his patriotism: the document above quoted would be but lame proof indeed. If St. Pierre had been a traitor to his country, he would not have been rewarded thus openly by a pension, but by some secret recompense equivalent to his services. Edward's policy on the one hand, and St. Pierre's reputation for loyalty on the other, would have forbid all publicity. The situation of St. Pierre, too, as a private citizen, afforded him no power or opportunity of betraying Calais to Edward; the governor alone could have rendered so important a service. But what was the conduct of the governor and of those brave men his adherents? they sustained a siege of eleven months in duration, a siege unparalleled in modern history for its sufferings; so reduced by famine that they had eaten every living thing, however loathsome, within the walls.<sup>9</sup> No; St. Pierre had lost every thing in his devotion to

<sup>8</sup> If Edward had bribed St. Pierre, the French historians of the day would have rejoiced to have noticed so flagrant an act. Calais was at that time a place of great importance, and all circumstances relating to the siege and surrender of the town would have been recorded; but it is not alluded to in the chronicles of St. Denys, or in any of the French annals.

<sup>9</sup> Voltaire, who sneered at every thing except his own productions, thought there could be no heroism in the class of men called *burgesses*: he laughs at St. Pierre and his compatriots, calls their devotion "un énorme ridicule," in the same way as he ridiculed *Joan of Arc*.

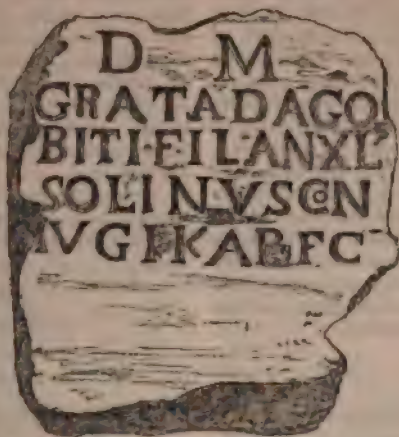
Calais; and it was as honourable in him to accept, as it was in Edward to grant, this public—this open remuneration to so exalted a patriot.<sup>10</sup>

If tradition be of weight, and can supply the defect of history, there is even at this day a decisive testimonial of the veneration in which he is held by his countrymen, which publicly records his virtues. There is, if we mistake not, over the gateway of the hotel de ville of Calais, a bust or effigy of St. Pierre, with an inscription commemorating his services to his

country. The painter and the poet have also distinguished him by their genius.

In this paper the primary object has been to vindicate one of the noblest of our kings from a deep stain on his conduct as a warrior; and in this defence of St. Pierre, however feeble, the author has nearly the same gratification; for whilst it tends to support the virtues of that great patriot, it operates also as an auxiliary defence of the exalted character of the king himself.

CHRISTOPHER GODMOND.



ROMAN SEPULCHRAL STONE FOUND IN LONDON.

Mr. URBAN, *Lothbury, Sept. 1.*

I forward you a sketch of a Roman sepulchral inscription discovered a few days since by the excavators

for the new sewer at London Wall, near Moorgate, at about eighteen feet from the surface. The stone is twelve inches square and about three inches

<sup>10</sup> M. de Chateaubriand, on the other hand, says, that a spirit of distrust spread itself amongst the French towards the end of the last century, it became the fashion to be sceptical, and in the same manner as they were indifferent to the religion of their ancestors, so had they become incredulous of their glory, and he alludes to St. Pierre as an instance.

<sup>11</sup> "The Society of Antiquaries of the Morini" at St. Omer lately offered a golden medal for the best dissertation on the historic fact of the devotion of St. Pierre, of which several of their authors had doubted. The author of this memoir has not seen these works: he understands there were two productions, one maintaining Froissart's narrative, supported by the opinions of *Rymer, Mezerac, Villaret, Henry*, and others; the other taking a different view of the subject, accusing Froissart of dealing in romance, asserting that his *Chronicles* from 1326 to 1356 were founded on those of *Jean Lebel*, who was of a more fanciful and romantic turn than Froissart himself, and concluding by saying that history written by the inspiration of truth is preferable to that dictated by sentiment. The Society came to a determination, by a majority 14 against 11, that the solution of the historical problem was not decided; but they adjudged the medal to the latter writer, on account of the elegant composition of his work.



thick. Its æra of deposit, judging from its general character and collateral evidence, may be assigned probably to the time of Antoninus Pius, or to a period not far subsequent.

Inscriptions, though they have been met with in the precincts of Roman London, are by no means of frequent occurrence. This fact may partly be accounted for by taking into consideration the numerous excavations that through so many centuries, for such a variety of purposes, must have been made in a city so important and populous, and at times when the study of antiquities was not, as at the present day, an object of such general interest; so that the extrinsic merit of ancient altars and inscribed stones was overlooked or disregarded, and the relics valued merely for the material and its applicability to be worked into the foundation of houses, or other purposes of building. The present object of our notice, which is the only one of the kind that has been brought to light in London within the scope of my personal observation, if not very important in a general historical point of view, is highly interesting to the antiquarian topographer.

The reading presents no difficulty of solution.

*Diis Manibus.*

*Grata, Dagobiti Filia, (vixit) Annos Quadraginta.*

*Solinus Conjugi Karissimæ Fieri Curavit.*

The name Grata is often met with in ancient inscriptions. Solinus also occurs; but the word Dagobitus I do not perceive either in Gruter, Reinesius, Muratori, nor in some other writers that I have referred to. Setting aside the well-known Dagobertus, the nearest resemblance I can find to this name, which is evidently of Gaulish or British origin, is in that of Dagodubnus, a potter, on a fragment of Samian ware in my possession, which was found also in London. The stone, I understand, has fortunately been secured for our city museum in Guildhall.

My thanks are due to Mr. J. Edwards, jun. of Finsbury Circus, for first drawing my attention to this discovery.

Yours, &c.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

#### MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XX.

LETTERS FROM GEORGE STEPNEY TO  
JACOB TONSON.

*Lipstadt,* <sup>14</sup>/<sub>24</sub> *Febr. 1695.*

MR. TONSON,

THE first of these letters of George Stepney, one of the poets whose works are comprised in the collection of Johnson and Chalmers, was sent to Tonson, in company with "A Poem dedicated to the Blessed Memory of her late Gracious Majesty Queen Mary," which will be found in the "British Poets" (Chalmers's Edition), vol. viii. p. 335. His own criticisms on his production, and the distinguished persons upon whom he calls for emendations, now appear not a little amusing, at the same time that they afford a picture of the facilities which the shop of such a bibliopole as Tonson then afforded for the intercourse of the wits of the day.

I had gott as far as Wesel\* when I receiv'd y<sup>r</sup> letter, and had indeed lay'd aside all thoughts of writing upon this melancholy subject; but at y<sup>r</sup> desire and S<sup>r</sup> W. Trambulls com'and (to w<sup>ch</sup> I always pay great deference) I have try'd w<sup>t</sup> I cou'd do, and here send it you, such as I cou'd ham'er out between Wesel and Lipstadt; you will find by the coarsness and flatness of it, that it is y<sup>e</sup> product of Westphalia dyet and no sleep; but they that will have a poem, must have a poem, as Bushy used to say of a may-pole.

I expect no manner of consideration for it, but shall be sufficiently satisfied if I hear you are no luser by it, and may allow my sisters a dozen copies,

\* Mr. Stepney passed the greater part of his active life in diplomatic missions to the various German princes.

because I'me sure they will be kind enough to like it, tho' nobody else shou'd.

I cou'd wish I had not been hurried away from London, but might have had my friends about me to judge and correct; but tho' that cannot be, you may at least carry it to some of the best judges before you print it. Perhaps the subject is not y<sup>e</sup> most agreeable to M<sup>r</sup> Dryden; yet I am persuaded he is so much my friend as to deal impartially with me, and I hope will alter severall places in the many that want to be corrected. If you go early in a morning to M<sup>r</sup> Montague, perhaps he may have leisure to peruse it, and with a cast of his eye will tell you where it most fails. You will likewise shew it M<sup>r</sup> Congreve, and tell him I have read his Pastorall with so great satisfaction, that I cannot but wish the Harlemer Gazett (which says the King has given him 100<sup>l</sup> for it) may for this time have told truth. I do not think it will be necessary to put my name to't; for (besides that I am persuaded neither my name nor poem can help one another) you will find towards y<sup>e</sup> end of it, that I resolve the King shou'd go to Flanders, and consequently shou'd be ridiculous, if the Parliament shou'd prevail with him to y<sup>e</sup> contrary: but in this point follow M<sup>r</sup>. Montague's directions, who will best judge if it be worth owning or not.

I shall now tell you w<sup>t</sup> faults I myself find with it; and have numbered the lines that you may the easier run to them.

The 4 first are too stiff, and the 4 next too flatt. I may confess to you (for you cannot but observe it) that all beginnings come hard to me; but when I am once gott into y<sup>e</sup> right road, I can make shift to Canterbury it on, as Sir Godfrey calls it. Instead of y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> I had once put,

On the firme basis of Maria's praise:\*

Take y<sup>e</sup> choice, but I am sensible all y<sup>e</sup> 4 are wrong: so are the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>; but I am sure M<sup>r</sup>. Dryden at one minute can sett them right. I wou'd

\* Now printed,  
Once more, my muse, we must an altar  
raise;  
May it prove lasting as Maria's praise!

say, "where shall I begin and where end, her virtues being like a continued circle."

Her virtues a continued circle show,

Or,

Her numerous virtues like a circle show.†

None of 'em are right, and yet a little matter may mend them, tho I cannot do it; and I'll assure you they have given me more trouble than all y<sup>e</sup> rest but some exordium was necessary, else y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> line wou'd have come too quick upon you.

13. *carry'd* shou'd be *bore*: w<sup>t</sup> think you of *challeng'd*?

22. may be altr'd thus:

To mortalls, did in shapes like theirs appear.

24. instead of *meant*, you may put *came*.

30 and 31. I think are a little too flatt, and may be left out; they are only like shoeing-horns to pull on y<sup>e</sup> 2 following.

41 and 42. shou'd be printed (I think in a roman character) because they sum'e up the 3 foregoing paragraphs, wherein her personal ma<sup>y</sup> is describ'd from 9 to 24; her charity from 25 to 33; and her piety from 34 to 40.

Either M<sup>r</sup>. Dryden or M<sup>r</sup>. Otway have a line on K. Charles like my 44<sup>th</sup>. Theirs runs *confirme our hopes*. However, I will not alter it.‡

51 and 52. *ballance* and *sword* must be distinguish'd by particular characters, least otherwise it might not be perceiv'd that I hint at y<sup>e</sup> 2 ensigns of justice.

55. *Did in this couple*, or *Did in their union*; § for couple is a mean word.

60. I know not rightly if *Almus* shou'd be writt with an H. See; 'tis a mountain in Thessaly, where Mars and Venus used to lye together.

64. *The Latin Hind* is a known story in Livy and Florus; 11<sup>th</sup> chapt. and 1 book. Lucius Quinctius was made Dictator from a plowman, and was sent in an exigency of state ag<sup>st</sup> ye

† Now,—

Her virtues like a perfect round appear.

‡ Stepney's couplet is,

A mind so good, in beauteous strength array'd,

Assur'd our hopes she might be long obey'd.

§ It is printed,

Did in their happy nuptials well agree.



*Æquos* and *Volcios*, whom he defeated, and then return'd as it were in hast to his former occupation.

The 2 lines in y<sup>e</sup> column are a very particular thought, but I judg'd it was too much an epigram, and too trifling for y<sup>e</sup> dignity of y<sup>e</sup> subject; therefore I once left it out, as you may, if you are of y<sup>e</sup> opinion.

80. You have read the Bible later than I; and must know best, if the Prophet's name who was snatch'd away, was Elija or Elisha.

89. Instead of *they own*, put *confess*, to avoid too many monosyllables.

The 92 and 93, came so easy to me, that upon my soul I know not if I made or stole them: you lent me Waller a little before I left England, and I likewise read in London a poem of Mr. Arwaker's upon y<sup>e</sup> Queen's death, but having neither of those authors by me, I cannot call to mind if either of them have lines like these two. You have a better memory, and if you find I have purloind, 'tis but just to strike 'em out; there will be no gapp in y<sup>e</sup> connexion.

98. *Soul* shou'd be roman letters, to mark that by his *soul likewise* I do not mean *in his soul as well as the king's*, but *in his soul as well as in his body*, for you know Achilles was vulnerable in y<sup>e</sup> heel. That simile I think is very just and proper to y<sup>e</sup> subject.

113. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Prior has something like this line in the ode he made in imitation of Horace. If he had, you may leave out the 4 last; for the period will be as complete without 'em.

This is all I have to say to you concerning the verses, except that it is once more my opinion that no name shou'd be put to them. I wish for y<sup>e</sup> sake they may come out before y<sup>e</sup> funeral, else y<sup>e</sup> market may be spoild. When they are printed, give in my name a copy to Mr. Montague, Sir W. Trumbull, Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Vernon, who will likewise send one to D. Shrewsbury.

Tell Mr. Compton, when you see him, that if he had taken this opportunity of coming with me, he might have seen the best part of Flanders, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Boisleduc, Grave, Cleves, Wesel, and

many other towna in Germany. I hope you'll keep y<sup>e</sup> word in giving me a visit, and I can assure you, you shall be very welcome to

Y<sup>r</sup> humble servant

G. STEPNEY.

I scribble over a copy to send to Mr. Prior, who perhaps may send you some amendments.

This comes to you under cover to Mr. Vernon.

St. Vienna, 24th March, 1703.

I am glad to find by y<sup>e</sup> letter of the 26th Jan<sup>r</sup>. that y<sup>e</sup> Caesar advances so nobly: prince Eugene is very well satisfied to be one of y<sup>e</sup> subscribers, and has given me his arms and titles to be inserted under one of y<sup>e</sup> cuts: in the graving thereof you must add the golden-fleece round the arms, and at bottom hang the fleece.

In a post or two I hope to send you the like from the Margraffe of Baden; and wherever else I can be usefull to you, you may freely dispose of me.

These two generalls are as learned as they are brave, and are perfect masters of humanity-learning; upon my telling prince Eugene that you had printed Horace, &c. he desired one of y<sup>e</sup> editions, so I desire you to send me one for him in sheets, and if you have none ready on the good-paper, then call at my lodgings where I believe I have two lying in my library, one whereof may be deliver'd to Count Vorratislaw's people to bring hither, who I suppose will leave England very soon after you may receive this letter. If any of the other 3 books have appear'd since I left England, my sister will satisfy you upon the delivering them.

If among my papers I find any fitt to appear among y<sup>e</sup> Miscellany, they shall be sent you by my next, when I intend to write to my L<sup>d</sup> Halifax, to whom I desire my respects may be presented if you see him before I write to him. My hearty affections to the Kit-Cat; I often wish it were my fortune to make one with you at 3 in y<sup>e</sup> morning.

I am ever y<sup>r</sup> most humble and  
faithfull serv<sup>t</sup>. G. STEPNEY.

St. Weissembourg, 26 Sept. 1704.

In my letter to you about Aldenhain I shou'd have said something to you about y<sup>e</sup> Caesar, but forgott it. Prince

Eugene is very inquisitive when he is to make his appearance, and I venture to tell him you will be ready by y<sup>e</sup> new year. Count Frise desires his name may be among y<sup>e</sup> subscribers; he deserves it for his brave defence of Landau, and for y<sup>e</sup> indefatigable care he employs at this time in recovering it: I'll be answerable to you for y<sup>e</sup> money, and in a post or 2 will send you his arms and titles.

In y<sup>e</sup> sett of classicks I give to prince Eugene these two leaves were vicious, and you sent none to supply them: pray give in others that are correct to my sisters w<sup>ch</sup> they may send to me. W<sup>t</sup>. progress is made with St. Evremont?

I am, S<sup>r</sup>, Y<sup>r</sup> most faithfull  
humble serv<sup>t</sup>, G. STEPNEY.

S<sup>r</sup>. Vienna, 28 Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1705.

Here you have the Margraf of Baden's and Prince Eugene's titles in Latin; I told you Mr. Davenant wou'd send you Count Frizen's; and if my worship is to appear in such noble company, you have my arms already in y<sup>r</sup> Virgill, and here you have in Latin the same terms the Queen gives me in her credentialls, where a Commissioner of Trade makes a noble flourish.

I have corrected y<sup>r</sup> part of my inscription wherein the criticks found a kind of petty treason, and here you have it as I think it may stand. If any prints of the other have appeared with you (besides the few I sent) pray suppress them, and if you think this may be current without any further exceptions, you may ask Brigadier Cadogan's opinion, and let it fly among you.

I am sincerely, S<sup>r</sup>, Y<sup>r</sup> most  
humble and faithfull serv<sup>t</sup>,  
G. STEPNEY.

BILLETS OF SIR GODFREY KNELLER  
TO TONSON.

My dear friend,

I am heartely glad of your pleasures, which are such that you can forget your most hearty, and most entirely faithfull frind and humble servant,

G. KNELLER.

Dear Mr. Tonson,

Just now I com hoem, and find your most acceptable letter and pre-

sent, but am heartely sorrow I cannot have your most desired conversation this afternoon, but next sonday shall nor can hinder me for to see you both and serve you, being

your most affectioned frind,  
and most obliget humble servant,  
G. KNELLER.

LETTER OF THE REV. BASIL  
KENNETT TO TONSON.

Basil Kennett was brother to White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, the English historian and antiquary. He was himself a classical antiquary, being the author of the work on "Roman Antiquities," which became a standard elementary authority; and also of Lives of the Grecian Poets.

S<sup>r</sup> C. C. C. Sep. 30th, 1696.

Coming yesterday from Winchester side, which must needs put you fresh into my thoughts, I was the more delighted to find your letter. You slip't so genteely hence, that I could not thank you for your past kindness, but on this occasion of a new one. The assurance, Sir, of your good opinion (however undeserved) is enough to engage me to a higher respect than ever for poetry and you: and I should scarce desire a greater happiness than to be able to justifie your approbation as well as that do's me credit. It's y<sup>e</sup> best news in y<sup>e</sup> world that your great friend is so near the height of his glory, when 'twill be as impossible to think of Virgil without Mr. Dryden, as of either without Mr. Tonson. Your fifth Miscellany has long been a debt to y<sup>e</sup> world; and would not be expected so patiently, but that you pay such large interest. I wish I could contribute any thing to fill up an odd page; but have no copy that would deserve the meanest place in a collection of your making. However, if you continue your commands, rather than disobey them, I will venture on some little attempt or other, not to serve you, but to show my unfitness for your service.

Sir, Yours most respectfully,

BASIL KENNETT.

Mr. Wase gives you his thanks and service.

To Mr. Jacob Tonson, at the Judges Head, near the Inner Temple Gate in Fleet-street, London.



## PARSON YOUNG.

The Rev. William Young, a learned Greek scholar, was the editor of Hederic's Lexicon and Ainsworth's Dictionary, and translated the Plutus of Aristophanes jointly with Fielding the novelist, who was generally supposed to have taken from him the principal features of his *Parson Adams*. Young was curate or schoolmaster (probably both) at Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, whilst Fielding resided at East Stour Farm in the same parish. (See more of him in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 2d edit. iii. 211; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. vii. p. 482; Faulkner's Chelsea, 1829, ii. 279).

The following anecdotes have been recently printed in the Oxford Herald, "from an original and unpublished MS."

"Parson Young, a Dorsetshire parson of great parts and learning, an absent man, and of no knowledge of the world. Fielding has drawn his character in the *Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, under the feigned name of Abraham Adams. He had a wife, six children, and a small curacy of about 30*l.* a-year. The following story shews him honest, simple, and without guile:—

"Jointly with Fielding he translated and published Aristophanes' Plutus, or God of Riches. Lord Talbot, to whom it is dedicated, sent Young five guineas, as a gratuity; but he for a long while refused it, because it did not belong to him, he having no hand in the dedication. At last he took it,

but not for himself, but Fielding, who writ the dedication. He saw him daily for five days, but still forgot the five guineas. At last, upon a dispute, he pulled out the money, to lay a wager: being questioned about it, he said 'twas χρυσος Αριστοφανικος, and belonged to Fielding; and so told the manner of his coming by it.—'Twas with great difficulty he could be persuaded to take any part of it; but, at last, they, upon the judgment of the company, divided it; but he still insisted upon paying Fielding's reckoning out of his share.

"He is now (Dec. 18, 1742) tutor to a young gentleman at 70*l.* a-year. Before he entered on this service, he endeavoured, by a feigned letter to himself, to get leave of his patron to spend a fortnight in the country; but this letter, containing the pretended invitation, he put into his patron's hands, sealed and unopened, which piece of absence discovered the scheme. So little was he able to act even this little piece of dissimulation. 'Tis like a schoolboy, who pretended to be robbed, and shewed a wound in his arm to vouch it, but was discovered because his clothes were whole.

"Mr. Young was curate of Gillingham, and formerly schoolmaster at Rumsy, where he was so careless a man as to run into every tradesman's debt, and had went to gaol if Sir J. St. B——, Mr. Thomas, and others, had not raised money to redeem him. All he knew of the matter was, he wanted the goods and had 'em."

## CHARACTERS, BY SIR HUMPHRY DAVY;

*From Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy, by his Brother. 2 vols. 8vo. 1836.*

(Continued from p. 262.)

## SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

On the 19th June [18—], Sir Joseph Banks, who had been so many years President of the Royal Society, died. He was a good-humoured and liberal man, free and various in conversational power, a tolerable botanist, and generally acquainted with natural history. He had not much reading, and no profound information. He was always ready to promote the objects of men of science; but he required to be regarded as patron, and

readily sanctioned gross flattery. When he gave anecdotes of his voyages, he was very entertaining and unaffected. A courtier in character, he was a warm friend to a good king. In his relations to the Royal Society, he was too personal, and made his house a circle too like a court.

## DR. BABINGTON.

The best and warmest-hearted friend, the kindest husband and father, and, perhaps, the most disinterested physi-

cian of his time. With good talents and a fine tact, and a *benevolence* which created sympathy for him whenever he appeared, and, I believe, often cured his patients.

#### DR. THOMAS YOUNG.

I must not pass by Dr. Young, called Phenomenon Young at Cambridge; a man of universal erudition and almost universal accomplishments. Had he limited himself to any one department of knowledge, he must have been first in that department. But as a mathematician, a scholar, a hieroglyphist he was eminent; and he knew so much, that it was difficult to say what he did not know. He was a most amiable and good-tempered man; too fond, perhaps, of the society of persons of rank for a true philosopher.\*

#### DR. BEDDOES

Was reserved in manner, and almost dry, but his countenance was very agreeable. He was cold in conversation, and apparently much occupied with his own peculiar views and theories. Nothing could be a stronger contrast to his apparent coldness in discussion, than his wild and active imagination, which was as poetical as Darwin's. He was little enlightened by experiment, and, I may say, little attentive to it. He had great talents and much reading, but had lived too little among superior men. On his death-bed he wrote me a most affecting letter, regretting his scientific aberrations. I remember *one* expression—"Like one who has scattered the *avena fatua* of knowledge, from which neither branch, nor blossom,

nor fruit has resulted, I require the consolations of a friend." Beddoes had talents which would have exalted him to the pinnacle of philosophical eminence, if they had been applied with discretion.

#### WOLLASTON

May be compared to Dalton for originality of view, and even for his superior accuracy. He was an admirable manipulator, steady, cautious, and sure. His judgment was cool, his views sagacious; his inductions made with care, strongly formed and seldom renounced. He had much of the same spirit of philosophy as Cavendish; but, unlike Cavendish, he applied science to purposes of profit, and for many years sold manufactured platinum. He died very rich. Some accidental annoyances in the medical profession made him, I think, jealous and reserved in the earlier part of his life; but latterly he became far more agreeable and confiding, and was a warm and kind friend, and a pleasant social companion.

#### FRANKLIN.

A singular felicity for induction guided all his researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths. The style and manner of his publication (on Electricity) are almost as worthy of admiration as the doctrine it contains. He has endeavoured to remove all mystery and obscurity from the subject. He has written equally for the uninitiated and for the philosopher; and he has rendered his details amusing as well as perspicuous, elegant as well as simple. Science appears in his language in a

\* Of the extraordinary accomplishments of Dr. Young there can be no doubt; and Sir H. Davy's eulogy is by no means overstrained. We remember the late Rev. Mr. Tavell, late tutor of Trinity College, telling us how astonished he was one day at Cambridge, when the account of Young's *varied* talents came on him for the first time, crowded into the space of a single morning; for he had not heard his name before. He was walking with a mathematical friend. They met Young: "Don't you know who that is? that is Young, the *great* mathematician." Afterwards, he met him with a friend, who said, "Don't you know Young, the *great* classic?" He afterwards saw him on horseback—"That is Young, the *fine* rider!" said a third person, &c. In the calligraphy of his Greek characters, even Porson owned that Young exceeded him in fluency and freedom. We remember, a very few years before he died, when he was at Canterbury waiting for a conveyance to Ramsgate, and had refused the offer of a gentleman to take him in his phaeton,—his good-humoured, smiling, but more than half-serious reason for his refusal. "Sir," said he, "I should have been obliged to talk to him as we went, and in a quarter of an hour, I can find out all *any man* knows."



dress wonderfully decorous, the best adapted to display her native loveliness. He has in no instance exhibited that false dignity by which philosophy is kept aloof from common applications, and he has sought rather to make her an useful inmate and servant in the common habitations of man, than to preserve her merely as an object of admiration in temples and palaces.

WILLIAM GILBERT, M.D. and  
LORD BACON.

The first epoch of *Electrical Science* must be referred to the time of Gilbert, and his views are developed in the treatise "*de Magnete*," published in 1600. The ancients were acquainted with two electrical bodies only,—amber, *λεκτρον*, which has given the denomination of the science, and "*lyn-curium*," which is either topaz, or tourmaline. Gilbert ascertained that a great variety of substances were capable of being excited,—as glass, sealing wax, resins, gums, and most of the earthy bodies, and that their electricity was impaired by moist air and aqueous fluids, but not by oily and resinous substances; and he supposed electrical attraction to be a general property of matter, and thus contrasted with magnetic attraction, which was peculiar to bodies containing iron. His work is worthy of being studied, and I am surprised that an English edition of it has never been published. Gilbert was a man above his age. In his own times his philosophy was little attended to; and one reason why it was neglected in later periods, is the singular reproach thrown upon it by the great father of modern experimental philosophy. "Men (says he, in his book "*de Augmentis Scientiarum*") are continually carrying too far their own favourite theories, and endeavouring to accomplish every thing by their own peculiar arts. Thus Plato has made all philosophy theology, Aristotle logic, and Proclus mathematics; following these sciences as their first-born children, and making them their heirs to the exclusion of others. So the chemists explain all things by the processes of the fire-place and the furnace: and our countryman, Gilbert, has attempted to raise a general system on the magnet,

endeavouring to build a ship out of materials not sufficient to make the rowing pins of a boat." In another place he treats the important *electrical* facts which Gilbert had discovered as fables. The illustrious critic of the sciences was occasionally misled by his zeal for the destruction of prejudices and false opinions, and by his contempt for the absurdities of the ancient schools. Anxious to build up his own great edifices with his own materials and by his own strength, he refused all assistance; and the founder of a new and grand philosophy, he scorned to blend either the facts or the opinions of others with what he conceived to be peculiarly his own work. Confident of greatness, and looking with a steadfast eye towards the creations of his noble genius, he did not fully see the merits of others; as in the meridian light of our own sun we cannot perceive the stars, which are nevertheless the suns of other systems. No one can exceed me in admiration of this great man, and it is with a feeling of humility that I venture to say, that his reproach of Gilbert is unjust. Gilbert undoubtedly considered the earth as inclosed with magnetic poles, and this is now acknowledged as a truth. He perfectly and most accurately distinguished between magnetical and electrical attraction; and he supposed, by a singular felicity of induction, and with a kind of prophetic sagacity, that the motions of the heavenly bodies might depend upon a peculiar gravitation or attractive power. He was far from possessing an unwarrantable spirit of generalisation. In his Latin preface he says, in words which may be thus translated,—"My object is to arrange facts, founded on trials of the properties of natural things, and to give to my subject demonstrations similar to those adopted in geometry, which on the most simple foundation raises the most magnificent works, which, by a few propositions, founded on the properties of things belonging to the earth, enables the mind to comprehend the structure of the heavens. I renounce all subtleties connected with letters. I depend upon things which may be made evident to the senses, things which may be easily traced; and nothing in this treatise has been done in

haste, every experiment has been carefully repeated.\*

## VOLTA

I saw at Milan in 1814: at that time advanced in years; I think nearly seventy, and in bad health. His conversation was not brilliant: his views rather limited, but marking great ingenuity. His manners were perfectly simple: he had not the air of a courtier, nor even of a man who had seen the world. Indeed I can say generally of the Italian *scavans* that though none of them had much dignity or grace of manner, yet they were all free from affectation.

## GUYTON DE MORVEAU

Was very old when I made his acquaintance; I believe seventy or eighty, and very feeble. Though he had been a violent Republican, he was Buonaparte's Director of the Mint, and a Baron of the Empire. His manners were mild and conciliating; and it is a proof of the energy of his mind, that having promised his vote to a person as Corresponding Member of the Institute, he kept his promise, and my election wanted only his voice to be unanimous. Having never, when in France, inquired into the intrigues connected with elections, or interested myself about them, I should not have known this had he not himself told me, when I dined afterwards at his house.

## VAUQUELIN

Was in the decline of life when I first saw him in 1813. A man who gave me the idea of the French chemists of another age, belonging rather to the pharmaceutical laboratory than to the philosophical one. Yet he lived in the Jardin du Roi. Nothing could be more singular than his manners, his life, and his ménage. Two old

maiden ladies, the Mesdemoiselles de Fourcroy, sisters of the Professor of that name, kept his house. I remember the first time that I entered it, I was ushered into a sort of bed-chamber, which likewise served as a drawing-room. One of the ladies was in bed, but employed in preparations for the kitchen, and was actually paring truffles. Vauquelin wished some immediately to be dressed for breakfast, and I had some difficulty to prevent it. Nothing could be more extraordinary than the simplicity of his conversation: he had not the slightest tact; and even in the presence of young ladies, talked of subjects which, since the paradisiacal times, never have been the subjects of common conversation.

## CUVIER

Had even in address and manner the character of a superior man, much general power and eloquence in conversation, and a great variety of information on scientific as well as popular subjects. I should say of him, that he is the most distinguished man of *talents* I have known; but I doubt if he is entitled to the appellation of a man of *genius*.

## DE HUMBOLDT

Was one of the most agreeable men I have ever known. Social, modest, full of intelligence, with facilities of every kind; almost *too fluent* in conversation. His travels display his spirit of enterprise. His works are monuments of the variety of his knowledge and resources.

## GAY LUSSAC

Was quick, lively, ingenious, and profound, with great activity of mind and great facility of manipulation. I should place him at the head of the living chemists of France.†

\* Gilbert's work is "Tractatus, sive Physiologia nova de Magnete. Sedini," 4to. 1633; and a posthumous work, "De Mundo nostro Sublunari Philosophia Nova." See an account of his work in "Pope Blount's Censura Authorum," fol. p. 645. Bacon acknowledges, "Naturam Magnetis laboriosissimè et magna judicii firmitate et constantia, necnon experimentorum magno comitatu et fere agmine perscrutatus est;" and Barrow places him among those philosophers, "acumine similes antiquis et prope pares."—EDIT.

† I lived much with Humboldt, Cuvier, Berthollet, &c. They were all kind and attentive to me; and except for Gay Lussac's last turn of publishing without acknowledgement what he had first learnt from me, I should have had nothing to complain of; but *who can control self-love?*—V. Life, i. 462.



## BERTHOLLET

Was a most amiable man. When the friend of Napoleon even, always good, conciliatory, and modest, frank and candid. He had no airs and many graces. In every way below La Place in intellectual powers, he appeared superior to him in moral qualities. Berthollet had no appearance of a man of genius; but one could not look in La Place's physiognomy, without being convinced that he was a very extraordinary man.

## LA PLACE,

When a minister of Napoleon, was rather formal and grand in manner, with an air of protection rather than of courtesy. He spoke like a man not merely feeling his own power, but wishing that others should be immediately conscious of it. I have heard from good authority that he was exceedingly proud of his orders, and that he had the star of the order of Reunion affixed to his dressing-gown. This was in 1813. In 1820, when I saw him again, his master had fallen—his manners were altered: he was become mild and gentlemanlike, and had a softer tone of voice and more grace in his form of salutation. I remember the first day I saw him, which was in Nov. 1813. On my speaking to him of the atomic theory in chemistry, and expressing my belief that the science would ultimately be referred to mathematical laws, similar to those which he had so profoundly and successfully established with respect to the mechanical properties of matter; he treated my opinion in a tone bordering

on contempt, as if angry that any results in chemistry could, even in their future possibility, be compared with his own labours. When I dined with him in 1820, he discussed the same opinion with acumen and candour, and allowed all the merit of *John Dalton*. It is true our position had changed. He was now among the old aristocracy of France, and was no longer the intellectual head of the new aristocracy. And from a young and humble aspirant to chemical glory, I was about to be called by the voice of my colleagues to a chair which had been honoured by the last days of Newton.

## SAUSSURE.

Educated amidst the magnificent scenery of the Alps, this illustrious person felt in his early days the warmest admiration of the study of geology, and his whole life was more or less devoted to it. Possessing from Nature a penetrating genius, he assisted her efforts by all the refinements and resources of Science. In his researches he spared no labour, and yielded nothing to the common sentiment of self-love. A constant inhabitant of the mountains, he has exceeded all other writers in his descriptions of them. His delineations are equally vivid and correct; and as far as mere language is capable, they awaken pictures in the mind. De Saussure has presented the rare instance of a powerful imagination associated with the coolest judgment; of the brilliancy of ideas and feelings of the poet, connected with the minute researches and deep sagacity of the philosopher.

## POETRY.

## THE OWL.

(SCENE. WEARE'S COTTAGE IN HERTS.)

1.

OWL, that lovest the cloudy sky,  
In the murky air  
What saw'st thou there,  
For I heard through the fog thy screaming cry?  
"The maple's head  
Was glowing red.  
And red were the wings of the autumn sky;  
But a redder gleam  
Rose from the stream  
That dabbled my feet as I glided by."

## 2.

Owl, that lovest the midnight sky,  
Speak, oh! speak,  
What crimson'd thy beak,  
And hung on the lids of thy staring eye?  
" 'Twas blood! 'twas blood!  
And it rose like a flood,  
And for this I scream'd as I hurried by."

## 3.

Owl, that lovest the cloudy sky,  
Again, again,  
Where are the twain?  
" Look while the moon is hurrying by:—  
In the thicket's shade  
The one is laid—  
You may see through the boughs his moveless eye."

## 4.

Owl, that lovest the cloudy sky,  
A step beyond,  
By the silent pond,  
I heard a low and moaning cry,—  
" By the water's edge,  
Through the trampled sedge,  
A bubble burst and gurgled by:  
My eyes were dim,  
But I look'd from the brim,  
And I saw in the weeds a dead man lie."

## 5.

Owl, that lovest the midnight sky,  
Where the casements blaze  
With the faggots' rays,  
Look, oh! look what seest thou there?  
Owl! what 's this  
That snort and hiss—  
And why do thy feathers shiver and stare?  
" 'Tis he, 'tis he—  
He sits 'mid the three,  
And a breathless Woman is on the stair."

## 6.

Owl, that lovest the cloudy sky,  
Where clank the chains,  
Through the prison panes,  
What there thou hearest, tell to me.  
" In her midnight dream  
'Tis a woman's scream,  
And she calls on one—on one of three."  
Look in once more  
Through the grated door.  
" 'Tis a soul that prays in agony."



7.

Owl, that hatest the morning sky,  
 On thy pinions gray  
 Away, away!  
 I must pray in charity;  
 From midnight chime,  
 Till morning prime,  
 Miserere, Domine!

*B—ll.**J. M.*

## SONG.

SUGGESTED BY ONE IN MACNEIL'S POEMS.

SHE was a wee thing, she was a wee thing,  
 She had na' but left her Mither's knee;  
 But I canna' tell the words that fell  
 Atween her lips to the heart o' me.

She was a wee thing, she was a wee thing;  
 The bloom it was bursting on the pea,  
 And the breath of May was on flower and spray,  
 When my heart was ta'en away frae me.

She was a wee thing, she was a wee thing,  
 Her years they were but ten and three;  
 Yet the bloom shall fade from grove and shade,  
 Ere the look she gave will pass frae me.

She was a wee thing, she was a wee thing;  
 But ilka sound frae her lips so free,  
 'T would have wiled frae the nest the birdie's breast,  
 And have pu'ed the young dove frae off the tree.

She was a wee thing, she was a wee thing;  
 But, oh! the tear that was in her ee,  
 And the smile like the dew, shining bright on her mou',  
 And I think they will be the death o' me.

*B—ll, Dec. 1837.**J. M.*

## THE MAN OF MOW.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* for March 1835, is an Address to the "MAN OF MOW," a presumed idolatrous pillar of stone; and lest it should be supposed to contain antiquarian truths, the following reply, in similar metre, is sent by a near resident:

WHOE'ER thou art that to the "Man of Mow"  
 Put'st questions mightier than he can solve—  
 Questions of why? and where? and when? and how?  
 That something like Omniscience involve—  
 Short-sighted mortal!—hadst thou used thy senses,  
 Thy askings had been framed in fewer tenses.

No doubt, when Chaos first began to move,  
 I was like other atoms at their birth,  
 Awaiting orders from the Court above  
 To take my place amongst the things of earth;  
 And then, in due obedience to Divinity,  
 I settled down by chemical affinity.

Of Paradise and Adam I forget;  
 Perhaps, I was some hundred miles below  
 My present station; not emerged as yet  
 To stand aloft, as 'twere, on Nature's brow.—  
 I've tried to think; but vain has been reflection:—  
 If e'er I knew, 'tis past my recollection.

No doubt, when Noah built his ark, I served  
 To fill a space in Nature's work, as now;  
 But whether upright then or topsy-turved,  
 I cannot charge my memory; or how  
 I stood the fury of that shock stupendous—  
 That breaking-up of all things so tremendous!

When knees have bow'd before me, I have heard  
 Of Jews, Egyptians, Picts, and suchlike folk;  
 But as from home I very seldom stirr'd,  
 I treated travellers' stories as a joke.  
 I well remember hearing a bright fellow  
 Propound if such as I were Jacob's pillow!

Of wars—— but, hold! I only will advise,  
 When next thou stumblest on a block like me,  
 To use thy senses, for I ween thou'at eyes;  
 And need I tell thee they were made to see?  
 To mar thy fine imaginings I'm sorry;  
 But I'm the remnant of a great stone-quarry!

J. H. CLIVE.

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### RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

POETRY taken from "*TERRÆ-FILIUS, OR THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE  
 UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD*," &c. 1726.

1. NICHOLAS AMHERST, the author of the above clever, though now neglected satire, was born either at Yalden in Kent, or at Marden, an adjoining parish. He died in 1742 of chagrin at the desertion of pretended friends. His descendants are residents in Newfoundland.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, Kent, p. 1280.

2. See *Life of Amherst* in *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*, vol. v. p. 325.; and see *Southey's Specimens of English Poets*, vol. i. p. 394.

3. "*Amherst's Terræ-Filius*; a very clever, though rather libellous invective against the University of Oxford at that time; but I have no doubt it contains much truth."—*Hallam's Constit. History*, vol. iii. p. 335.

4. "*Caleb Danvers* was the name assumed by Amherst, the ostensible author of the *Craftsman*. This unfortunate man was neglected by his patrons, and died in want and obscurity."—*Anderson*.



5. "Oxford: Strephon's Revenge: a Satire on the Oxford Toasts;" (by Nicholas Amherst, of St. John's College). "Oculus Britannia; an Heroic Panegyric Poem on the University of Oxford," (by the same,) 1724. 8vo. For writing the first tract, Amherst was expelled by Dr. Delaune, the President of St. John's College; and in revenge he wrote the second. Amherst wrote also other poems, as—"Epistles to the Chevalier, 1717; to Addison, 1717; Protestant Popery, 1718; Epistle from the Pope to Dr. Snape, 1718; to P. Sobieski, 1718; Epistle from the Princess Sobieski to the Chevalier, 1719. Goldsmith, in his Bee, says—"More, Savage, and Amherst, were possessed of great abilities: yet they were suffered to feel all the miseries that usually attend the ingenious and imprudent—that attend men of strong passions, and no phlegmatic reserve in their command."

The poems I have given from the *Terre-Filius* appear to me to have been the prototype of some in the *Rolliad*, and of others in the *Antijacobin*; and therefore are worth rescuing from their present oblivion. Perhaps I may hereafter draw attention to Amherst's other poems.

B—ll, Sept. 1837.

J. M.

"As the Doctor (Crassus) was glazing his pipe with a ball of superfine wax, which he always carried in his pocket for that use, he alarmed the room with a sudden peal of laughter, which drew the eyes of the assembly on him, and made all of them very solicitous to know the conceit which occasioned it: but the Doctor was not for several minutes able to do it, the fit continuing upon him and growing louder and louder. At last, when it began to intermit, he made a shift to reveal the cause of his mirth thus:—'Why, gentlemen (said he)—ha! ha! ha!—Why, gentlemen, I say, the prettiest epigram—ha! ha! ha!—I cannot tell you for my life!—I have made, I say, the prettiest epigram on this ball of wax here—ha! ha! ha!—that you ever heard in all your lives. Shall I repeat it, Mr. President?' 'By all means, Doctor,' said he; 'nobody more proper to open the assembly than Doctor Crassus.' Then the Doctor composed his countenance, and standing up with the ball of wax in his right hand, pronounced the following distich with an heroic emphasis:

'This wax, d' ye see, with which my pipe I glaze,  
Is the best wax I ever used in all my days.'

Ha! ha! ha!—how d' ye like it, gentlemen?—ha! ha! ha!—Is it not very pretty, gentlemen?' 'Very pretty, without flattery, Doctor,' said they all: 'very excellent, indeed.' Upon which the Doctor smiled pleasantly and lighted his pipe."

On Peter R—dal of Oriel College,  
Here lies R—dal Peter,  
Of Oriel, the eater,  
Whom Death at last has eaten;  
Thus is the biter bitten.  
This is for a memorial  
Of Peter R—dal of Oriel.

Upon old Jo. Pullen of Magdalen Hall,  
Here lies Jo. Pullen,  
Wrapt up in woollen.

Upon Jacob Bobart, Treasurer of the Physic Garden.  
Here lies Jacob Bobart  
Nail'd up in a cupboard.

On the Cook of St. John's College.  
Here lies the honest Cook of our College,  
Who choused us of Eight Hundred Pounds to our knowledge.

On Mr. Russell of Merton College.  
Here lies Count R—sell,\*  
Who made a damned bustle.

\* The Editor possesses several MS. epitaphs of this kind, and probably written with an eye to these, by Gray.

*An Epitaph on the Whigs.*

Crossing o'er the South Sea in the late stormy weather,  
Down sunk the poor Whigs and their leaders together :  
So false, boys, at last, is our old Proverb found,  
That born to be hanged—they would never be drown'd.

*Upon one's pulling out a Purse with Verses only in it.*  
A Purse with bad Verses, and no Money at all,  
Is the worst of all purses, but *Purse* of Edmund Hall.

*On Doctor G——'s back-door.*  
Within upon her back is laid,  
A chopping, strapping Chambermaid.  
N. B. The Doctor married his Chambermaid.

*On the Lady Jades and Dr. Fr——n.*  
Jades tires and kills all animals that ride her ;  
From Baboon Tom to the Oxonian Spider.

*On Mr. Young.*  
Hail, mighty Bard ! noted for *tickling* † Song ;  
May'st thou continue like thy verse, and be for ever *Young*.

*An Author's Epitaph, written by himself.*  
Here lies the Author of the Apparition,  
Who died, Godwot, but in a poor condition.  
If, Reader, you would shun his fate,  
Ne'er write nor preach for Church or State :  
Be *dull*—exceeding *dull* ; and you'll be great. }

*To Mr. Townshend the Stone-cutter, now Major. By Dr. Crassus.*  
I'm Major, the famous Stone-cutter ;  
Hang out y'r lights ; for by G—d, I'm in the gutter !  
" You must suppose, gentlemen," said the Doctor, " that I am going home late and drunk in a dark night, and so fall into the kennel or gutter." Upon which he laughed heartily and filled another pipe.

*Upon some Verses of Father Williams.*  
Thy verses are *immortal*, oh ! my friend ;  
For he who reads them, reads them *to no end*.

*On Belinda.*  
Bright as the sun, and gentle as the moon,  
When this at *midnight* shines, and that at *noon*,  
Belinda fires the heart, and charms the sight ;  
Then let us toast her round from *noon to night*.

Mr. Paroquet wrote these with his diamond ring upon one of the glasses, and handed it about with great success.

## THE JOLLY GOWNMAN :

*An excellent new Ballad.*

1.  
OF all the vocations,  
Trades, crafts, occupations,  
Which men for a living find ;  
It must be confess'd,  
The Gownman's the best  
To captivate womankind.

2.  
No trouble we know  
From friend or from foe,

All pamper'd in plenty and ease ;  
We sleep, eat, and drink,  
Of no studies we think  
But how the fair ladies to please.

3.  
The Statesman's a drudge,  
And we do not grudge  
His actions that soar to the sky ;  
All day he plans schemes,  
Thinks of them in his dreams,  
And his lady, neglected, lies by.

\* He wrote a poem to Mr. Tickell.



4.

Pray what is the Soldier,  
Whose spirits grow bolder  
At the sound of the trumpet and drum ;  
Worn out in the wars,  
And patch'd o'er with scars,  
Can he bear a campaign at home ?

5.

The Lawyer all day  
Seeks after his prey,  
And, jaded, snores all the long night ;  
The wrinkled Physician,  
Is he in condition  
To do a young lady right ?

6.

The loud Country Squire,  
Whose whole heart's desire  
Consists in a horse, and a hollow ;  
Whilst he 's feeding his hounds,  
Or tilling his grounds,  
Alas ! jolly Madam lies fallow, &c.

## ITER ACADEMICUM.

*The Gentleman Commoner's Matriculation.*

BEING of age to play the fool,  
With muckle glee I left our school  
at Hoxton ;

And mounted on an easy pad,  
Rode with my mother and my dad  
to Oxon.

Conceited of my parts and knowledge,  
They entered me into a College,  
ibidem ;

The Master took me first aside,  
Shew'd me a scrawl—I read, and cried  
“ Do Fidem ! ”

Gravely he shook me by the fist,  
And wish'd me well—we next request  
a Tutor.

He recommends a staunch one, who  
In Perkins's cause has been his co-  
-adjutor.

To see this precious stick of wood,  
I went (for so they deem'd it good)  
in fear, Sir ;

And found him swallowing loyally  
Six-deep his bumpers, which to me  
Seem'd queer, Sir.

He bade me sit and take my glass :  
I answer'd, looking like an ass,  
“ I can't, Sir.”

“ Not drink !—you don't come here to  
The merry mortal said, by way [pray,  
of answer.

“ To pray, Sir ! no : ”—“ My lad, 'tis well—  
Come, here is our friend Sach<sup>[ever]</sup>ell !—  
Here 's Trappy !

Here 's Ormond !—Marr ! In short, so many  
Traitors we drank, it made my crani-  
-um nappy.

And now, the company dismiss,  
With this same sociable priest or fellow

I sallied forth to deck my back  
With loads of tuft, and gown of black  
Prunello.

My back equipt, it was not fair  
My head should scape, and so, as square  
as chess-board,

A cape I bought my skull to screen—  
Of cloth without, and all within  
of pasteboard.

When metamorphosed in attire,  
More like a Parson than a Squire  
th' had drest me,

I took my leave, with many a tear,  
Of John our man and parents dear,  
who blest me.

The Master said, they might believe him,  
So righteously (the Lord forgive him)  
he'd govern,

He'd show me the extremest love,  
Provided that I did not prove  
too stubborn.

So far, so good : but now fresh fees  
Began (for so the custom is)  
my ruin—

Fresh fees ! with drink they knock you down ;  
You spoil your clothes, and your new gown  
you spue in.

I scarce had slept—at six, tan tin  
The bell goes—Servitor comes in,  
gives warning :

I wish'd the scoundrel at old Nick !  
I went to prayers exceeding sick  
that morning.

One who could come half drunk to prayer,  
They saw was entered, and would swear  
at random ;

Would bind himself, as they had done,  
To Statutes, th' he could not un-  
derstand them.

Built in the form of pigeon-pie,  
A house\* there is for rooks to lie  
and roost in :

Thither to take the oaths I went,  
My Tutor's conscience well content  
to trust in :

Their laws, their Articles of grace—  
Forty, I think (save half a brace)—  
were willing

To swear to : swore, engaged my soul,  
And paid the swearing broker whole  
ten shilling.

Full half a pound I paid him down,  
To live in the most p——d town  
o' the nation.

May it ten thousand cost Lord Phyz,  
For never forwarding its vis-  
-itation.

\* The Theatre.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Fairholme on the Mosaic Deluge.* 1837.

IT is well known that the learned and ingenious author of this work differs from the reasonings and conclusions of many of the leading geologists of the day, as respects the account of the Creation and of the Deluge. Their opinion is, that there have been several deluges on the face of the earth; that these deluges have been partial, have been violent, have occurred at distinct æras, and that among them that it is impossible to fix on any one, which we could assert to be the scriptural or Noachic deluge: others deny the *universality* of that deluge; and all agree that many of these catastrophes occurred in periods most remote, and consequently presume the earth, before it was inhabited by man, to have existed, to use the language of the professor, *for an eternity*. These reasonings Mr. Fairholme disputes: he does not agree as to the immensely remote age of the earth, and he considers that the marks of the Deluge, as related by Moses,—the very deluge which we read of in the days of Noah,—are visible, and plainly visible, in the configuration of the surface of the present earth. And then he argues, from certain data, that the present surface, or present constitution of its fabric, could not vary much in age from the scriptural account; and indeed might be brought unexpectedly close to it. The facts which are the two main pillars of Mr. Fairholme's argument are drawn from *the detrition of the soil, by the force of cataracts or torrents, or from the detrition of cliffs as compared to their natural or original shape*. In both cases he argues upon the data of the rate of their present destruction, and their shape; and then, by carrying that calculation to the whole channel worn by the torrent, or to the height of the cliff, he judges of the time necessary to have completed the detrition, from the present commencement of things to the present day. We hope we have expressed ourselves so as to make the line of argument easily intelligible to our readers, and we shall therefore now adopt the author's own illustration.

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tions which he brings to the discovery of the fact of the General Deluge, and its recent occurrence, as well as to its having been the only event of the kind to which our globe has been subjected: to establish this, his *new proofs* are brought. Mr. Fairholme commences, or lays the foundation of his argument, by giving a general outline of the superficial forms or surface of the existing dry lands, continents, and islands, great and small. The result of which, to give it in plain familiar language, is, that they slope gradually from some interior or central point, with valleys descending to the exact water-level, the sea, and assume that rounded, softened shape of swell and curve, as if a body of waters had rested on them and then gradually drained away. If the author could shew that this was the general feature of the existing lands, it would prove the *universal* presence, at some former time, of a flood, and evince a generally submerged surface; and so the Noachic deluge is described as a deluge over the *whole earth*. If he could shew that the presence of this deluge was not marked by terrific convulsions of nature, or violent changes by earthquakes or volcanoes in the bosom of the earth, it would more agree with the scriptural account of the Deluge, and it would be sufficient to effect the moral purpose for which it was sent by Divine displeasure—the destruction of life.

Mr. Fairholme commences by establishing, as he affirms, this point, that the flow of rivers must necessarily have commenced, *on the very first day that the present dry lands became elevated above the waters*, and the whole system of valleys must have arisen simultaneously, by the force of descending waters; hence arises that simple uniformity which the surface of dry lands now exhibits. This uniformity, however, of a descending level is interrupted by the abrupt fall of cataracts; and on this exception to the general law is our author's argument founded. We will give it as it first appears in his words (p. 146):—

"From a certain day, at a certain year,



a power of friction was begun at every waterfall, which has of course been ceaseless, and which must continue as long as the present dry lands exist above the ocean. Now as this ceaseless friction of the rivers never could extend beyond the bounds of the highest *winter* floods, and would be much more constant in the lower channel of the *summer* streams, we should expect to find corresponding marks of these varied effects at every such rocky impediment in a river's course. But on this point of our inquiry, a sudden gleam of light bursts in upon the mind. For as we have here a perpetual motion, which acts on the resisting body of the rock with the regularity of a saw-mill or any other artificial mechanism, and as we know that this ceaseless action must have commenced on a *certain day*, it becomes clear that we may arrive at the knowledge of that interesting day, if like the mechanic we can ascertain the rate of work done during any given period of time. This may appear a difficult, but is by no means a hopeless task, and the great importance of the result, in a scientific point of view, is well calculated to repay us for any time or trouble we may spend in the elucidation of it."

Mr. Fairholme then considers the Falls of Niagara, and the distinct evidences which they afford of a *definite and recent commencement*. The total distance between Lakes Erie and Ontario is but 36 miles; and as the first 17 and the last 12 are of the usual easy slope, and navigable, the inquiries as to the cause and working of the cataract are confined within the narrow limits of *seven miles*. The difference of level between the two lakes amounts to 290 feet. The water is computed at more than one hundred millions of tons per hour. The wearing away of the rock by the torrent amounts to an annual average of 3 feet 4 inches; and the falls are retrograding at the rate of 40 or 50 yards in 40 years. This, according to the calculations made, would amount to 11,088 years for the execution of the whole work of cutting through the seven miles. Thus making the fullest allowances, we cannot trace the existing state of things on the American continent further back than 10 or 12,000 years; but by calculations on data furnished by the breadth of the channel of the river and the force of the water on it, our author reduces the time of 10,000 years to *about half that*

time, which harmonizes with the scriptural account of the time since the disappearance of the Noachic flood.

The author then proceeds to his second arguments, to prove the *limited* period of the present constitution of things, by the *abrading action of the sea upon its coasts*. The author sets out on his calculations with the following position:—"all dry lands, of whatever extent, bear the same stamp. They are all more or less of a smooth and rounded form, more *elevated* in their central points than towards their edges, and their *slopes universally point to the exact level of the surrounding ocean*." The author's plan of calculation is simply this. He takes the line of this sloping cliff, and carries it down to the point where it meets the level of the sea, at its full and unbroken declension. He calculates the extent of the annual loss of the cliff by abrasion of the waters now going on; he carries that calculation back to the whole extent of cliff, from its point of breakage to its water level, and thus ascertains the number of years which it has taken to effect the whole disintegration from the first day that the cliff was formed, and the waters of the ocean rolled around it. He takes the cliffs of the isle of Thanet, of Sheppy, of the isle of Wight as examples. Calculations made in the isle of Thanet have given an average loss of 900 yards, or nearly half a mile. When the cliffs are high, the loss was about 200 or 300 yards; in lower cliffs it extended nearly a mile. We will give the result of the investigation in the author's words:—

"We find conclusive evidence of these rounded slopes (of cliffs) being broken in upon by the force of the waves, and that this new force must have had its *commencement*, as the previous aqueous injury had its termination, on a certain day. *This day cannot be more remote than 4 or 5000 years*; therefore, between these two dates, the *termination* of one force and the *commencement* of another must be found, and both must necessarily have been simultaneous; as the nature of the last, the waves, admits no pause, no cessation."

After many other proofs of a similar kind, our author sums up his evidences in the following manner, but which is much abridged by us.

1. Valleys form combinations of

inland drainage, falling in all directions to the exact level of the sea. The dry valleys accord in their levels with the rest of the system, proving that the agent by which these grooves were made (i. e. water), is no longer to be seen on the surface of our continents.

2. We find the side valleys falling into inland lakes, being hollowed out to the exact level of such lakes.

3. We find in these falls the clearest testimony in proof of the whole system having been simultaneously formed.

4. In all well-defined waterfalls, the amount of loss can be shewn to be but small, and they consequently oppose the theory of immense periods of time. Niagara forms a peculiarly strong instance of power in the agent and of weakness in the resisting body, so that we point to the time of its commencement. Niagara is working at a certain rate in a hundred years. The distance from the present fall to the point where it first began, is only seven miles; we arrive at a definite period for that event, and that period is of about 4 or 5000 years.

5. Presuming that the other rivers in America are similar to that of Niagara, we are led to the origin of the American continent, as a dry land, at a period of not more than 4 or 5000 years.

6. The superficial forms of all lands have an inclination towards the sea; and this sloping line of land touches the sea at a small distance from the present cliffs. The present lands, then, rose into existence, at a certain definite period. The average loss of the cliffs is half a mile, or 880 yards. This, at an average loss of six inches, would give a period of about 5000 years.

7. Thus these indexes, taken from the abrasion of cliffs, indicate the birth of European lands at the very same period with that which Niagara points out as the origin of the other hemisphere; proving to demonstration, not only the long-denied fact of a commencement to the present system of things, but also the very recent period of that commencement. Thus it is that our author opposes the theories of the present Geologists, as to the immense periods of time during which the earth was undergoing the processes which at length brought it to its present state

and fitted it for the habitation of man, as in the existence of mineral coal. Now, against this our author observes (p. 412), that the deposition of sedimentary matter has taken place with such rapidity, that the ripple and other water-marks of one bed, had not time to be destroyed by the action of the air on the waters, before they were covered up and for ever preserved by subsequent depositions in superincumbent beds; and we have other proofs of such rapidity in the occasional stems of tall plants intersecting many different strata, and placed at various angles, vertical and horizontal. These strata being frequently of 2 or 3 feet thickness, and bearing ripple and other water-marks between the strata, thus indicating a periodical deposition and repose, somewhat resembling the ebb and flow of the tide. There is one other point in Mr. Fairholme's treatise to which it would be impossible not to refer, and that is the discovery of fossil human bones, a discovery which would most materially interfere with many important conclusions of the Geologists, and indeed require a most severe revisal of their theories.

"A few years ago (he says) some French Geologists were so powerfully struck with the mixture of human and other bones, in some of the caves of the south of France, that a more strict scrutiny was instituted, and the results were published in a paper by M. Tournal, jun., of Narbonne, in No. 52 of 'Annales de Chimie et de Physique,' from which the following is a short extract. In speaking of human remains, M. Tournal says, 'The heads of the Geological world would have it they were in all cases recent and accidental, and their opinions had the effect of deciding the point as a subject unworthy of further discussion. However, the discovery of the Caves of Aude, of Herault, and of Gard, in the south of France, offers to the observer a crowd of human bones and of ancient pottery, mixed up in the very same mud with those of hyenas, lions, tigers, stags, and a number of other animals of lost kinds. Attention was therefore again called to the subject, and MM. Marcel de Serres, Jules de Christal, and myself, after an attentive and conscientious examination, have come to the conclusion, that all these objects were of the same date, and consequently that man was contemporaneous with the animals now lost from the surface of the



*globe.* Our conclusions were principally based on the *equal* alteration of the bones and of the manner of their deposit in the caves. We have not hesitated, therefore, notwithstanding the repugnance which our observations may occasion, to proclaim our belief—*'that man exists in a fossil state.'*"

The author then proceeds to show, first, that these gentlemen were not biased in their opinion by any reverence to the authority of Scripture, or belief in it. He then adds,

"The most conclusive instance that has as yet occurred, is the idea that any *one* admitted instance of *man as fossil*, is as good as a thousand, for the purpose of establishing this long-contested fact. The instance in question occurred at Köstritz, a small town in the beautiful vale of Elster, in Upper Saxony. A very clear account was given of this deposit in 1820, by the Baron Von Schlotheim, published at Gotha, and translated from the German by Mr. Weaver, in the *Annals of Philosophy* for 1823. Dissatisfied, however, with the objections which had been urged against the expressed opinion of the Baron—*'that man was unquestionably found in a fossil state in this deposit,'*—I myself visited Köstritz, and spent several days there in the summer of 1834, for the express purpose of a careful examination of the locality and the circumstances. \* \*

Without entering into a full detail of the Geological facts exhibited in this interesting spot, it may be sufficient to state, that the whole of this undulating country is of the most smooth and rounded forms on the surface, but the quarries are of gypsum, used as lime; that they occur on the rising ground, on the left bank of the valley, and so far above the level of the river, as altogether to preclude the idea of the human bones having been *subsequently mingled with those more ancient fossil bones* by any land-flood, or other local cause, which situation has been suggested as probable by Dr. Buckland, in alluding to the Baron's account of the fossils of Köstritz. \* \*

After removing 6 or 8 feet of this diluvium, the workmen reached the calcareous rock of which they were in search. This is described by M. Von Schlotheim as follows:—*'At Politz the upper quarry is extremely instructive, exhibiting wide fissures and caverns entirely filled with the alluvial loam (diluvium) which covers the whole country to a great extent. Considerable masses of stalactite appear in several places, and here principally were found those bones of land quadrupeds*

*found in my collection. They were met with at the depth of 20 feet, embedded in the loam of one of the widest cavities. All the bones are more or less charged and penetrated with calcareous matter. The condition of the greater part is nearly the same as the bones found at Gaylen Reuth, Scharzfeld, and the other German bone caves; and hence it seems probable that they were of an equal age, and referable to the same epoch of the ancient world. At Köstritz the entire gypseous mass is intersected and perforated by fissures and cavities which follow every direction, and are connected with each other by serpentine channels of larger or smaller dimensions. They are filled throughout with the alluvial deposits, even to the greatest depth. And this loamy sediment appears to be deposited horizontally for short distances, yielding in clusters as it were, and in precisely the same circumstances, a number of land animals, amongst which are disclosed to view also human bones.'* Such are the words of Baron Von Schlotheim, who thus sums up the evidence:—*'It is also evident that the human bones could never have been buried here, nor have fallen into fissures in the gypsum during battles in ancient times, nor have been thus mutilated and lodged by any other accidental cause in more modern times; inasmuch as they are always found with the other animal remains under the same relations, not constituting connected skeletons, but collected in various groupes in the deposits of loam that occupy the fissures and cavities of the gypsum. They appear, therefore, to have been strictly fossil, and to have been swept thither by floods, with other animal remains, at the period of the formation of the alluvial tract itself. It has already been remarked by Cuvier, that the epoch of a great deluge, by which many animals were destroyed, whose remains are now found in alluvial (diluvial) tracts alone, and containing strata of an earlier era, nearly coincides with our chronology. And the traditions of such a deluge preserved among all nations now appear confirmed by the instructive documents at present lying before us.'* The author then mentions that in these places are found the bones of the rhinoceros, lion, tiger, hyena, horse, ox, deer, hare, rabbit, the owl and other birds. Subsequently the bones of the elephant, elk, and reindeer. *'So obvious an anomaly as a mixture of the remains of the latter with those of the elephant and rhinoceros never could have occurred but for the confusion arising from some such event as a general deluge; since the structure of the feet and bones of a reindeer obviously bespeaks the stormy*

regions for which alone it is best adapted, latitudes quite unsuited to such luxuriance of vegetation as the other unwieldy animals must necessarily have required for their sustenance. The specimens of the bones of man seems here to be dispersed in the diluvium, exactly in that small proportion which we should naturally have expected. While the bones of quadrupeds have been found here in great abundance, those of the human species do not amount to more than about 20 specimens. Some of these are placed, as I am informed, in the Museum of Berlin. Of these he mentions fragments of the arm and thigh bones of a man, as having been found by him at the depth of 18 feet from the surface of the country, and 8 feet deeper than two phalanges of a rhinoceros. Other single specimens are seen in the private collections of the neighbourhood of Köstritz. A portion of a human cranium and of a leg bone have also been preserved in the British Museum, and may be seen in the same case as the more entire specimen found at Guadaloupe, which has now at length been placed in a situation suited to its high interest and value."

The author then proceeds to mention human bones as found in 1786, in the fissure of a lime-stone quarry near Kirkby Moorside, in Yorkshire; he asserts that sixteen years have elapsed since these deposits were scientifically described by M. Von Schlotheim; and yet the history of this discovery has been neglected by the Geologists. We cannot, however, admit the certainty of our author's conclusions on so important a point as the discovery of fossil human bones, without receiving the opinion of other Geologists: and we find both those eminent Geologists, Mr. Lyell and Dr. Buckland, agreeing "that no conclusion is more fully established, than the important fact of the total absence of any vestiges of the human species throughout the entire series of Geological formations." See Lyell's Geology, vol. i. 153-9, and Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise, vol. i. p. 103. With regard to the skeleton from Guadaloupe, now in the British Museum, Dr. Buckland says, "there is no reason to consider these bones to be of high antiquity, as the rock in which they occur is of very recent formation, and is composed of agglutinated fragments of shells and corals which inhabit the adjacent water; such kind of stone is

frequently formed in a few years from sandbanks composed of similar materials on the shores of tropical seas."

*Sermons by the late Dean Vincent.*  
Vol. II. Edited by General Thornton.

WE have long possessed and read with delight and instruction the former volume of Dean Vincent's Sermons, edited by his friend Mr. Nares, and we have also received much gratification from the very candid and affectionate Memoir prefixed. We must now return our thanks to General Thornton for having through his exertions rescued another volume from the oblivion to which, we presume, the too confined sale of the first had consigned it. We do not agree with the editor in many observations in his Preliminary Essay, and we should have been glad to have seen throughout a kinder spirit with more liberal views exhibited towards the clergy; but we acknowledge the enlightened and amiable feeling, as well as the correct taste, which knew how to estimate the value of the present Discourses; and, valuing them, considered their publication would be advantageous to the community. For the Discourses themselves we certainly do not think them equal to those in the former volume, nor is it to be supposed that they will increase the reputation of one whom we consider to have been one of the most correct, elegant, and sound scholars that later ages have produced. The Voyage of Nearchus is one of the most interesting classical works that was ever composed. Still we are glad that these Discourses have come to light; for they bear marks throughout of Dr. Vincent's sound knowledge, his clear views, his judicious and temperate reasoning, and his classical and elegant style. We are particularly pleased with the twelfth sermon on the Restoration; and with the fourteenth on the Sabbath. Had it not been for a little outbreak of what we may call *Septuagenarian spleen* in the Preface, we should have had nothing but our entire and undivided thanks to have given to the editor: as it is, we thank him; but are still glad, for the sake of the working clergy, that General Thornton is not—a bishop.



*The Architectural Magazine, conducted by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. &c. Nos. XXXIX to XLII.*

THIS well-conducted periodical maintains its ground with the same credit which marked its early progress. The present numbers are marked by the talent and judgment which have distinguished the previous portions.

The science of civil engineering, equally with architecture, constitutes a division of the contents of this magazine. On this head is a well-written essay "*On improved methods of constructing canal and dock gates,*" worthy of attention from the scientific reader, but too technical to admit of a notice being given which would be interesting to the general reader.

From the essay "*On the effects which should result to architecture in regard to design and arrangement from the general introduction of iron in the construction of buildings,*" we should draw the conclusion, that, however properly iron may be introduced into construction, it is perfectly inapplicable to the decorative parts of Gothic architecture at least; and this is fully shown by the drawings which the author of the essay produces in support of his views. If the mullions of a window, the ribs of a vaulted ceiling, or the principals of an open roof (imitative of timber) were formed of the same dimensions with their prototypes, the waste of material would be immense, and the weight too great for the supports, not to mention the dangerous results arising from expansion. In all cases in which iron has been introduced in the decorative portions of a building, and we would particularly instance a chapel in Portsea, the tracery is attenuated into a mere window frame, looking like the wire-work of a verandah when compared with the same object executed in its fullest proportions; and in truth, in all the designs which accompany the paper, particularly that representing the interior of a church, the same want of size is apparent, as in the edifice we have referred to. Boldness and depth are the characteristics of ancient gothic ornaments; in modern imitations we see *shallow* and *slender* admirably united: for such combinations cast iron may be properly used; for the purposes of imitating ancient work it is perfectly inapplicable.

Mr. Bland produces a scientific article on the construction of ancient gothic churches, illustrated by examples from various churches in Kent. This essay is well worthy of notice: it exhibits the extent of knowledge and skill possessed by the architects of antiquity.

There are several papers on Rome, and its ecclesiastical edifices, by Mr. Humphreys, which will prove highly interesting as well as useful to the visitors of the Eternal City. From the description of the illuminations of St. Peter's, some very useful hints are given for the decoration on birth-day nights and other festive occasions of our metropolis, which we trust will not be thrown away.

*Architectural and Picturesque Illustrations of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. Nos. 1. to XXXII. 4to.*

SINCE our former notice of this publication, it has steadily advanced to nearly the close of a second volume. In the portion already published, are comprised the cathedrals of Salisbury, Canterbury, London, York, Wells, Rochester, Lincoln, Chichester, Ely, Peterborough, Norwich, and Exeter.

The production of a cheap work, which should embrace the whole of the cathedral churches, and by means of well-executed engravings convey an adequate idea of their beauties and magnitude, is an undertaking requiring a great outlay of capital, and calling for a very extended circulation to remunerate the publishers. The steady manner in which the present work has periodically proceeded to nearly one half of its extent, proves that it has received from the public a very liberal patronage. As its object is the diffusion of an extended knowledge of the beauties of these splendid piles of architecture, we can only add our wish, that it may, in the remainder of its progress, be attended with an equal degree of success.

The historical and descriptive account of each cathedral are necessarily brief; those which are contained in the first volume are from the pen of Mr. Moule, a gentleman well known as the author of various antiquarian and topographical works. They comprise a general account of the history

of the see and church, and a description of the edifice, in which the principal features of the buildings are noticed, as well as the most striking of the monuments.

The second volume appears to be the work of another hand; and although the descriptions are in general well written and accurate, we cannot help preferring those which have been furnished by the pen of the original author.

The following observations, occasioned by the great extent of the diocese of Lincoln, contain much truth, and are worthy the serious attention of the friends of the Established Church.

"If episcopacy be the scriptural form of the visible church, or if it be only of human invention, and found by experience to be the best mode of governing and preserving that church, it is quite evident that there is not enough of it to secure these objects in England at the present time. With an enormously increased population, there has been no increase of episcopal, nor any adequate increase of inferior pastoral, care within the national church. May not this account in some measure for the great defection from it, which has occurred of late years? The great mass of the laity hardly know that the church is episcopal. To those of them who think at all upon the subject, it appears to be a church without organisation, without discipline, and without government. They do not feel themselves to be members of it, and the feeling of belonging to no religious community whatever is not a comfortable feeling; but the remedy is at hand—they join some old, or set up some new dissenting community, of a religious nature, in which they find themselves individually of more importance, and feel the connexion between themselves and their ministers of every degree. But let the kindly influence of episcopacy be more widely extended and more distinctly felt, by increasing the number of sees and lessening the extent of the dioceses, and we doubt not that great good will result from the measure to the church and nation." Vol. ii. p. 24.

The plates form a very essential feature of the work. It is satisfactory to add, that the drawings in general present novel and very pleasing views of the magnificent edifices, whose beauties they are destined to portray. The engravings are chiefly by Mr. Winkles, the proprietor of the work, and they are distinguished for a very rich effect. In some instances the

subject is injured by an appearance of gloom given to the views by the extraordinary depth of the shadows: the interior of the dome of St. Paul's and that of the nave at Wells illustrate this observation. In the latter case, truth has been sacrificed to effect: the cathedral, it must be in the recollection of such of our readers who have seen it, is extremely light: a depth of shadow equal to that which appears in the view could not exist in the day time.

The same injurious attempt at effect is apparent in the north-west view of the last-named cathedral, in which the whole of the lower part of the building is enveloped in darkness, the upper portion being slightly tinged with light. In the north transept of Rochester cathedral, this darkness is even more displeasing than in either of the other views.

The drawings are the productions of several artists, and possess various degrees of merit. In some of them the views are not well chosen, and appear as if the artist had been in difficulty for the choice of his subject: a position scarcely to be imagined when any one of our cathedrals was before him. The entrance to the crypt at Wells particularly calls forth this remark.

It has occurred to our observation, that artists frequently injure their designs by the introduction of improper or ludicrous figures. This is apparent in the view of the crypt of Canterbury, in which the burlesque figures of the fat cicerone and the thin visitor form a contrast approaching to caricature. The plan of Canterbury contains the old altar screen, and the vaulting of the cloisters is not correctly given.

The interiors of the grandest of the cathedrals are given with great spirit, and many of them allow of a pleasing comparison being instituted between the merits and beauties of the different structures.

The nave of Ely shews the original timber roof in its pristine nakedness; that of Peterborough, also a Norman structure, has a ceiling richly coloured affixed to the beams, which possesses a fine effect. The view of the Lady Chapel of Ely, now a parish church, is very striking: the pews and wood-work are removed, and the structure is shewn in all the beauty which distinguishes



the buildings of the reign of Edward the Third. When this structure was in a perfectly unmutated state it must have rivalled even St. Stephen's Chapel.

We see the author has availed himself of our correction of his title page, which originally professed to embrace the Cathedrals of Great Britain, including Scotland of course. The adoption of our suggestion establishes the justness of our remark, although it was a subject of cavil at the time it was made. The present title is decidedly more appropriate than the former.

*A View of the Evidence afforded by the Life and Ministry of St. Peter to the Truth of the Christian Revelation, By Philip S. Dodd, Rector of Penshurst.*

WE will give Mr. Dodd's design in his own words. "The following arguments are presented, as *illustrations of that Truth which mere direct arguments establish*. My design is to point out the internal characters of authenticity with which the scriptural accounts of St. Peter abound; to bring together various facts, connected with that Apostle's history, which attest his commission to preach the Gospel; to note different occurrences in his ministry, which manifest the hand of Providence in the propagation of our faith; and to show that his life, as well as his writings, confirmed the great doctrine of the Evangelical Records, 'that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.'" These different arguments are embraced in so many respective chapters, so that the plan is simple and clear. Nor is it to be said to any disparagement of the design of this work, that the arguments here confined to St. Peter, are most of them such as have been used with advantage by former writers, relative to the Apostles and Evangelists in general; because the merit of the work consists in tracing them through the particular circumstances and incidents which bring their force and evidence home to the mind: while at the same time, some are more strongly exhibited and more accurately and circumstantially examined by the author, than by those who only view St. Peter's conduct as one part or division of

a general argument. In his account of St. Peter's denial of his Lord, Mr. Dodd says,—

"His constancy was indeed shaken. His faith in the Messiahship of Jesus began to falter when he saw him led *unresisting* and seemingly forsaken of God to the tribunal of his persecutors. He could not understand how the Messiah, of whose office and kingdom he had the prevailing Jewish idea, could be reduced to a state of such degradation. He felt that his own hope of sharing in the triumph of the deliverer of Israel was frustrated, and this added disappointment to his surprise," &c.

We consider this as a just and probable exposition of the Apostle's error and weakness; and think it may reflect some light on the motive which led another Apostle not indeed to deny but to betray his master. Iscariot had probably the same feelings of the unlimited power and divine majesty of the Redeemer; and therefore when he betrayed him, whom he believed could command legions of attendant angels, into the hands of a few Roman soldiers; he considered, in his guilty presumption, that he was only offering Christ an opportunity of exhibiting his real power, of anticipating what he believed would be an event at some time to come, and accelerating the tardy issue of things, in which Jesus was to disclose his proper majesty. How these presumptuous hopes and carnal views terminated we know; and the death of Judas is sufficiently accounted for in a rational way, by the bitter disappointment of his hopes, and the remorse following a deed which had terminated very differently from his expectations. The feelings therefore in the two Apostles, though showing themselves differently, sprang from the same source; and, as we said, we think the one throws light on the other, and renders it unnecessary to believe that Judas had any views ulterior to those mentioned, or of a darker guilt. We have thought that our Lord's last speech to the wretched Apostle might be led to assist this view, if requisite, though we lay no great stress on that. But to return to Mr. Dodd's work, we are particularly pleased with the argument drawn from St. Paul's reproof of St. Peter at Antioch, which is examined with great sobriety of judgment, and soundness of knowledge,

and fair reasoning. Indeed we must say the same of the whole volume. It is written with considerable theological and biblical learning, and bears the marks of very careful inquiry and patient examination of the subject; neither overlooking any just and reasonable analogies, nor forcing in any injurious and disputable illustrations. There are at the end two interesting chapters, one—the Gospel of St. Mark being the substance of St. Peter's preaching; the other—on St. Peter being not vested with a jurisdiction over the other Apostle. On the whole, this work is creditable both to the piety and to the taste and learning of the author, and will, we doubt not, be acceptable to the public mind.

*Three Voyages in the Black Sea to the Coast of Circassia.* By Chev. T. de Marigny. 1837.

THE history of this work is curious. Part of it appeared at Paris in 1829; but the Russian government considering it necessary to give the public some information about Circassia, which the Muscovite has been long desirous to make his own; during the absence of M. Marigny from his post at Odessa, a work issued from the Russian press, under the title of "Travels in Circassia, by M. de Marigny," with an apology, that, "as the Travels were printed at a distance from the author, the edition contains faults of every kind: the principal errors alone have been noticed in the errata." Beneath the shelter of this equivocal apology, the Russian editor acting under the censorship of government, without which no work can appear in Russia, published the original notes of the author, but omitted several important passages, and interpolated others dictated by the Russian authorities. The omissions have been forwarded to England, together with a copy of the Russian edition, in which the interpolations of the Russian authorities are marked. The art of the Russian cabinet will be seen in their endeavour to misrepresent the character, the customs, the strength, and the resources of the inhabitants of Caucasus, who being united under a national standard, designated by the title of what has been for twelve centu-

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ries the centre of union of the whole Mussulman world,—the Sandjak Sheriff—present along the Russian frontier one hundred thousand men in arms.

This work is both amusing and instructive, and contains information valuable to the merchant, the political oeconomist, the geologist, and the traveller. We must in gallantry give a description of the far-famed Circassian beauties in our author's words.—p. 95.

"I shall be asked, what impression the Circassian ladies made upon me? Having had time to examine them, I can assure our European ladies, that they are inferior to them in nothing. The Noutakhaitsi Circassian women have oval faces and generally large features. Their eyes, usually black, are fine, and they hold them in high estimation, considering them as one of their most powerful weapons. They are surmounted by eyebrows which are strongly marked, whose thickness they diminish by plucking out the hairs. Their *bust*, which, as I have already stated, is wanting in its chief ornament among the girls, is extraordinary slight and flexible. On the other hand, with many women the lower part of the body is very large, which is considered a great beauty among Orientals, but which I thought a deformity in some of them. We cannot deny that those who are well proportioned have much nobility of carriage and voluptuousness; their costume, besides, especially that of the married women, is very pretty;—but, to admire them, they must only be seen at home; for when they go out, their slow step and the air of nonchalance expressed in all their movements, shock the eye of an European accustomed to the vivacity and elegant *tournure* of our ladies. Even the long hair, which we like to see flowing over the bosom and shoulders of a Circassian; the veil, which they fold with the art inspired in all countries by the wish to please; the robe, which, having confined the waist, opens to exhibit the *charvaz*, which has also its attractions, become ridiculously embarrassing when a Circassian leaves her sofa. They are, in general, intelligent; their imagination is lively, and susceptible of strong passions; they love glory, and are proud of that which is acquired by their husbands in battle."

We think this a portrait that might make the ladies of Almack's tremble for their hitherto undisputed throne—but, alack the day! that we must mention such things—such utter abo-



inations in connexion with so much loveliness. It had better come out at once. We cannot get rid of it. Well, then,—would the heart of man have conceived—can the tongue of man pronounce the too-authentic fact—*all the Circassian ladies have the Itch!!!* Thank God! there is mercy in all his Providence. The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb; and so this Itch is of a very *mild* description. It is called the Prince's Itch, belonging more particularly to the royal family; yet M. de Marigny often held the hands of the Circassian ladies within his palm, and he did not catch it; or, as he says, he *became so used to it*, that it did not excite his attention; he did not *rub* the afflicted surface,—he bore the princely pustules with a grace. Sometimes, by way of amusement, the Circassian princesses (says our author) with their itchy hands plaster with mud the walls of the warehouses, and thus show themselves in the true simple Homeric character.

To this work is appended a curious document called, "Declaration of Circassian Independence, addressed to all the Courts of Europe," which appeared in the Portfolio, (vol. i. p. 187); a vocabulary of the dialect of the Circassian's Noutakhaïsi; and an account of the articles of export at Anapa, with their prices:—they consist of corn, hides, skins, wax, and slaves. The duties are fixed at 3 per cent. Their imports are gun barrels, salt, nails, sabre blades, cloths, coffee, dried fruits, silks, drugs, &c. On the whole, this work is well worthy the perusal.

*Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde. Tom. vii. Part 1. Co—Cy.*

THE articles in this work in general are executed as well as their brevity will admit. The biography of the natives of France seems correctly given; but the contributors are, as Frenchmen always have been, very ignorant of English literature. We shall give as a specimen the article on our favourite poet, G. Crabbe; just observing, as we pass along, that of Darwin it is said:—

"Darwin fut un modèle de tempérance et sobriété. Son exemple, comme ses recommandations, eurent une salutaire in-

fluence à Lichfield sur les mœurs de la classe ouvrière, qui avant son arrivée faisait une énorme consommation de liqueurs fortes. Dans cette ville il était voisin du célèbre Samuel Johnson, dont la dévotion et la Torsyme faisaient contraste avec l'impudicité et le républicanisme affichés de l'auteur de la Zoonomie, et chacun d'eux vivait au milieu d'une société distincte, qui avait l'autre en horreur!"

Such is English history, after it has crossed the Channel! We must also give the opening of the life of Davenant.

"Quand Shakspeare allait se reposer à Stratford de ces travaux d'auteur et d'acteur, il s'arrêtait souvent près de la belle et spirituelle hôtesse de la Couronne à Oxford. Ce fut d'elle que naquit en 1605 William Davenant, et il ne paraît pas que le poète épique ne soit jamais montré fort soucieux de démentir certains bruits qui lui attribuaient une père plus illustre que le digne hôtelier d'Oxford. Ce qu'il y a de certain, c'est que peine sorti de l'université et page de grande maison, il débuta dans le monde littéraire par un poème sur la mort de Shakspeare," &c.

We now quote the article on Crabbe:

"Crabbe, George, Poète Anglais, né en 1754 à Aldborough, comté de Suffolk. Fils d'un chirurgien, il était destiné à l'état de son père. Une manie bizarre de ce dernier devait exercer une influence puissante sur le jeune Crabbe, et imprimer à son esprit une autre direction. En lisant les journaux, Crabbe le père avait l'habitude de découper les vers, comme chose superflue et inutile. Son fils s'empara de ses fragmens dédaignés, les apprenait par cœur, et les complétait d'instinct, lorsqu'il trouvait des lacunes. En 1778, il remporta un prix pour son poème à l'Espérance, et renouça des lors, à suivre la carrière chirurgicale. Il vint à Londres; Burke se fit son protecteur, et son Aristarque. "The Library," la Bibliothèque, qu'il publia en 1781, et une poésie descriptif plus long, "The Village," obtinrent un succès marqué. Johnson, critique sévère, pourtant, encouragea le jeune poète à persévérer. Mais Crabbe pensa qu'avant tout il fallait se faire une état, et il étudia la théologie. En 1803, il obtint le cure de Trobridge dans le Wiltshire. En 1807, après vingt ans d'intervalle rempli plus ou moins par la théologie, Crabbe publia "The Borough;" en 1808, "The Parish Register;" en 1814, "Tales in Verse," ou Narrations en Vers; et en

1819, "Tales of the Hall." Il mourut à Trowbridge le 9 Février, 1832. On a comparé la poésie de Crabbe aux peintures de Teniers et d'Ostade: c'est la même vérité, la même ponctualité. Le charme d'une semblable lecture est tout entier dans la mise en œuvre; car les sujets en eux-mêmes ne sont guère intéressants. Crabbe visite de préférence la lutte d'indigent, et retrace les souffrances de la misère avec un déchirante fidélité. Lorsqu'il peint les scènes de la nature, il dédaigne tous ses ornemens superflus, il lui suffit de calquer fidèlement son modèle. Aussi son style est-il clair et simple; il trace ses caractères d'une main ferme et forte; il sonde et découvre avec une exactitude tout aussi scrupuleuse, les replis les plus cachés du cœur humain; on l'a nommé à juste titre l'anatomiste de l'âme. Rien de plus vrai que le jugement porté sur lui par Moore: "Crabbe a prouvé ce que peut la force galvanique du génie; elle donne les mouvemens et la vie aux objets qui en paraissent le moins susceptibles." La vie et les ouvrages de Crabbe ont paru à Londres en 1833. Cette édition a été préparée par le poète lui-même peu de tems avant sa mort."

C. L.

In the second part of the same volume, D—De, the Life of De Lisle is well written, and Danville; but of foreign and especially English literature, the worthy contributors have no accurate knowledge.

*Essays on the Principles of Charitable Institutions, &c. 1836.*

THE object of the enlightened and benevolent author of this admirable little volume is to consider what are the best means to improve the condition of the lower orders: an inquiry, as it appears, most necessary to our religious and political welfare. The fact is, that our great wealth has brought with it its usual concomitants—profusion, excess, idleness, want, and crime. While our commerce, says our author, had increased one-half, from 1812 to 1825, crime had nearly *quadrupled*! In London alone there are about 70,000 persons who subsist on the profit of crime. We have 52,600 licensed public houses and 33,450 beer shops in England. The quantity of spirits sold has nearly *doubled* since 1823. In a period of twelve years, from 1821 to 1823, population has increased 17 per cent.,

and the consumption of spirits 102 per cent.!! It is not to be wondered at that this rapid increase of vicious intemperance has been followed by a dreadful increase of poverty. The pawnbroking shops have multiplied during the same period from 690 to 1468. Dr. Gordon, physician to the London Hospital, has given the result of a practice extending to several thousand patients annually,—that at least 65 per cent. of all the diseases under his notice are directly referable to intemperance!

It is quite clear, that legislative enactments, or any general measures instituted by government, will be of themselves of little avail to remove or even diminish these alarming evils. And it is equally clear that they can only be encountered by the vigilance of moral legislation, locally administered and vigilantly and personally guarded. The author of the volume before us has, with great care and knowledge, reviewed the various plans which have been suggested or acted upon, showing the limits of their respective advantages or their defects; and we earnestly wish to draw public attention to his judicious and able work. For ourselves, we think that we are getting far too much into the system of public boards and paid commissioners, acting on a very extended scale and on general principles; superseding our ancient and local and more limited associations, and destroying much of our private and personal interference, and parochial attention. To act successfully on men, you must act through their feelings and affections. You must inspire confidence, awaken gratitude, excite emulation, and evince interest and even respect for them. This is the way to gain the hearts and regulate the conduct of the lower orders: each man must act in his own district and according to his local knowledge and influence. Such acts are personal duties, which cannot be transferred nor omitted; and in this manner alone the rich will be performing their duties to the poor. Before the lower orders will conform to the desire of the higher, the latter must gain their confidence; and this will never be given to strangers under the name of commissioners, agents, or any other. Much of the odium of the Poor Law has



England have not gone further of late than a *chanson à boire*, and what we have remaining of the ancient masters of the Roman world are chiefly dedicated to the service of Bacchus. The present monarch of the lyre strikes a higher string; and dedicates his song to the time-hallowed relics of antiquity, or to the genius of the mighty bards contemporary with him. We must speak cautiously on the subject, or we shall not be permitted to see the Glyptotheca, and the glories of Munich; but claiming an Englishman's privilege to speak his sentiments, we venture to hint—to surmise—we are inclined to feel—we humbly conjecture—we presume to suppose, that his Majesty of Bavaria is but a moderate songster; and, though he has visited Athens, has not conquered Parnassus. We will indulge our readers with a royal epigram or two:

*Consolation and Hope.*

For pleasure hoping still, and still in vain;  
But still to hope is a relief from pain.

*My Feelings.*

By twelve years younger, than twelve years ago  
I seem to be—far lessened in my woe.

*The Prayer.*

Let me not think on future or on past;  
But on the moment that is fleeing fast.

*The Pontinian Lake near Rome.*

The men and water, melancholy, slow  
Along the Appian Way appear to go.

*The Equalization.*

That Man the Earth might not suppose the  
Heaven,  
Was Satan to the world as downy given.

*Motion and Rest.*

The sky is ever quiet, but the sea  
Is roaring ever—rest in Heaven will be.

From these we should judge that his Majesty is a great admirer of the style of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, as seen in the *Rolliad*, and elsewhere.

*Poems, original and translated. By Charles Percy Wyatt, B.A.*

MR. WYATT'S Sonnets are executed after good models, and written in a pure and masculine style, as *ex. gr.*:

ON THE RISING IN WARSAW.

Poland! the voice that on the banks of Setae  
Burst forth, exulting o'er the Bourbon's fall,  
(Such voice as went, in days obscured, to call  
To works of desolation), not in vain

By thee was heard:—they whom it disappal—  
A bloody future from the bloody past  
(Of Europe's wars foreboding—shall agree  
In sympathies and acclamations vast,  
If from that seed, sown by the blood of Gaul,  
No other fruit shall spring than Poland free)  
Happy our generation, if it see  
Rased from the page of Time that deadly blot,  
Shame of our fathers' days! who witness'd  
Thee,  
Tripartite soil, enslaved, and rescued not!

VII.

Alas! for those whose memory ponders o'er  
The loved, the lost—too faithful to retrace  
Each kindly tone, each fond, familiar face  
(Of days gone by—conscious that now no more  
Can wish of theirs those cheering smiles re-  
To their desiring eyes, nor to their ear—store  
Those voices musical:—forlorn and drear,  
Like lonely outcast on a desert shore,  
Who stands and marvels at some pleasant  
dream

Of other lands remember'd, with amaze  
And bitterest grief they veil their fruitless gaze,  
Mistrusting truths that now with shadows teem.  
To such, how wretched life and length of days,  
If Hope illumed not with her golden beam!

X.

What sudden visions rise on Memory's eye!  
E'en now I mused on other thoughts intent  
Nor can I trace the link that did present  
This picture to my sense. In vain I try  
To explore the hidden path of sympathy  
By which I lighted on that loveliest scene,  
And saw the woods with Summer foliage green  
Around me; saw beneath, the corn fields lie,  
Ripe for the reapers; o'er the distant view  
Rose the long Cambrian hills; old Severn's  
stream  
Roll'd in the vale, glassing the heaven's bright  
hue; (beams—  
The landscape glow'd beneath the noonday  
Glow'd—as when on that spot my fancy drew  
The many things that are not as they seem.

There is not much for us to observe upon in the lyrical poems, except that we think some of them which Mr. Wyatt has translated hardly worthy of his muse. Let him give us what he likes from Schiller and Goëthe; but we never thought highly of the poetic inspiration of Körner. The severe and classical style seems to us better suited to Mr. Wyatt's genius than the light or romantic. Why have we not a translation of the *entire* poems of Schiller and Goëthe? If Mr. Wyatt feels himself able to execute such a task, we promise him that it will be gratefully received.

*The Visionary, with other Poems. By Lady E. S. Wortley.*

LADY Wortley has now written nearly as much as Pope; and if her fame has not yet equalled that of the Bard of Twickenham, it must arise we think chiefly from the greater number of her competitors, as stars are dimmed by the neighbouring host of constellations. The present volume rises in merit

above its predecessors, shewing a rapid advance of taste and judgment—feeling, Lady Emily always possessed. There is a lyrical strain in the Visionary that breaks forth with energy, as

Holy! Holy! Holy! Holy! saith the Morn,

And Holy! Holy! Holy! doth reply  
The awful Night.

List, Holy! Holy! Holy! saith the Morn.

In perusing the poem we were much surprised, as well as grieved, in finding some passages, as XXXIV. LXXXVI. and others, calling themselves stanzas, but presenting nothing to the mocked

sanzas but figures more fit for Herschell's telescope than a poet's pen, as

XXXIV.

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This is a novel manner of writing poetry.—“My stars!!!” we exclaimed, “what can be under these magical figures?” But after much conjecturing, we relinquished the task, and turned to the poem of the Sea, which we shall give:

#### TO THE SEA.

Music is living in thy breast—in thy deep and awful breast,  
Oh! thou astounding Sea and dread—in thy restlessness and rest,—  
Now 'tis a murmur—now a roar—now a murmur and a roar,  
While heaves and quakes and thrills and groans the ever-echoing shore;  
What harmony in every change is found, proud Main! in thee,  
What music hangs on thy deep lips, oh! sounding, sounding Sea!

Splendour is on thy glorious face, thou most transcendent Main!  
Whether the Sun there doubly lives,—or shines Night's starry train:  
'Tis now a sparkle—now a blaze—now a blaze and sparkle too,  
Till thou look'st all made of golden fire, yet tinged with the sapphire's blue  
What splendours still are found in thee, with every change t' agree—  
What glory and what sovereignty, oh! Royal, Royal Sea!

*The Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine for 1834. The same for 1835. The same for 1836. Nos. 5, 6, 7. 8vo.*

WE are delighted to find that Mr. Bennett perseveres in his very useful and valuable register; useful alike in registering the local events of the current year, and in fixing those detached documents and fragments of information, ancient as well as modern, which the stream of events and accidental circumstances bring from time to time to the surface, but which are again as rapidly lost, if not snatched from the current, and placed in some permanent record.

In addition to our former commendations of Mr. Bennett's plan, we can repeat our approval of the judgment and intelligence with which it is pursued. The Register is altogether a model for the provincial statist, at the same time that it is rendered agreeable by features of a literary and entertaining cast.

The Number for 1834 furnishes the inhabitants of Tewkesbury with a copy

of the Report of the Commissioners upon their Corporation. We find also an interesting compilation relative to the family of Hart, the nearest surviving relations of Shakspeare, called forth by the death at Tewkesbury on the 22nd November, 1834, of Mr. William Shakspeare Hart, “the seventh descendant from [Joan, sister of] the poet.” He has left one son, who “follows the trade of a fancy-chair maker in this borough, as did his father and grandfather.”

Among the events of the year 1835, we find:—

“June 17, at the sale of the effects of the late Jeremiah Hawkins, esq. of the Haw, one of the two celebrated ‘wassal-bowls,’ said to have been discovered several feet below the bed of the river Severn, when the excavations preparatory to the erection of the Haw bridge were made, in the year 1824, was knocked down at the sum of twenty-two guineas.”

Mr. Bennett, adverting to the discussions and lucubrations which were bestowed upon these bowls at the time of their discovery, proceeds to inform



us that it has been satisfactorily ascertained that they were of Birmingham manufacture, and very modern. Now to this condemnation of them we beg to demur. If they be forgeries, they are so successful that we should be glad to learn the history of their fabrication. It is our opinion that neither the designs nor the Latin hexameter inscriptions are modern; and if they have been copied, from what quarter was it? We say this after an examination of Mr. Hawkins's bowl, of which there is a large lithographic print by Mr. Francis Wishaw, which was copied in the Monthly Magazine for April 1825. Of the second bowl (now or formerly in the possession of the landlord of the Haw Passage House) we have seen no drawing; but it is described by Mr. Wishaw in our Magazine for January 1832. It is clearly a companion to the other, but the designs are different. We may add that the designs are engraved, not cast or chased, which is favourable to their claims to antiquity. The costume is of the early Norman times; but the subjects are from the Greek mythology.

In the same Register, Mr. Bennett gives an amusing memoir of the said Jeremiah Hawkins, esq. otherwise called "Jerry Hawkins," a famous old fox-hunting squire, who used, before the erection of the Haw bridge, to make a constant practice of swimming his horse across the Severn, on his return from Gloucester market, his only guide on the darkest night being the stable lantern fixed on a post at the "coming-out place."

The affairs of the Tewkesbury New Poor-Law Union, the Severn Navigation, the Town Council, and an abstract of the Municipal Corporation Act, form the remainder of the serviceable contents of No. 6. In the number for the past year these topics are pursued; particularly by a very complete journal of the proceedings of the Town Council. We must also mention an excellent article on the ancient and highly respectable Roman Catholic family of Wakeman, one of whom was the last Abbot of Tewkesbury and afterwards the first Bishop of Gloucester; and the recent representative of which, William Wakeman, esq. of Beckford, near Tewkesbury, died on

the first day of the year 1836, at the patriarchal age of 96.

We cannot say much in praise of the design of the new church, as shown in the woodcut at p. 283; and trust that as it is not yet finished, there may still be time for amendment. The immense recess at the west end, like a blocked-up window, is particularly unsightly. We shall look for better things in a town which has before been honoured by assistance from the refined architectural taste of Mr. Hanbury Tracy.

*A Letter to Lord Viscount Melbourne on the Peerage, showing the Origin of the present Majority in the House of Lords, and the Mode by which that Majority may be neutralised; with Tables of the English, Irish, and Scotch Peerages, pointing out the Political Opinions of each Peer. By the Right Hon. Lord Langford. 8vo. pp. 20.*

THE arguments of this essay chiefly turn upon the representation of the Irish Peerage, and on that subject they are necessarily erroneous, from being grounded upon this fallacy, viz. that peerages of Ireland, on their possessors being raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, are so far merged, as, according to "the spirit and letter" of the Act of Union, to become virtually extinct; so that, according to Lord Langford, the Crown may reckon them as among the extinct peerages which authorise new creations, whilst, on the other hand, their possessors should no longer have votes in the election of Representative Peers. But this is neither the law, nor would it be equitable. The Peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred on the most distinguished heads of the Irish House of Lords, and if their right of voting for representative peers were taken away, the twenty-four would no longer represent the collective body, but only (with grace be it spoken) the inferior portion of it. The parallel rights of individuals have nothing to do with the corporate rights of the whole body; but Lord Langford contends that those Peers only remain "purely Irish" who do not accept of peerages of the United Kingdom: this we cannot help terming a

"purely Irish" and one-sided argument.

It is true that the Act of Union contemplates the exclusion in reckoning of such Peers as shall be also Peers of the United Kingdom, when the number of the Peers of Ireland shall be so far reduced (to the number of one hundred, exclusive of British Peers) that the Crown is to be allowed to create one new Peer for every extinction that may occur, instead of one for every three extinctions, in accordance with the law now in force: but it never did, nor ever could, contemplate that any peerage of Ireland, however ancient, with its attendant rights (involving those, perhaps, of distant collateral heirs presumptive), should be suppressed by the possessor being transferred to the roll of the Peers of the United Kingdom. This would have been an insult upon the Peerage of Ireland, as a body, more grave than any that Lord Langford can prove upon the actual law.

It may be admitted that the Act of Union might very consistently have provided that the elevation of a Representative Peer to a peerage of the United Kingdom should have created a vacancy—not in the body of the Peerage of Ireland, but in the committee of Representative Peers; and that it is somewhat anomalous that such a provision was made with reference to the Spiritual Peers, as, if any one of the Archbishops or Bishops shall be either Peers of the United Kingdom, or Peers of Ireland, they are directed to be passed over in the rotation of sitting in the House of Lords. What occasioned this anomaly in the Act we cannot say, but can only suppose that the spiritual peerage may have been more provident of contingencies, and more anxious to secure an accidental addition to their privileges, than their temporal brethren. However, the law is, that the temporal Representative Peers of Ireland are elected *for life*, and no vacancy can be occasioned except by actual death, or that civil death which arises from attainder.

After perusing Lord Langford's ill-grounded arguments, we were surprised to find that his *panacea*, offered to the Prime Minister, has no relation to them, but is merely a recommendation that Lord Melbourne should recruit

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the ranks of the Whig party in the House of Lords from among the Irish and Scotch Peers not now having seats, of whom his humble servant the author will of course be proud to be one.

However, we ought not to wonder at any thing which might follow the noble Projector's candid avowal at the commencement of his letter, that "his sole object is to strengthen Lord Melbourne's government." It is then on party and personal grounds that another change in our constitutional structure is required: but we trust that the strong good sense of the country will at once suppress any attempts at organic change on temporary pretexts, however plausible.

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*On Heraldry, and its Connexion with Gothic Architecture: A Paper read before the Institute of British Architects, on the 20th June 1836, by William Leverton Donaldson. 8vo. pp. 30.*

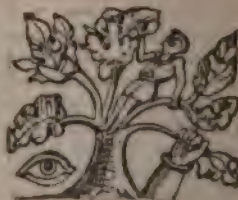
THE Architects are here addressed by their Honorary Solicitor, who very appropriately invites them to a field in which both parties may pursue their researches, deriving at once a pleasing relaxation from their ordinary employments, and much incidental advantage to their professional pursuits. The assistance which heraldry has frequently supplied in questions of inheritance, is too well known to every lawyer to require enforcement by any new lectures; but that our architects require to be reminded of the valuable aid they might derive from heraldry, certainly cannot be denied. One of the greatest defects of modern architecture is the parsimony which rejects or restricts the employment of sculptured ornaments: this it is which renders many modern works so poor and naked in comparison with those they profess to imitate; and this acts as a discouragement to any ingenuity or invention, or indeed to much research, on the part of the architect. The Pointed style, however, while it has the advantage of admitting an almost infinite variety of ornament, at the same time will hardly dispense with it altogether; the doorway requires its arched mouldings or spandrels, the window its dripstone and corbels; the column its capital, and the roof its



brackets; and generally, we may add, the parapet its cornice, the niche its canopy, the buttress its corresponding pinnacle, and the groining its bosses. Some of these, but more particularly the corbels, cornices, and bosses, are most appropriate places for heraldic ornaments. To fonts and monuments we need scarcely allude, as every eye must be familiar with the heraldry which they display in our ancient churches. Lastly, in no place is heraldry more appropriate than in stained glass, a material which is particularly adapted for the exhibition of its brilliant colours, which, especially in English "cote-armure," are varied in a systematic and well-regulated manner that is much more pleasing to the eye than the long green mantle of a Prophet, or the blue gown and crimson toga of a Saint.

We have said we need scarcely point out the heraldry of ancient monuments: certainly one would suppose not, for nothing is more obvious; and yet, when we look at modern Gothic monuments, there appears every thing to be yet pointed out, and taught, and enforced. In truth, Gothic monuments, or at least Gothic frames for monumental tablets, have become very fashionable of late; yet in hardly any instance have we seen any ornaments of peculiar propriety. Like the Grecian tablets, or the urn-and-willow tablets which have preceded them, they have been either ready made, or made from ready patterns. And though, in monuments more than any other erections, the insertion of heraldry is required by employers, yet we do not find it inserted in an architectural manner, but either stuck on, as if by an after thought (as in Mr. Blakeway's monument at Shrewsbury); or placed on the tablet instead of the sculptured frame, as in the Rev. Mr. Crane's monument at Paddington, and the generality of others. Even the most beautiful monument of this kind that has been recently erected—that of the Rev. Mr. Carr, in Durham cathedral (designed by Mr. Rickman, of Birmingham) has nothing about it appropriate to the deceased. Erase the inscription, and it would serve for any one else. How different was it in the days of Abbat Wheathampstead, and Abbat Islip, of which the

cuts in Mr. Donaldson's tract so agreeably remind us. In the flourishing times of Gothic architecture, not only the shield and its charges, the crest, the supporters, the badge, and the motto were converted into pleasing and appropriate ornaments for tombs and sepulchral chapels; but from a name apparently unpromising, an ingenious sculptor would fabricate a variety of designs, recording and expressing it in a species of hieroglyphic, which has been technically called a rebus. Thus the Abbat of Westminster, whose surname was derived from his nativity at Islip in Oxfordshire, is found typified in various combinations of the letter I, or an eye, and the slip of a tree. In one rebus his name may be read thrice over,—an eye and a slip; a tree, and a man falling therefrom, of course exclaiming *I slip*; and again, a hand rending off a bough, again re-echoing *I slip*!



Some may think these fancies puerile and inappropriate to a sacred building: we can safely reply they are unobtrusive, because they are *in their place* in those architectural members which require sculptured ornament: and numberless are the instances in which monuments are still recognised to belong to particular families, by the sculptured emblems, where the inscriptions are lost or defaced, and the individual person is unknown, or can only be conjectured from the period to which the monument, from its style, may be assigned.

Mr. Donaldson mentions an instance in which a house, the parsonage at Great Snoring, in Norfolk, is only known to have been built by the family of Shelton, from the occurrence of their rebus, a *shell* and *tun*. We ourselves met with a case in which two small initials and a crest in the spandril of a door fixed the date of an interesting mansion; and that somewhat earlier

than had been supposed. We allude to Southam, near Cheltenham, now the seat of Lord Ellenborough, which was thus shown to have been built by Thomas Goodman, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. Other instances will occur to any one conversant with heraldry.

As we consider Mr. Donaldson deserves the best thanks of the architects and the public for having directed attention to the neglect of heraldic ornaments, we are unwilling to criticise his essay with much strictness. Otherwise we should say, that we do not perceive any utility in tracing heraldry, or the symbols which are fancied to resemble it, in the ages prior to its existence. Also, that the tiles in the abbey at Caen, which he adduces as some of the earliest armorial coats, ascribing them, on the authority of Dr. Ducarel, to the reign of John, are not older than that of Edward the Third, as observed by Mr. Dawson Turner, from the arms being quartered. Further, that "the earliest coat of arms on a building in England, in Bigod's Tower at Norwich," is not a coat of arms, but merely a lion, not on a shield, nor in an heraldic posture, but roughly carved on the imposts of an arch (see engraving in *Archæologia*, vol. xii. pl. xxvi. fig. 3); and was merely taken up in lack of other argument by our old antiquaries, before the acquisition of that more accurate knowledge of architectural style which we now possess (see their several opinions quoted by Mr. Wilkins in the same volume, pp. 162-3). Lastly, that the figure on the shield of the supposed effigy of Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, in the Temple Church, has been more than "doubted" to be not a heraldic charge; we should say it is proved to be merely a boss, by reference to other figures, particularly on seals without number. (See *Gent.*

*Mag.* vol. xcix. ii. 518.) The effigy in the Temple Church, of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, is perhaps the earliest with arms: he bears a lion rampant. Those of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford (ob. 1221,) at Hatfield Broadoak, and William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, in Salisbury cathedral (ob. 1227), follow shortly after. In the way of architectural ornament, what earlier arms can be found to those on the interior walls of the nave of Westminster Abbey, which was begun in 1245? That date, at all events, is somewhat earlier than the monument of Queen Alianor (who died in 1274), which Mr. Donaldson quotes as one of the earliest examples of *tombs* adorned with arms. However, arms had come into full use on *seals* for the greater part of that century.

Mr. Donaldson suggests several useful hints: 1. respecting the re-introduction of armorial and pictorial tiles, of which he says, "there does not appear any reason why architects might not, at the present time, apply tiles, stained with such devices, with much advantage, as pavements in Gothic buildings. They would be exceedingly ornamental and appropriate, and the improved state of manufacture might make them vie in beauty with the classic mosaics." Secondly, he points out how exceedingly ornamental mottoes may be made, either introduced on scrolls, or in large ornamental letters, as a cornice. We would here remark, that those of the ribbon pattern, in use in the 15th and earlier parts of the 16th centuries, are particularly beautiful. 3. Mr. Donaldson makes some observations well worthy of attention on the forms of shields, which, as they varied in fashion in the successive stages of Pointed Architecture, will always by a judicious architect be made to correspond in date with that style which may be adopted.

*Slade's Family Prayers.*—We recommend this little book of prayer, which has with good taste and propriety preserved much of the language of the Liturgy, as the sacred and venerable garb in which its devotions might with much effect be expressed. Mr. Slade has supplied the defects in many familiar works which he has justly pointed out. "In

some prayers (he says) there is no confession of sin, others are almost without a word of thanksgiving; in many, nay, in many whole books of prayers, there are scarcely any petitions for enemies. Some formularies are deficient in intercessory prayer; others contain no recognition of that distinctive character of christian devotion, the invocation of the



Son and the Holy Ghost, and others do not so much as allude to our connexion with angels and the invisible world; a connexion so full of practical interest and so plainly taught in the Bible, and recognised in the Liturgy of the Church. In order to remedy these imperfections, it seems desirable that each prayer should be arranged under separate heads,—as confession, supplication, intercession, and thanksgiving; under each of which several short forms are given, &c. Some of the formularies in this volume are taken from the Liturgy,—some are original, and some compiled from Blomfield, Sumner, Knight, and others.

*Practical Remarks on Infant Education.* By Dr. Mayo and Miss Mayo.—We have perused this little volume with care; and though we have no room to make extracts from it, which, from its small size and cheapness are less necessary, we have no hesitation in saying that it abounds with most judicious observations, formed evidently from a very careful and attentive study of the subject of Infant Education, and from a personal and practical knowledge of it. The writer's acquaintance with the character of children is profound; and we in numerous places recognise the wisdom of the advice. No one can have acquired this wisdom without a kindness of disposition, and tenderness and delicacy of mind, which these amiable and excellent persons seem truly to possess, and which alone can overcome the timidity, and open the bashful reserve of the infant heart. When one witnesses every day the ignorant, stupid, and barbarous method in which children are alternately coaxed and frightened, bullied and teased into the unwilling performance of the commencing duties and business of life, one cannot but feel gratitude to the writers of this volume for having given to parents and teachers a system of instruction founded on the soundest principles, and protected by the most sacred authority. No one since the publication of this volume can allege ignorance of the right method of instruction, as a palliation of their errors or their neglect.

*Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell.* 12mo.—We are delighted to see so complete and convenient an edition of the works of one of our greatest poets, for so the author of Gertrude of Wyoming and Hohenlinden must ever be esteemed; but we do not like the portrait. There is a kind of constrained distress in the countenance, which seems rebuking

the parsimony of the publishers; and Mr. Campbell's naturally flowing locks in the picture take the absolute semblance of a wig! Oh unworthy limner! oh degenerate engraver! are the children of the "unshorn Apollo" to be thus vilely caricatured? Never did a wig, unless one formed of laurels, cover a poet's head. Who could imagine our present poet laureate in a wig? Milton, Shakspeare, in wigs? their sacred heads covered with the offal of a Belgian boor, bought at 9d. per pound? Oh ye Muses and ye Graces, companions of Venus and Apollo, descend from your ever youthful abodes, to secure one of your favourite children, "curtatus inæquali tonsore capillos."

*The Curate of Steinholt, a Tale of Iceland.* 2 vols.—There is this to be commended in the tale before us, that the subject and the style of the narrative are in harmony with each other. The scene is laid among a simple, plain, and primitive people; the incidents, the feelings, such as would arise in that society; with this, the plain, brief manner in which the events are described accords well. The descriptions of nature are given with force of character and truth; but whether this little history will engage the interests and feelings so as to make it popular, is doubtful; for there is no one among the *Personæ Dramatis* with whom we can truly sympathize, and on whose fate and fortune our hopes and fears are suspended. Without this, neither the real history nor the work of fiction can be successful.

*The Bridal of Naworth, a Poem in three Cantos.*—The author of this poem says, in his preface, "the world will do him justice." This it always does to all authors, but it is not said *how soon*. The world's judgment ripens slowly, like this year's fruits; and it may take a century or two before it has decided on the merits of the *Bridal of Naworth*. In the meantime—*pendente lite*—we shall say, that the style and manner remind us too much of Byron's *Lara*; that there is an abruptness, a sort of artificial force and energy which we do not approve, and which we do not find in the works of our best poets; a want of repose and quiet presiding harmony throughout. As to the structure of the tale itself, it is not much to our taste; but the story is of less importance than the workmanship. Now a person who hopes for immortality should not write—

"The power of will to bloody all its scenes;"

nor—

" Sees them renew'd, and ever shall renew,  
Long as there be hearts to scheme and  
hands to do ! "

nor—

" Outlaw'd, excommunicated, shunn'd,  
and driven ; "

nor give us such rhymes as—

" The lady look'd from her tower again.  
They come ! and the victor is safe !  
For I hear the rites of triumph plain,  
And he waves my own white scarf. "

nor such construction as—

" Oh ! it was wisely ponder'd, when, in-  
volved  
In guilt, my shuddering breast resolved  
To be the anxious, hopeless thing I am ;  
'T was wise to think ere thus, thus deeply  
damn ! "

here the second line wants two syllables  
to make it metrical, and the fourth is, to  
our apprehension, ungrammatical.

Again—

— " a crunching sound  
Shiver'd with jagged horror those  
around. "

Such are a few of the blemishes that  
struck our notice ; which, if we had not  
mentioned them, the author would be  
sure to have heard of when his poem came  
into court. These blemishes are unpardon-  
able, and show a want of respect to  
the public, whose favour he is soliciting,  
and for whose impartial criticism he ought  
to have duly prepared himself. There is,  
however, a vigour and poetic feeling,  
which may, under proper culture, be suc-  
cessfully developed.

*Excursions through the Highlands and  
Isles of Scotland in 1835 and 1836. By  
the Rev. C. Lesingham Smith, M.A. Fel-  
low and late Mathematical Lecturer of  
Christ's College, Cambridge.*—This vo-  
lume consists of two private journals,  
written in a lively strain, and they are  
pleasant reading enough ; but they pass  
over a ground too trodden to elicit no-  
velty, and are too personal in their nar-  
rative to be adopted as a guide-book. The  
author has a taste for visiting the stone  
circles, &c. the relics of the ancient in-  
habitants ; and among his pretty litho-  
graphic plates are views of the great Cairn  
at Clava, on the banks of the Nairn ; the  
obelisks at the entrance of Glen Rosie,  
Isle of Arran ; and the Temple of the Sun  
at Steenis, in Orkney.

*An Essay on the Roman Denarius and  
English Silver Penny, &c. &c. By W.*

*Till, Medallist.*—This is a pocket volume  
in which Mr. Till presents his friends with  
the results of his knowledge and experi-  
ence in several curious matters of numis-  
matics. He traces the history of the  
Denarius and Penny, from the Greek  
drachma of Ægina, gives a list of Eng-  
lish and Scotch Pennies from the Con-  
quest, with their several degrees of rarity ;  
and has appended some essays previously  
written, particularly an account of the  
several farthings of Queen Anne ; also a  
list of books necessary to collectors of  
medals ; the proceedings during the past  
year of the new Numismatic Society ; and  
a list of numismatic collectors at present  
flourishing, whether in England or on the  
Continent. Though Mr. Till does not  
possess the learning which is requisite  
for an authoritative critic in Numisma-  
tology, yet this little book contains many  
practical hints and observations which  
will be particularly useful to young col-  
lectors ; as, for instance, one of the first  
rules to be remembered, " that Numis-  
matists, when speaking technically, term  
a coin a medal ; on the contrary, nothing  
could be worse than to call a medal a  
coin, it not being struck for currency. "  
His censures on the management of our  
national coinage, with regard to the art  
devoted to their designs and execution,  
are as just as they are honest.

*Poems by William Cowper ; to which  
is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. By  
John M'Diarmid (of Dumfries). 18mo.*  
—Of this Edinburgh edition of the south-  
ern bard, some impressions have already  
been printed ; and Mr. M'Diarmid's life  
was written eighteen years ago, when his  
only predecessor of importance was Mr.  
Hayley. He has now taken advantage of  
the great accessions which have been re-  
cently made to Cowper's biography ; and  
his memoir is extended in this edition  
to nearly four hundred pages. As a well  
condensed compilation it forms a suitable  
introduction to a neatly printed pocket  
volume.

*Histoire des Français, par J. C. Sis-  
mondi. Tom. xxi.*—This part of French  
History extends, under the reign of Henry  
the Fourth, from 1589 to 1597. It is a  
work of high authority, of great re-  
search, and composed with judicious ar-  
rangement of facts, and elegance and clear-  
ness of style.

*Investigation, or Travels in the Bou-  
doir, by Caroline A. Halsted, contains  
much interesting and instructive matter,  
conveyed in a pleasing manner, by means*



of a conversation between a mother and her little daughter. The author states in her preface, that her chief design is to prove to young persons of active imaginations, that happiness and knowledge depend not, as such are too frequently disposed to imagine, on a foreign tour; but that much valuable information may be obtained in their own country,—amusement in their own homes,—nay, pleasant variety and real entertainment, even in those very apartments where, for want of occupation, many an intelligent mind may have idly lounged for hours, listlessly wishing for some novelty,—earnestly desiring “something to do.” To such persons we recommend Miss Halsted’s little work, convinced they will rise from its perusal invigorated and improved.

*The Anatomy of Abuses*, by Philip Stubbes. 1585, (reprint 1836).—We are indebted to a very learned and ingenious gentleman, Mr. Turnbull, known to all lovers of literature, and to all fautors of antiquity, for the reprint of this very scarce and curious work; a work which Mr. Collier has declared to be one of the most popular, varied, and entertaining of its class, and which Mr. Thorpe has pronounced to be worth five guineas in these days of depression. We exhort Mr. Turnbull, now in his prime of youth, to persevere in his purposes, so well begun, and to let us have a good selection of the prose tracts of Greene, Nash, and other writers who undeservedly have fallen into desuetude. His motto should be—“Let these dry bones live.”

*Sermons to a Country Congregation*. By Aug. W. Hare. 2 vols.—We wish that the friends of Mr. Hare had added to the obligations they have conferred on us in the publication of these sermons, by attaching a few notices of his life, which we know would have been highly acceptable to all who knew him, and who honour the memory of a learned, zealous, and conscientious minister. The sermons themselves are such as fully answer to the character of the writer, and supply the wants of the people; perfectly plain in language,—familiar in illustration,—zealous in enforcing the great vital truths of religion,—and breathing a most tender and affectionate solicitude for the welfare of those to whom they are addressed; they form, on the whole, an excellent model for village discourses.

*The Orphan Queen, with other Poems*. By Nemo.—‘Nemo’ may take a more

distinctive appellation without fear of being dunned by the critical tax-gatherer. He is a person of talent and poetical fancy,—but, in order to make him a correct and finished poet, he wants a severe course of study. He is too fond of ornament and fine words, and his constant change of poetical measure is very displeasing. All this may be corrected, and then the real merits he possesses,—the gaiety of his fancy,—the elegance of the images,—and the spirit and animation of his song, will appear to double advantage. We think Byron has left too much the marks of his footsteps on Nemo’s mind. It would be of far greater advantage than any general criticisms of ours, if some friend, in whose judgment and poetical genius ‘Nemo’ can trust, would go carefully through the volume, marking every thing, whether in the conduct and plan of the poem,—in sentiment, expression,—in flow and rhythm of verse, minutely, and affording to ‘Nemo’ the reasons for his corrections: Nemo may be assured that this is the only manner in which he can hope to arrive at poetical excellence. We will tell him a short story on this subject. When Reginald Heber was a candidate for the Latin Verse Prize, he wrote a copy of verses with great pains, which occupied him during the vacation. On his return to Oxford, he took them to his friend Mr. Hodson, then tutor of Brazenose; Hodson read them carefully and sent for the author. “Heber,” he said, “these are good verses, very good; but you can do better than these.” He took the verses and thrust them into the fire. Heber sat down, wrote another copy, sent them in, and got the prize; which very likely he would not have obtained, had he been contented with the first-fruits of his genius. We are rather afraid to speak to the—‘genus irritabile vatum,’ but hope our friendly advice will be well received.

*The Mountain Decameron*, by John Downes. 3 vols.—While we praise the power and skill with which many parts of these tales are written; the picturesque delineations of nature, the transcript of manners, and the general conduct of the fable; we must protest against the groundwork of the histories themselves, which are founded on circumstances, as that of Ruth and Marmaduke, most improbable and unnatural; as love growing up between a father and daughter, ignorant of their sacred relation to each other,—their unhallowed hopes,—their bitter disappointment, and their death of despair. Nearly all the stories are of the same cast, containing descriptions of strong uncon-

trollable passions, desperate resolves, fearful vicissitudes, and violent and tragic terminations. The skill with which such tales are written only adds to the evil they are too apt to occasion; and the sympathies they excite, are so powerful and so distressing, as to act most disadvantageously on the mind. If Mr. Downes will take up another line of fiction, and delineate the milder feelings,—the gentler and softer affections, the less harrowing afflictions,—and will build them round the more endearing events of life, he will, we are sure, draw from them more useful lessons, and form more permanently engaging works.

*Harmonia Paulina, &c.* By the Rev. Henry Latham, M. A.—The design of the author of this volume has been to arrange in the words of the apostle himself, a complete scheme of Christian faith and practice, as contained in St. Paul's Epistles. Omitting what was local and temporary, and particular in application, Mr. Latham selects from the remainder of St. Paul's writings, the declarations of the Apostle, or the Holy Spirit, on fundamental points of Christian faith and conduct. We consider this design to be most judicious, and as an attempt to make those immortal remains of the great inspired teacher of the Gentiles, more accessible to the general reader, through another arrangement, and by placing their doctrines in a full and perfect light, completing the argument in one entire circle, and bringing from one division what was necessary to finish another,—this plan is of peculiar benefit when adapted to the peculiar and often abstruse and difficult method of argumentation adopted by the apostle, and which, we have no hesitation in saying, requires to be brought down and rendered perspicuous to the general and unlearned reader. We have carefully perused Mr. Latham's work, and recommend it as having faithfully and well fulfilled the promise it holds out. To the younger clergy and all students in divinity, it will be of great assistance.

*Sermons preached at the British Episcopal Church, Rotterdam.* By the Rev. C. R. Muston, A. M.—This volume of sermons is dedicated with great propriety to the Bishop of London, and it is worthy of coming into the world under his high sanction; for the discourses are in all respects excellent. The doctrine is sound and just,—the expositions of it satisfactory,—the style and language always correct and sometimes eloquent. It is unnecessary to say, that a most sincere

religious feeling, and devout frame of mind, is the foundation of Mr. Muston's discourses; he writes with a true and yet tempered zeal which is best calculated to produce its effects upon the sincere and attentive heart; and he conveys these truths with that good taste and propriety of writing, which must make them doubly effective. These sermons might be addressed not only to the higher but to the middling classes of life with good effect.

*Piso, and the Prefects.* 3 vols.—There is an air of banter and ridicule thrown over the characters and incidents in this tale, which on some occasions, as in Thumelda's letter to Piso at the end of the third volume, is very successful in enlivening what otherwise would be but a heavy and uninteresting story; but we have little pleasure in stories of persons who are so remote from us by age, and of whom we have so little knowledge, that in neither character or passion, or motive of action, can we hope to approximate to the truth. Their appellations alone are Roman,—*stat nominis umbra*. Those who delight in such fictions should study the principles on which Shakspeare formed his Anthony and Cleopatra.

*The History of Banking in America,* by T. W. Gilbart.—A work of much value in a little compass. It contains more sound, practical information, based on the best principles, and accompanied with the most accurate and extensive knowledge of the subject, than any work we know. In fact it includes, compares, and estimates the opinions of the persons, merchants, bankers, and oeconomists most conversant with the great and complicated subject of our money transactions, and traces them to their just consequences; while Mr. Gilbart's own experience and sagacity inspire us with confidence in the justness of his conclusions.

*Woodland Gleanings.*—We can say nothing in favour of this work. The account of trees is superficial and incorrect; and the plates bear but little resemblance to the originals.

*Candidate for the Ministry, a Course of expository Lectures on the 1st Epistle of Paul to Timothy.* By the Rev. T. H. Pinder, A. M.—The greater part of these lectures were addressed to the students of Codrington College, Barbadoes, in 1830; and we can safely recommend them as plain, sensible, and pious, and as forming a sound and useful commentary on St. Paul's Epistle.



*A philosophical and practical View of the Bearings and Importance of Education.* By T. Antrobus. 1837. 8vo.—While we acknowledge the utility of many of the observations in this work, and indeed the scope and aim of the whole, we consider it might with advantage have been abridged; nor do we approve the occasionally poetical and flowery style in which it is written, (see, for instance, p. 169), which seems to us a bad imitation of Milton's *Treatise*—a dangerous example to follow. At the same time, let us not disparage the excellent intentions nor the sound views of the Author.

*Excursions at home and abroad.* By T. Roderick O'Flanagan, esq. of the King's Inns, Dublin, and Gray's Inn, London.—We should advise Mr. Roderick O'Flanagan

Unto the logic of the schools  
To join a special Pleader's rules,  
And then to Westminster resort,  
And take a few short notes in Court;  
Sit snug behind some fat attorney,  
And make a friend of Mr. Gurney.

*The Browne's Latin Grammar.* By the Rev. S. A. Jacob, A.M.—This grammar is more correct than that of Eton, and not so abstruse as those translated from the German; is more adapted to the use of schools, and is on the whole one of the very best we have seen.

*The Tribunal of Manners. A Satyricon.*—We cannot much commend the style or execution of this satire, while such lines as the following are to be found in it:

"To snatch at civility and profane thy worth."

And

"Say who are they? the pestering peevs (pe-ers) still."

And

"And heh! o'er bigotry's unchristian howl."

*Russell's Connection.* *Sacred and Profane Greek History*, vol. 3.—It is a pleasing task to express our high approbation of this work, and the pleasure we have received from its perusal. We think, a work of such importance, requiring sound theological and classical learning, extensive acquirements of different kinds, but especially in literature; an acquaintance also with the present progress it is making under the discovery of water-pipes and enlightened travellers; above all, a spirit and feeling which finds delight in its employment, and approaches with reverence and love the hallowed archives of Sacred History; these quali-

fications necessary to the successful execution of the work, we consider Dr. Russell to possess. His dissertations on the Commerce of the Hebrews, on the History of Egypt, and the Origin of Writing, and that on the Condition of the World at the middle of the Eighth Century before Christ; are all the produce of a diligent and extensive study of the subjects treated of. The style is unaffected and good; sometimes rising into an animated and eloquent flow of language. We should think that this work will be a regular companion of the earlier works of Shuckford and Prideaux, which it has well completed, according to its design.

*Sermons by the late Rev. Thomas Scott, M. A. Rector of Wappenham, Northamptonshire; ed. by Samuel King, M. A.*—Mr. Scott was the second son of the Rev. J. Scott of Aston Sandford, the well-known Commentator on the Scriptures. His education in youth was interrupted by a very severe and prolonged attack of ophthalmia: when he recovered from this, he entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, meaning to dedicate himself to the office of the ministry. Notwithstanding another attack of the same disease, he took his degree in 1805, was ordained Deacon, and became Curate of Enberton, Bucks: the following year he was presented to a Chapel at Gawcott, near Buckingham, by Mr. J. West; and in this obscure village, with an income under £100 per annum, this pious, worthy, and diligent pastor remained for twenty-seven years. At length the Bishop of Lincoln gave him the living of Wappenham, worth about £350 a year, which he enjoyed only two years, dying in February 1835, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, of a disease of the heart. Brief as is Mr. King's memoir, it is sufficient to impress upon us the conviction of the excellence of Mr. Scott's character during the course of labour and self-denial which he exercised in his Christian ministry; for Mr. King describes him "as constantly oppressed with poverty, and harassed with pecuniary difficulties; nor can it be doubted that distress of mind, originating from this cause, served materially to shorten his days." Mr. Scott married in 1806, and his union was blessed with domestic harmony and comfort; he had thirteen children, of whom nine survive. The volume of Sermons to which the memoir is prefixed, is one that will fully establish the character Mr. Scott always possessed, of a man of sound education and knowledge, which he had consecrated to the service of the ministry, and which he employed for the instruction and spiritual refreshment of those under his charge.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for publication.*

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES is preparing for publication a number of his selected poems, with "Scenes and Shadows of Days departed;" and also some Sermons preached in Salisbury Cathedral, Bowood Chapel, and elsewhere. Those at Bowood, we have heard, were on subjects from the Cartoons of Raphael, in the windows of the chapel, presented to Lord Lansdowne by the late King—subjects admirably suited to the poetry and the piety of the preacher.

Historical Memoirs of the Queens of England, from the commencement of the 12th to the close of the 15th century. By Miss LAWRENCE, author of "London in the Olden Times."

Historical Memoirs of the Queens of England. By Miss AGNES STRICKLAND. Mr. LEITCH RITCHIE is revising for press a posthumous MS. work, entitled "Memoirs of a Man of Genius."

A Residence in Greece and Turkey; with Notes of the Journey through Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary, and across the Balkan. By FRANCIS HERVE, esq.

The Experimental Philosopher. By W. MULLINGER HIGGINS, Author of "The Earth," late Professor of Natural Philosophy at Guy's Hospital.

Travels in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank. By the late H. D. INGLIS, Author of "A Journey through Ireland."

MIDDLETON'S Life of Cicero. Carefully revised and collated.

The First Volume of a New Edition of Livy, abridged for the use of Students. By C. W. STOCKER, D.D. Editor of Juvenal, &c.

The Plays of Sophocles, with Notes abridged for the use of Students. By the Rev. G. WOODS.

The Edinburgh Cabinet Atlas.

Connected Essays, being a Series of Inferences, deduced chiefly from the Principles of the most celebrated Sceptics. By H. O'CONNOR, Barrister-at-Law.

The concluding Volume of DUNCAN'S Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons.

A Third Edition of Dr. PYE SMITH'S Scripture Testimony to the Messiah, much enlarged and improved.

The Book of Psalms, a New Translation, with Notes explanatory and critical. By W. WALFORD, late Classical and Hebrew Tutor in the Academy at Homerton.

A new Edition of Simpson's Plea for Religion, edited by his Son, and a Life  
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of the Author. By Sir J. B. WILLIAMS, LL.D.

A new and enlarged Edition of BECKE'S Work on the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature.

Sermons by the Rev. HENRY WOODWARD, Author of "Essays, Thoughts, and Reflections," &c.

An Analytical View of all Religions. By JOSHUA CONDER, esq.

Holy Scripture verified; or, the Divine Authority of the Bible confirmed by an Appeal to Facts of Science, History, and Human Consciousness. By the Rev. G. REDFORD, LL.D. (Being the Fifth Series of the Congregational Lecture.)

The New Excitement; or, a Book to induce Young People to read. By the Editor of the latter Volumes of "The Excitement."

The Family at Heatherdale; or, The Influence of Christian Principles. By Mrs. COLONEL MACKAY.

Select Passages for a Morning Portion, from the Sermons and Conversations of a Clergyman.

The Book of Gems for 1838; the Modern Poets and Artists of Great Britain. Edited by S. C. HALL.

The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, a Statistical Journal and Record of Useful Knowledge.

Messrs. Hodgson and Graves are about to commence the publication of twelve of the finest of the Cartoons and Tapestries of Raphael, engraved in Basso Relievo, with Date's patent Anaglyphograph, by A. R. FREEMAN, accompanied by a history of those magnificent works.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

*Monday, Sept. 11.*—The seventh annual meeting of this Association was this year held at Liverpool, and commenced this day. Every necessary arrangement to promote the comfort and convenience of the members visiting Liverpool had been adopted by the local committee. The various institutions, public, commercial, and other buildings, manufactories, &c. and everything worthy the inspection of the curious, had been thrown open for gratuitous inspection. The number of distinguished visitors, and the accession of new members, were very great. The general committee assembled in the library of the Athenæum, the Marquis of Northampton, President for the last year, in the chair. The Rev. W. Whewell was added to the list of Vice-Presi-



dent; and Professor Trail, Mr. W. W. Currie, and Mr. J. N. Walker, were appointed Secretaries to the meeting.

The various Sections were allocated at the Mechanics' Institute, the Royal Institution, the Medical Institution, and the Savings' Bank. The papers read in the different Sections were as follows:—

**SECTION A—Mathematics and Physics.**—President, Sir David Brewster; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Lubbock, Mr. Baily, Rev. G. Peacock; Secretaries, Rev. Professor Powell, Professor Stevelli, Mr. W. S. Harris. — Mr. Lubbock, on Tide Observations; Mr. Burt, on Atrial Currents; Colonel Gold, on Telegraphic Communication; Mr. Cunningham, on Magnetism; Professor Whewell, on an Anemometer; Mr. Osler, on distill; Professor Powell, on Dispersion of Light.

**SECTION B—Chemistry and Mineralogy.**—President, Dr. Faraday; Vice-Presidents, Professor Daniell, Professor Graham, Dr. Apjohn; Secretaries, Professor Johnston, Dr. Reynolds, Professor Miller. — Mr. George Crane, on the Smelting of Iron by Anthracite Coal; Mr. Golding Bird, on the Crystallization of Metals, by Voltaic Action; Mr. R. Kane, on Pyro-acetic Acid.

**SECTION C—Geology and Geography.**—President, Rev. Professor Sedgwick; for Geography, G. B. Greenough, esq.; Vice-Presidents, Leonard Horner, esq., Lord Cole, H. T. De la Beche, esq.; Secretaries, Capt. Portlock, R. Hutton, esq.; for Geography, Capt. H. M. Denham, R.N. — Report of relative levels of land and sea; Report of mud in rivers, Rev. J. Yates; Estuary of the Mersey, Captain Denham; Fossil Vegetation in the new red sandstone of Worcestershire, Rev. J. Yates; Gravel, Mr. H. G. Strickland.

**SECTION D—Zoology and Botany.**—President, W. Sharpe Maclay, esq.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Richardson, Professor Graham, Professor Lindley; Secretaries, C. C. Babington, esq., W. Swainson, esq., Rev. L. Jenyns. — Dr. Trail, exhibition and night notice of *Argas Persicus*, the poison bug of Mianneh in Persia; Mr. J. E. Gray, exhibition of *Victoria Regina*, new water-lily from British Guiana, discovered by Dr. Schomburgk; Mr. J. E. Gray, result of Mr. Children's repetition of Mr. Cresser's experiments on the reproduction of insects from a solution of silica; Rev. J. Hende, on the solid materials of plants and animals, &c.; Rev. J. Hope, a communication of Sir Thomas Phillipps's method of destroying insects which attack books and manuscripts; Mr. John Ball, on *Eries* *Stenogramma*, with an exhibition of living *Stenogramma*.

**SECTION E—Medical Science.**—President, Professor William Clark, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, J. Carson, M.D., P.M. Riset, M.D., R. Bickersteth, esq., Professor H. T. Evanson, M.D.; Secretaries, J. Carson, jun. M.D., J. R. W. Vase, M.D. — On the Cause of death from a blow on the stomach, with remarks on the means calculated to restore animation suspended by such accidents; and an inquiry into the Influence of the Brain on the Heart, and other organs in health and disease; H. Carlisle, M.B., F.C.D., on the Formation of the Sacrum in Man, and some of the lower animals; G. D. Rees, report of committee on the Analysis of Glands and their Secretions; J. Black, M.D., account of the late Influenza at Bolton, January, February, and March, 1837; M. Brett, F.R.S., remarks on experiments on Expectoration; Dr. John Reid, on the Functions of the 8th pair—experimental inquiry; Dr. O'Beirne, letter as to report on Brain and Nervous system; J. G. Simpson, on the evidence on the proposition of contagious Cholera, &c.; Dr. P. H. Madden, experiments on the Connexion between Nerves and Muscles.

**SECTION F—Statistics.**—President, Lord Sandon; Vice-Presidents, Colonel Sykes, G. R. Porter, esq., J. Heywood, esq.; Secretaries, W. R. Gregg, esq., W. C. Taylor, esq., W. Langton, esq. — 1. The special report called for by the Association on the British Collections of the Decree, by Colonel Sykes. — 2. A brief memoir of the State of Trade between England and America, by Mr. Porter. — 3. A report of the State of Education in Bolton, by Mr. Ashworth. — 4. Abstract of the Annual Report of the Regents of the University of New York, on the progress of National Education, by Dr. Taylor.

**SECTION G—Mechanical Sciences.**—President, Rev. T. Robinson, D.D.; Vice-Presidents, Dionysius Lardner, L.L.D., Professor Wheatstone, Professor Willis; Secretaries, W. Ritchie, L.L.D., Thomas Webster, esq., Charles Vignolles, esq. — Mr. Remington, Railway Balance Lock; Mr. Williams, on Treffos Pump; Mr. Henwood, expansive action of Steam in Cornish Mine Engines; Mr. Russell, on the Motion of Steamers in Shallow Waters; Mr. Kingsley, Perspective Drawing Board.

At five o'clock, about 200 members of the Association sat down to dinner at Lucas's Repository. The company comprised most of the distinguished individuals who attended the Sections. The Marquis of Northampton was in the chair. The company separated at seven o'clock.

to attend the meeting at the Amphitheatre.

At eight o'clock, a general meeting of the members of the Association took place at the Amphitheatre,—the Marquis of Northampton in the chair. The noble Marquis observed that the British Association had at length visited this great emporium of commerce; and, from the high character which the place held in the scale of commercial communities, they had no fear of their reception. In a town whose pursuits led them to an interest in scientific discovery, which was benefited by the spread of intelligence—where they saw, by mechanism, that both their land and naval transmission was fast rivalling the fleetness of the courser, and the speed of the eagle in the clouds, they (the Association) could not be but welcome. The post which he was about to leave was one which entailed arduous duties. It had been one of excessive anxiety to him, because he had felt how little capable he was of filling it. He was about to be succeeded by one who was much better qualified, one who was by family descent a philosopher, and who had, in early life, been distinguished by his love of science. He would leave it to his noble friend to enter more explicitly into matters connected with the Association, and thanking the assembly for the kind attention with which they had heard him, he called upon his noble friend to take that chair which he resigned. The noble Marquis here resigned his seat, which was taken by the Earl of Burlington. The Earl of Burlington, in assuming the chair, said, it was impossible to enter upon the duties of the office without endeavouring to speak his sense of the deep honour which had been conferred upon him. To the friends and members of the Association in general he was bound to say he held it as one of the highest distinctions that it was in the power of any body of men to bestow.

The Annual Report, which was very elaborate, was read by Dr. Trail, and a statement of the finances of the Association was made by the Treasurer, by which it appeared that there was a balance in hand of upwards of 5000*l*.

On Tuesday nearly the same order was observed in reference to the proceedings of the Association, the difference being, that, instead of a general meeting at the Amphitheatre, there was a *soirée* in the evening at the Town-hall. At nine in the morning, there was a public breakfast at the Adelphi, at which upwards of 150 members were present; at ten, a meeting of the sectional committees; at eleven, the sections; at five, an ordinary at Lu-

cas's Rooms; and at eight, a *soirée* at the Town-hall. Upwards of 200 new members joined the Association this day; and its numbers were greater by more than 300 than upon any former meeting. The following were the subjects submitted to the notice of the Association at the various Sections.

SECTION A.—A report on Mutation, by Dr. Robinson; report on Waves, by Mr. Russell; on Geometrical Theories, by Mr. Blackburn; on the Absorption of Light, by Professor Powell; on Abel's Theories, by Sir W. Hamilton; on Temperatures of Slate and Granite, by Mr. Henwood; on Turner's Theories, by Sir W. Hamilton; on Geometrical Theories, by Mr. Fitzgerald.

SECTION B.—On some new specimens of Chemical Apparatus, by John T. Griffin; on the Crystallization of Metals by Voltaic Action, by Golding Bird; on preventing the corrosion of Cast and Wrought Iron in Salt Water, by John B. Hartley; on some singular modification of the ordinary action of Nitric Acid on certain Metals, by Dr. Andrews.

SECTION C.—On the formation of Gravel, by Mr. H. Strickland; on the mechanism of the motion of Glaciers, by Mr. R. Mallet; on the stratification of the desert between Suez and Cairo, by the Marquis Spineto. A notice was read by Mr. Horner, from Mr. Lyall, respecting Christiana. Dr. Trail, on the Geology of Spain. Mr. Gilbertson exhibited some undescribed Fossils from Mountain Lime.

SECTION D.—A letter was submitted by Mr. Macleary, from Captain Ducane, on the subject of the metamorphosis of species of *Crustacea* allied to Palæmon; notice and results of a botanical excursion to Guernsey and Jersey, by Mr. Babington; on the sclerotic bones of Birds and Reptiles, by Dr. Allis; on the chemical composition of Vegetable Membrane and Fibre, by Rev. T. Reade; remarks on the genus *Filaria*, by the Rev. T. W. Hope; on the natural anatomy of the Palm Tribe, by Mr. Bowman; on Vegetable Physiology, by Mr. Niven.

SECTION E.—Report on the state of education in York, by W. R. Gregg; remarks on the "report on education in Liverpool," by Mr. Morritt; remarks on the "report on education in Liverpool," by M. W. Tate; account of the educational statistics of Siddleshram, in Sussex, by the Rev. Fran. de Soyres.

SECTION G.—Mr. Hawkins exhibited specimens of mechanical sculpture; artificial horizon at sea, by Mr. Etnick; on hot and cold blast iron, by Mr. Fairburn; on railways and canals in America,



by Mr. Hervey; on iron for railways, by Mr. Muschat; on steam navigation with India and the United States, by Dr. Lardner; on improvement in tidal rivers, by Mr. Russell; on the ventilation of tunnels. Mr. Han exhibited a model of a paddle-wheel upon a new construction.

On Wednesday, the order of the proceedings was the same as on the previous days: and the subjects brought forward in the different Sections were as follow:

SECTION A.—Professor Lloyd, an account of the Magnetic Observatory, now in the course of erection at Dublin; M. de la Rive, on the interference of Electro-Magnetic Currents, and another paper on an Optical Phenomenon observed at Mont Blanc; Major Sabine, a Report upon the Variations in the Intensity of Terrestrial Magnetism at different parts of the surface of the Earth; Rev. Mr. McGully, on a convenient and efficient form of Electro-Magnetic Apparatus for the production of Electricity of High Intensity; Mr. Holden on the Atmosphere of the Moon.

SECTION B.—Mr. Black, on the Influence of Electricity on the process of Brewing; Professor Graham on the subject of the Organic Salts; Dr. Clarke, on a method of facilitating the Calculations of Gases.

SECTION C.—Mr. Henwood on the phenomena of the Mineral Veins in Cornwall.

SECTION D.—Dr. Williams, on a species of Læmax found in the human alimentary canal; Dr. Bellingham, on the frequency of the occurrence of *Trichocephalus dispar* in the alimentary canal; Report of Dr. Daubeny on the cultivation of Plants under Glasses without Ventilation; a paper by Mr. Ward, on the same subject; Rev. J. Yates, another paper on the same subject; Mr. Forbes, on some new and rare forms of British Animals and Plants.

SECTION E.—Dr. Macintosh on *Disamenorrhœa*; Sir James Murray, on the presence of Urinary Secretions in the Circulating Fluids; Professor Alison, on Experiments on the Connexion between Nerves and Muscles; Dr. O'Bryan Bellingham, on the order of the succession of the Motions of the Heart; Dr. Hancock on the disease called *Cocobæ* by the Africans, or Arabian Leprosy, the *Arapattæ*, of the Caribes of Guiana, the *Radesyge* of Northern Europe, and on the methods found most effectual in the treatment.

SECTION F.—A Report of the Condition of the Working Classes in Manchester, Salford, Bury, Ashton Dukenfield, and Staly Bridge.

A general meeting of the Association was

attended at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Amphitheatre, the object of which was, to afford Mr. W. S. Harris an opportunity of delivering a lecture, illustrated by experiments on a large scale, on the theory and effects of lightning conductors applied to shipping. After Mr. Harris had concluded his lecture, Lord Burlington thanked him on behalf of the Association.

On Thursday the following subjects were introduced.

SECTION A.—Report of the committee for preparing empirical tables of the moon; Mr. Lutlocks, on the lateral discharge in common electricity; Professor Henry, on the crystalline lens, by Sir David Brewster; Professor Christie, on the aurora borealis in summer; Sir David Brewster, on a new property of light; Professor Lloyd, on simultaneous observations of the directions of the horizontal needle; Captain Denham, R.N. on light-houses.

SECTION B.—Dr. Thompson's report on the comparative analysis of iron in the different stages of its manufacture, with the hot and cold blast; Dr. Arnott, on a safety-lamp for Mines; Professor Miller, on the expansion of Crystals in different directions.

SECTION C.—Sir David Brewster, on the Diamond; Mr. T. P. Heywood, on the coal districts of South Lancashire; Mr. Hopkins, on the Refrigeration of the Earth; Mr. J. Smith, on changes of level in sea and land.

SECTION E.—Dr. Simpson, cases illustrative of the occasional propagation of Malignant Cholera; Dr. Holland, inquiry into the influence of the Brain in the Heart and other organs; Professor Warren, Boston, some remarks on the Crania discovered in the ancient mounds and tumuli in North America; Dr. Carlisle, on the malformation of the Cerebellum found in an Idiot.

SECTION F.—Mr. Ashworth, on the improvements in Agriculture, during the last century; Dr. Yellowley, additional observations on Spade Husbandry.

SECTION G.—Lang, on the forms of Ships; Leithhead Safety Lamp; Murray, new Telegraph; Lardner, resistance of Railway Trains; Barnard and Watson, Railway Telegraph; Curtis, Suspension-bridge; Fairbairn, on the strength of Iron; Medley, on thrust of Arches; Russell, on Sea Walls; Williams, on prevention of damage from collision or fire in Steamers.

At three o'clock, a meeting of the Council was held at the Athenæum, for the purpose of fixing where the next annual meeting should be held. Applications were read from Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Cheltenham. After a discussion of some length, it was agreed that the next meeting should be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The office-bearers for the Association for the next year were then appointed. The Duke of Northumberland was elected President; the Earl of Durham, the Rev. Vernon Harcourt, of York, and P. J. Selby, Esq. of Twizell House, Northumberland, were elected Vice-Presidents; the general Secretaries were, Professor Peacock, of Cambridge, and R. Murchison, of London; the Assistant General Secretary, Professor Phillips; the Local Secretaries, John Adamson and W. Hatton, Esqrs. of Newcastle, and Professor Johnstone of Dublin University; the General Treasurer, J. Taylor, Esq. of London; the local Treasurers, Rev. W. Turner, and Charles John Bigge, Esq. Newcastle.

On Friday evening there was a general meeting at the Amphitheatre, the sole object of which was to hear the Reports of the Presidents of the several Sections on the business of the past week.

On Saturday, the general Committee assembled in the library of the Athenaeum. On taking the chair, the Earl of Burlington announced that he had received a letter from the Earl of Durham, declining to accept the office of Vice-President. The Bishop of Durham was then unanimously elected in his stead.

The following grants of money were then proposed for the use of the different Sections, in order to enable them to prosecute their various objects.

#### Section A.—Mathematics.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| For reduction of observations on the stars .. .. .                                      | £500  |
| For discussions of tidal observations at Bristol .. .. .                                | 75    |
| For hourly observations in meteorology .. .. .  | 50    |
| For repair of Whewell's anemometer, used at Plymouth .. .. .                            | 10    |
| For extending the Catalogue of the Astronomical Society .. .. .                         | 500   |
| For observations on waves .. .. .   | 100   |
| For determining the effect of gases on Sir D. Brewster's solar spectrum .. .. .         | 100   |
| For constructing a new anemometer, under the superintendence of Mr. Snow Harris .. .. . | 40    |
| To the Meteorological Committee .. .. .   | 100   |
| For constructing a rock-salt lens .. .. .   | 80    |
| Total amount of grants to the Physical Section .. .. .                                  | £1355 |

#### Section B.—Chemistry.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| For experiments on atmospheric air .. .. .              | £20 |
| For continuation of table of chemical constants .. .. . | 30  |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| For observing the effects of fresh and salt water on wrought and cast iron .. .. . | 20  |
| For observing the effect of heat of 212° on organic and inorganic bodies .. .. .   | 10  |
| Total amount of grants to Chemical Section .. .. .                                 | £80 |

#### Section C.—Geology.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| For continuing the observations to determine the relative levels of land and sea—balance of a previous grant .. .. . | £272 |
| For aiding the publishing of Agassiz's Fossil Ichthyology .. .. .  | 105  |
| For observations on the peat mosses (bogs) of Ireland .. .. .  | 50   |
| For experiments on mud and silt in rivers .. .. .  | 20   |
| Total amount of grants to Geological Section .. .. .   | £447 |

#### Section D.—Natural History.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| For observing the growth of plants confined under glass .. .. .                | £50 |
| For experiments on the preservation of animal and vegetable substances .. .. . | 25  |
| Total amount of grants in Natural History Section .. .. .                      | £75 |

#### Section E.—Anatomy and Medicine.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| For observations on the absorbent and venous systems .. .. .            | £50  |
| For observations on the effect of poisons on the animal economy .. .. . | 25   |
| For the chemical analysis of animal secretions .. .. .                  | 25   |
| For observations on the motions and sounds of the heart .. .. .         | 50   |
| For observations on the pathology of the brain .. .. .                  | 25   |
| For experiments on lung-disease in animals .. .. .                      | 25   |
| Total amount of grants to Medical Section .. .. .                       | £200 |

#### Section F.—Statistics.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| For inquiries, purely statistical, into the state of education, especially in large towns .. .. . | £150 |
| For inquiries purely statistical, into the condition of the working classes .. .. .               | 100  |
| Total amount of grants to Statistical Section .. .. .   | £250 |

#### Section G.—Mechanical Science.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| For determining the strength of cast-iron, made by the hot and cold blast, and extending the inquiry to wrought-iron .. .. . | £100 |
| For printing Mr. Taylor's report on the duty of Cornish engines .. .. .  | 50   |



|  |       |
|--|-------|
| For inquiry into the injury performed by the jostling of boats in pumping engines, not in Cornwall .. .. | 100   |
| For determining rail-way constants ..  | 50    |
| For observation on the injury of one ton of coals in steam-boilers, estimated in horse-power .. ..       | 100   |
| If the inquiry be extended to America, an additional grant .. ..   | 50    |
| Total amount of grants to Mechanical Section .. .. .   | £ 400 |

Total amount of grants for the advancement of science .. £ 3057

#### MR. CROSSE'S ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

At a meeting of Section D. of the British Scientific Association, Mr. Gray offered some interesting remarks on the supposed production of insects, by the experiments of Mr. Crosse, and referred to two experiments made by Mr. Children in a manner perfectly identical with those of the former. The solution of silica was obtained from Mr. Garden, in Oxford Street, and in one experiment it was sealed up, whilst in the other it was exposed to the air, but in neither case was there any appearance of insects. The insects had been very indefinitely described by Mr. Crosse, some having six, and others eight legs. It was no proof that they could not have been produced from the water used in the experiment because it was boiled, as that would not be sufficient to destroy the eggs of the insects deposited therein.—The Rev. Mr. Hope remarked one peculiarity, that no one had given the insects a specific name, and that they merely appeared to belong to the commonest species of Acari.—The Chairman mentioned the circumstance, that the seeds and germs of animals and vegetables are earlier and more quickly developed in a current of electricity, and that in all probability, these favourable circumstances operated upon the eggs of the insects produced in question. It was well known that seeds would retain their vitality for an indefinite period of time, and there was no reason why any limit should be put to the vitality of the eggs of animals.—Mr. Gray stated that prussic acid had lately been used for the purpose of destroying insects at the British Museum, particularly those infesting a mummy. Some of the larvæ of the common *Musca* having been put into the acid, remained uninjured after two or three days' exposure.—Professor Graham remarked, that other plants and animals might be kept for an indefinite length of time, when the powers of life were either retained or suspended. He also alluded to some curious experiments recently made at Edinburgh, although first by Sir Astley Cooper

in London, with respect to the circulation of blood through the brains of particular animals. If the circulation be suspended by pressure for half a minute, the animal becomes torpid, but after giving a few convulsive sobs recovers, whilst if it is suspended for a minute the animal irrecoverably dies. The Chairman observed that he had often dried to powder the eggs of various insects, which having been put into water were hatched.

#### BOOK WORMS.

At the same meeting of Section D. of the British Association, the Rev. Mr. Hope read a letter from Sir Thomas Phillips, "On a Method of destroying Insects which affect Books and Manuscripts, particularly the *Anobia*." For the purpose of preserving books, he had used paste, in which corrosive sublimate was mixed, which would for some time resist their attacks. He had effected the destruction of *Anobium striatum* in his library, by placing in different parts of it pieces of beech plank, smeared over in the summer with pure fresh paste. It was soon discovered which pieces of the wood were infected, by the sawdust, and these were removed and burnt. So injurious is this species, that he considered that one impregnated female would be sufficient to destroy a whole library. He had also observed two other enemies—a small brown beetle; and one much larger, introduced from Darmstadt or Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which was not very abundant, although very destructive. This latter was about six times the size of the former, of a black colour, with white spots or stripes, belonging to the modern family Curculionidæ, and being most partial to books bound in oak boards. Mr. Curtis suggested the employment of spirits of turpentine, as the effect of corrosive sublimate, and other poisonous substances, only lasted a short time, and stained the leather.—The Chairman, Mr. Macleay, remarked on the effects produced by *Dermestes* in his library in Cuba. It was probable that the insects which attacked the paper were different from those which attacked the paste, the former being Acari, and the latter small coleopterous insects. He had found no method of preservation so effectual as to give the books a free current of air, and, for this purpose, he was always accustomed to leave his book-cases open, the books being placed about two inches from the wall, so as to allow a free circulation.—Mr. Hope remarked, that the infusion of quassia had been esteemed a preventive; and Mr. Gray stated, that, in Geneva, the water used in the manufacture of paper was that in which quassia had been infused.

## ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Back, the adventurous arctic traveller, who, it will be recollected, went out in his Majesty's ship *Terror*, early in June 1836, in search of Captain Ross, has at length returned from his perilous undertaking. He arrived in Dublin on the 7th of September, and immediately embarked for Holyhead, to be the bearer of his own despatches. He accordingly arrived in London on the 9th inst. and communicated the result of his voyage to the Admiralty. It appears that the expedition has encountered the greatest hardships, and endured the severest privations. She was encountered by the ice at the latter end of August 1836, at which time her crew consisted of sixty souls, including officers, who were at various times exposed to the most imminent perils from the constant concussion of huge masses of ice, which were dashed against the vessel with tremendous violence, threatening either a violent and sudden death, and, in the event of escape from this danger, to await slow but certain destruction by the appalling means of famine and cold. Deprived of fresh provisions, or vegetables of any kind, disease spread amongst them with rapidity only equalled by its virulence. Twenty-five of the crew were together afflicted by the well-known scourge of that latitude the scurvy, to which three of them fell victims. The vessel lay in that perilous position for four months, drifting to and fro near Cape Comfort; then driven by the current of ice along Southampton Island as far as Sea Horse Point, off Baffin; then, at the mercy of the wind and tide, through Hudson's Straits, by Charles's Island, along the Labrador coast. On the 6th of August they passed Resolution Island. From the 28th September they lay surrounded, exposed to all the horrors of the arctic climate, with the thermometer 40 degrees below Zero, until the ice commenced breaking, in February 1837. On the 15th March they experienced the greatest shock they had yet encountered, a mountain of ice striking the ship with the utmost violence, and rending away every intermediate barrier, without the slightest perceptible effort. The decks were obliged to be lashed to each other to prevent them separating, and the planks rising from their fastenings; the stern-posts, dead wood, and after-part of the keel were knocked away. In consequence of the repeated collisions the water gained on the ship, and she was shaken from stem to stern; a chain cable was passed round her to keep her together, the men constantly at the pumps to keep out the water, which

at one time rose seven feet in the hold. By the impetus of the ice the bow was lifted clean out of the water, as far aft as the main mast; her stern, as far as the seven-foot mark, was placed in the same predicament. In this condition she continued for 100 days. At the expiration of that time they got a thirty-five foot ice-saw, worked by shears, and commenced the fatiguing operation of cutting through the bulk of ice under her, measuring in thickness more than thirty feet. On the 11th of July they had completed so much of their task as but two or three feet at the stern remained, when she righted. Immediately on this they made sail on the vessel, but a tremendous wedge remained stuck to her starboard side, between her fore and main chains, and they were compelled to have recourse to the saw again, not being able to free themselves from the incumbrance by any other method. By means of purchases applied to the vast lump, it rose from under the bottom as it was freed, and, according to the laws of gravitation, floated above the water, being the lighter body, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, heeling her over fully twenty-seven degrees, the water pouring in in alarming quantities, and with frightful rapidity. All hands, without distinction, were immediately called into requisition: some proceeded to saw through the piece of ice, the cause of this fresh misfortune, and some ran to the pumps. With unremitting labour they continued these fatiguing but indispensable operations until five o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when the men were so totally exhausted and dispirited by their incessant exertions that they could work no longer, having to that period cut through it to within ten feet. They were then called in for rest and refreshment. They had not been more than a quarter of an hour removed from the work when a sudden disruption of the ice took place, and the mass separated from its bed, crushed with terrific violence against the ship's side, tearing to pieces the lashings and spars that intervened to protect her against this casualty, which had in some degree been foreseen; the strong shores or logs, and three-and-a-half inch ropes, were snapped like packthread, and, but for the merciful interposition of Providence, not a single being out of the entire ship's crew would have lived to narrate the circumstance; for, had they not been called in but a few minutes before, all inevitably would have been crushed by the mass of ice on which they had been just labouring. As the ice separated from her, she righted and drifted along. A temporary rudder



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An ingenious chemist in France having found, after many experiments, that a void produced by electricity in a glass vessel became luminous, has, at last, succeeded in forming a long bottle, of 30, from which having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon

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it by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted, being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes as that of the sun.

#### NEW APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

The discovery of a new application of water power, which is likely to be attended with the most important consequence, says the *Greenock Advertiser*, has been lately made by a tradesman in this town. It consists of a cylinder and a piston similar to those employed in a steam engine. To the cylinder there are two entrance and two discharge pipes, one of each on either side of the stuffing-box of the piston. The same turn of the cock that admits the water into the one part of the cylinder, opens the discharge pipe in the other, and thus a vacuum is formed.

To work this, advantage is taken of the pressure of the Shaw's Water, the height of the reservoir of which gives it a force of 60lbs. to the inch in the lower parts of the town. A short time ago we witnessed an experiment with a cylinder two inches in diameter worked with a jet of water somewhat less than a quarter of an inch in diameter; and the piston, although loaded with 1½ cwt., rose and fell sixteen times in the minute. In this case the entrance and discharge pipes were equal in size, and the cylinder was placed in a vertical position. Since then the discoverer has had another model made with the cylinder laid horizontally, and with the discharge pipes nearly three times as large as the entrance ones, and by this means the motion was increased to 26 double strokes in the minute.

### ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

*Sept. 2.* As the grave-digger was preparing a grave for the interment of a corpse in the burial-ground of Box-lane chapel at *Hemel Hempstead*, in a part of the ground not before used (at least in modern times) for the purpose of interments, he discovered at from three to four feet below the surface of the earth the following articles:—1st. A Roman vase, or urn, of a globular form, about 14 inches in height, and nearly three feet in circumference, composed of thick glass or talc, of a fine emerald hue, containing human bones. 2nd. A small earthen vase, or pitcher, of very ancient workmanship. 3rd. A metal stand (supposed for a lamp), part of it burnt as if by incense. 4th. Various ill-shaped nails, very much incrustated, lying around the above, as if they had been used for the purpose of fastening a chest or box together to secure the above articles. They are in the possession of Mr. Gorton, of *Hemel Hempstead*.

*Sept. 13.* A curious specimen of antiquity was found near *Newry*. It was dug up near *Glashughh*, and is a small brazen statue, clad in complete armour, holding in the right hand a large ball. It is supposed to be a representation of the Danish Mars, Wodenne or Odenne, who was imagined to have presided over victories. The workmanship of this beautiful figure is most exquisitely perfect, giving abundant evidence of the perfection which the arts had been brought to, even in remote ages. This pagan image was found imbedded in *Dungh Abbey* ruins, under an ancient mural monument, which had been once attached to the principal wall of the edifice.

#### SUBTERRANEAN FOREST.

The labourers who are excavating the common sewer in High-street, St. Giles, Westminster, lately discovered just opposite the church two elm trees, in a high state of preservation, at a depth of about 15 feet under the surface of the ground, lying completely across the part undergoing excavation, and being parallel to each other, though at a distance of several yards. They were obliged to be sawn through, and the pieces which were removed to the surface were each about nine feet long, and five in circumference. These trees are supposed to have belonged to a forest which once covered this and the surrounding district. On examination, the exhumed timber was found to be as sound as if it had been felled only a few months. The superincumbent strata were composed of common rubble, clay, and sand, the whole of which were remarkably dry to the above depth.

#### ANCIENT THEATRE AT CATANIA.

From some interesting excavations recently made by M. Sebastian Itin, there is every reason to believe that this was originally a Greek theatre, rebuilt, with some differences of plan, by the Romans. It is also obvious that marine pieces were performed on real water, as the means for inundation are obvious, and the places for the entrances and exits of the boats, &c. still remain. The pit was a mosaic of marble, granite, and *Rossio-antico*; and the torso of a faun, part of a dolphin, and other sculptures, were found.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

An important question for foreigners established in France, and desirous of taking their University degrees in this country, has been decided at Douai. An Englishman who had been authorised by the King to establish his domicile at St. Omer, and who thus became entitled to civil rights, had gone through a regular course of law studies in Paris, and after the necessary formalities and examinations, had obtained the diploma of licentiate. He then made application to the law officers of the Crown at the Cour Royale of Douai, to take the usual oath, and to be admitted as a member of the French bar. The case, however, was referred to the Minister of Justice, who, on the authority of the declarations and edicts of February 1680, March 1707, and May 1724, as also on that of article 28 of the ordinance of 1822, has decided that Frenchmen alone are eligible to this privilege.

## SPAIN.

We may consider the cause of the Queen as almost at an end, unless some unexpected or fortunate event should arise to turn the tide of affairs in her favour. Her troops have sustained nothing but defeat; and the forces of Carlos are now actually investing the capital. It appears that on the 24th of Aug. at Villar de los Navarros, the division under General Buerens, 5400 in number, was defeated by Carlos in person. Being 12,000 strong, their purpose was to pass between Daroca and Saragossa to the mountains of Soria; Buerens endeavoured to repel them, and was defeated in the attempt with the loss of 1500 men. On the 14th of Sept. the remains of the British Legion, under General O'Donnell, after their advance to Pampeluna, were attacked by a superior body of Carlists, who carried Andoain, where O'Donnell had fortified himself, and drove the Queen's troops back to Hernani. Twenty-five English officers were killed in the action. The immediate cause of the disastrous issue of the action was the flight of the Spanish soldiers, who were seized with a panic, and left their British Auxiliaries to bear the whole brunt of the attack. On the 11th of Sept. the Government received intelligence that Cabrera was preparing to march against the capital, and that his movement was to be supported by the

bulk of Don Carlos's army. The cabinet immediately assembled, and the governor, captain-general, and civil and military authorities attended the council. The determination was come to of proclaiming martial law. On the 12th at dawn the troops and national guard mustered, and the town presented a warlike aspect. The Bourse and shops were closed. A "sacred battalion" was formed, to guard the two Queens, or, perhaps, prevent their escape. Four guns were stationed in the Calle d'Alcala, and at the Puerte del Sol, some on the Plaza Mayor, six defended the avenues to the Castle, and the Retiro was bristling with ordnance.

## PORTUGAL.

There appears little prospect of the civil war being speedily brought to a termination. The Duke of Terceira and Saldanha were at the head of the advocates for the Charter, and had published a temperate proclamation. The Constitutionalists were organising all the ruffians and assassins of the capital, and had put forth a violent invocation, calling for the destruction of the houses and property of the Carlists. A battle was fought on the 26th of Aug. between the Baron de Bomfim, the ministerial champion, and the Duke of Terceira and Marshal Saldanha, the charterist chiefs, but without giving any decided advantage to one or the other. The affair was a sharp one, 500 men having been either killed or wounded out of only 2,000 combatants. The conflict indeed was interrupted by a proposition from the Charterists for an armistice, which was assented to by the Ministerialists; but, from the unconceding obstinacy of both sides, this has been since put an end to, and they are again in a state of avowed hostility. From late accounts the Charterists had withdrawn or rather retreated to the northern provinces, pursued by the Ministerialists. The Constitutionalists had experienced a reverse in the north by the desertion of General Almargem's division to the Chartists in the vicinity of Valencia. The Viscount das Antas has declared himself in favour of a second chamber, and insists that before taking arms against the rebels, a pledge shall be given him that the Cortes will adopt such an amendment in the constitution, which (he adds) will render it palatable to the Chartists.

## ITALY.

Late arrivals from Rome give a deplorable account of the cholera. It had reached Albano, Gensano, Frascati; and to the north of Rome, it had spread as far as Viterbo, Narni, and Perugia. Many of our countrymen were shut up in some of those towns. All the other towns had established quarantines of fourteen days; and so terrified were the people everywhere, that when the Bavarian minister, who was at Albano, went to Rome upon business, he was funigated from head to foot. Among the persons of note who had died of the cholera were the old Princesse Chigi, the old Princesse Musimmo, the Duke of Fiano, and Monseigneur A. A. Chigi. All classes had been attacked, and many nuns of the convent of the Trinita del Monte had fallen victims to that destructive malady. The Princesse Chigi, and the Princesse Musimmo, were carried to their graves in common carts, drawn by six galley slaves. The worst day was the 25th of August, when the deaths amounted to 300.

## GERMANY.

Aug. 14. The great fête for the inauguration of the beautiful statue of Guttenberg, one of the inventors of Printing, commenced on the 14th Aug. at Mayence, the native place of Guttenberg, and was continued for three days. From 13,000 to 20,000 strangers were present from various parts of Germany, among whom were the Duke of Cambridge, the King of Prussia's son, and other princes and distinguished men. On this occasion the superb monument to Guttenberg, which is one of the greatest masterpieces of Thorwaldsen, was first exhibited to the public. It is placed in the square which bears the venerable name of the inventor of Printing. In that square, semicircular rows of seats, rising above each other, were arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, containing accommodation for 4000 spectators. The most skilful arrangements were made for this gigantic performance. The president of the committee for the erection of the monument addressed the assembly, giving an account of what had been done, and committing the monument to the safeguard of the city. When he closed his address, on a signal being given, the covering was removed from the statue; and the air rang with the hurrahs of the multitude, flourishes of instruments, and salvos of artillery. When the monument was uncovered, there appeared at the foot of it a small printing apparatus, with workmen, who immediately set about composing and throwing off some verses written for the

occasion, which were distributed among the spectators. On the second day of the Festival, it was resolved that once in every five years there should be held at Mayence a general assembly of all the German printers, booksellers, and type-founders. On the third day it was resolved that the 24th of June 1840, should be the next jubilee in honour of the art of printing.

## AFRICA.

The construction of the gigantic bridge of the Nile, so long projected, is at length about to commence, and will be completed, it is said, in less than six years. This colossal work is to be erected at the point of the Delta, five leagues below Cairo, at that part of the river where it divides into two branches. During winter and a part of spring the waters of the Nile are too low to be turned to the account of agriculture; the bridge will therefore be made to form a kind of lock, to keep the waters at all times at the necessary elevation. The husbandman will thus be spared an infinity of labour, and will only have to direct the irrigation into the canals of absorption. The preliminary works of rectifying the bed of the river, raising dykes, and digging the lateral canals, will require 24,000 labourers, besides which the arsenal of Alexandria is to supply 340 smiths and 650 carpenters. As Egypt cannot easily furnish so great a number of arms, it is in contemplation to employ four or five regiments of infantry upon the works. The stones are to be transported by a railroad, to extend to the mountains of Mokattam, which are two leagues distant from the Nile.

## EAST INDIES.

*Statistics of Calcutta.*—The following are the results of a census of Calcutta taken by Capt. Birch, Superintendent of Police, down to Jan. 1, 1837. English, 3133; Eurasians, 4746; Portuguese, 3181; French, 160; Chinamen, 362; Armenians, 636; Jews, 307; W. Mahomedans, 13,677; B. Mahomedans, 45,067; W. Hindoos, 17,333; B. Hindoos, 120,318; Moguls, 527; Parsees, 48; Arabs, 230; Mugs, 683; Mudrasses, 55; N. Christians, 49; Low Castes, 19,081; Total Males, 144,911, Females, 84,803; total population, 229,714.

Another body of murderers has been brought to light in the western provinces of India, called Meekawallas, or sweetmeatmen, whose practices are as deadly as those of the Thugs; the only difference being, that the former poison instead of strangling their victims, like the latter. Like the Thugs, these miscreants pretend to offer sacrifices to their gods, and observe other religious cere-





## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## IRELAND.

*Sept. 5.* An important meeting took place at *Belfast*, for the purpose of forming a Protestant Association. The Rev. Mr. Macartney, vicar of *Belfast*, was in the chair. The Rev. Hugh McNeil, of *Liverpool*, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously passed, — "That it appears to this meeting that all true protestants are called on to unite to maintain the blessings of civil and religious liberty against the artful policy and reviving powers of the church of *Rome*; and while they loudly protest against the principles of that church, to return good for evil to all those who profess them; and that all, especially the ministers of the gospel, are bound to use every faithful and Christian exertion to enlighten their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects." On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, a society, similar in its rules to the Protestant Association of *Liverpool*, was declared to be formed. A committee, consisting of the most influential gentlemen of the established church, and of the synod of *Ulster*, was then formed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS  
OF THE COUNTRY.

According to a series of official tables, giving the amount of crime in this country, and which have been recently published by the Secretary of State, dated 8th March, 1837, it appears, that during the preceding year there were 20,984 committals in *England* and *Wales*. Of the total number of offenders for offences against the person, 1759 were males and 197 females; for offences against property, committed with violence, 1238 were males, and 72 females; for offences against property, committed without violence, 12,992 were males, and 3245 females; for malicious offences against property, 156 were males, and 12 females; for forgery and offences against the currency, 285 were males, and 74 females; and for other offences, 888 were males, and 136 females. Giving a total of 17,248 males, and 3756 females. The state of education in all the classes, particularly class 1, was miserably deficient, for 5598 males and 1435 females could neither read nor write; 8968 males and 2015 females could only read and write imperfectly; the very small number of 2016 males and 199 females could read and write well; whilst only 176 males and 15 females had received superior instruction. The greatest number of offences were committed in the

counties of *Middlesex*, 3350; *Lancaster*, 2265; *York*, 1252; *Surrey*, 984; *Kent*, 872; and *Somerset*, 796; and the fewest in the counties of *Westmoreland*, 20; *Rutland*, 24; *Huntingdon*, 68; *Monmouth*, 120; *Cumberland*, 143; and *Hereford*, 154. *Wales* is comparatively free from crime.

The Free Grammar School of *Dilhorn*, *Lane End*, *Staffordshire*, is about to be rendered an efficient school for classical and mathematical learning, it having been, unhappily, a mere sinecure for the greater part of a century. The Marquis of *Hastings*, the patron, is building a very spacious school, and dwelling-house for the master, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, at *Blythmarsh*, on the turnpike road from *Uttoxeter* to *Newcastle*, which will shortly be finished, and opened at Christmas next for the reception of boarders. The Rev. J. Curtis, Head Master of the Free Grammar School, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, has been appointed to the school at *Dilhorn* by the Marquis of *Hastings*; and has resigned the mastership of the former.

*New Churches.*—On the 10th of August the ceremony of laying the first stone of Bishop *Ryder's* church at *Birmingham* was performed by the Bishop of *Worcester*. The church is to contain 1574 sittings, of which 502 for adults will be free, 311 more for children, and 335 let at a low rental. Already a sum of £445*l.* has been subscribed, exclusive of a grant of 1050*l.* from the *Lichfield* and *Coventry* Church Building Society, and a separate fund for endowment.—On the same day the foundation stone of a new church at *Fullwood*, co. *York*, was laid by the Rev. W. Bagshaw, of *Banner Cross*. On the 23d the consecration of *Trinity* church, at *Ettingshall*, co. *Stafford*, took place by the Bishop of *Lichfield*. The church, school, and parsonage were erected from designs by Mr. Robert Ebbels, of *Trysull*, near *Wolverhampton*. The church contains 920 sittings, including children, and the whole of the church is free except four pews.

On the 21st the New Church erected at *Brereton* was consecrated by the Bishop of *Lichfield*, and on the following day his Lordship consecrated the church at *Walsall Wood*. The church, school, and parsonage are so placed as to form three sides of a quadrangle, and have a peculiar and picturesque effect. Being built over the mines, they are constructed in half timber, black and white, as the buildings of *Henry VIII.* and *Elizabeth*,





The above fees relate alone to the civil registration, no fees being appointed to be paid for the religious part of the service.—Every marriage of which such notice has been entered must be solemnised within three calendar months after such entry, or the notice must be renewed.

*July 15.* A fire took place in the magnificent grounds of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. which entirely consumed "The Temple of the Sun." A swarm of bees had settled on the top, and fire was employed to dislodge them, but having been incautiously applied, it terminated as above, and the molten lead of the roof ran into the pond below.

*Aug. 24.* The *Exeter* new Cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, after a sermon by his lordship at the cathedral. The consecration was attended with much ceremony, including a numerous procession of the public authorities, lay and clerical, and a large body of the inhabitants of the city.

*Aug. 25.* *Ellen's Bower*, the ideal residence of the ideal "Lady of the Lake," which had been erected on Ellen's Isle, and was one of the most favourite objects in the scenery of the Trosachs, was destroyed by fire, and the brand which caused the conflagration was nothing more than a cigar. It appears that some visitors to that interesting spot had left a lighted cigar near the wall of the bower, which had ignited it, and before assistance could be obtained, this charmingly picturesque structure was burnt to the ground. This circumstance has caused much regret to Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, under whose care it had been erected.

*Aug. 30.* The museum of King's College received a present from the Bank of England of 20,000,000 Bank of England notes, reduced to the size of a small hat, after being destroyed by fire.

*The Twopenny Post.*—From the ninth report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, just published, it appears that the total number of letters transmitted through the twopenny and threepenny posts during the last year was 13,589,525; that the number of letters collected from each town receiving-house of the twopenny post department was, in four weeks, 841,674. Of these there were "posted" at Charing cross, 18,119; in Oxford street, 23,363; in the Strand, 29,332; and in Cornhill, 59,519. It appears farther that in 1835 the number of missing letters was 3282, of which thirty-five were recovered; in 1836, missing 2398, recovered thirty-seven; in 1837 missing 2882, recovered fifty-two. Of

the missing letters, no fewer than 339 were "money letters," supposed to contain money to the amount of 6173*l.* of which there was recovered 3839*l.* The amount of receipts in the twopenny post department seems to be diminishing; in 1826 they were 117,368*l.*; in 1836 they had dwindled to 112,924*l.*

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed during the last session, the several sections of what was formerly called the Bow-street Horse Patrol division, the control of which by the Act in question is vested in the commissioners of the metropolitan police, are now attached to the sub-divisions of that force. The first section, consisting of one inspector and fifteen men, patrolling the principal roads from the metropolis through Kent for fifteen miles and upwards, joined to the R, or Greenwich division of the Metropolitan police force, head-quarters at Greenwich, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Mallicu; and there are five other sections which are distributed over the different districts of the Metropolitan suburbs. The several inspectors are to attend the superintendents of the divisions they are attached to with their reports, and to receive their orders, and also the pay the men under them, from the same source.

*Sept. 4.* A fire of a terrific description broke out about two o'clock in the morning, in the extensive warehouses belonging to Messrs. James Rich and Company, pin and needle manufactory, No. 43, Basinghall-street, City, which terminated in the destruction of the greater portion of the warehouse, and property to a great extent.

*Sept. 8.* In this evening's gazette, orders in council appeared, authorising the annual payment of 1400*l.* to the new Bishop of Hereford, from the fund set apart for that purpose, in order to raise his yearly income to the sum of 4200*l.*—directing that, on the next avoidance of the See of Peterborough, the county of Leicester, now forming part of the diocese of Lincoln, shall be detached from that diocese, and joined to that of Peterborough; and that, after such avoidance of the See of Peterborough, in order to raise the annual income of the Bishop to the sum of 4500*l.*, the fixed annual amount of 1150*l.* shall be paid out of the fund provided for that purpose—and further directing that, with the view of increasing the salaries of the Bishops of Carlisle and Chester to the annual sums of 4500*l.* on the next avoidance of those Sees, 2000*l.* shall be annually paid to the holder of the former, and 1450*l.* to the possessor of the latter.



see, from the same fund, and subject to the same provisions, contingent upon which the various alterations now and heretofore noticed, in reference to the incomes of the prelacy, &c. have been framed.

*Sept. 14.* A most destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Harris, india-rubber manufacturer, No. 48, Strand, nearly facing the Charing-cross Hospital, and which terminated in the sacrifice of three lives—viz. Mr. Harris, his son a child six years of age, and a female servant. A "fire-escape" was raised against the wall, but owing to the confusion which prevailed, those who had charge of it turned it on the wrong side, so that it became entirely ineffectual. Two adjoining houses were also destroyed.

*Criminal Law.*—The following is a list of offences still punishable with death by the recent acts for the amendment of the criminal law:—1. High treason. 2. Murder. 3. Attempting to murder, by administering to, or causing to be taken by, any person, poison or other destructive thing. 4. Attempting to murder, by stabbing, cutting, or wounding, or by any means whatsoever causing to any person any bodily injury dangerous to life. 5. Rape. 6. Unnatural offences. 7. Piracy, whenever accompanied with an attempt to murder any person. 8. Robbery of any person, accompanied with an attempt to murder the person robbed, by stabbing, cutting, or wounding. 9. Burglary (that is, housebreaking between 9 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning), accompanied with any attempt to murder any person in the house, or if any person in the house shall be stabbed, cut, wounded, beaten, or struck, by the burglar. 10. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to any dwelling-house, any person being therein. 11. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to, casting away, or in anywise destroying,

any ship or vessel, either with intent to murder any person, or whereby the life of any person, lawfully being therein, shall be endangered. 12. Exhibiting any false light or signal, with intent to bring any ship or vessel into danger, or unlawfully and maliciously doing anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any ship or vessel in distress. 13. Every accessory before the fact to any of the above capital offences is punishable with death, in like manner as the principal felon. The above offences nearly all of which are now punishable capitally by the laws of England.

#### LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

From the return of the number of Newspaper Stamps issued from the 1st of January to the 30th of July, it appears that the circulation of each is as follows:—*Morning Papers*: Times, 1,605,000; Chronicle, 1,105,000; Herald, 1,050,000; Post, 407,000; Advertiser 255,000.—*Evening*: Standard, 537,000; Globe, 450,000; Sun, 426,000; Courier, 235,500; True Sun, 227,500.—*Three times a Week*: St. James's Chronicle, 356,500; Evening Mail, 180,000; Evening Chronicle, 120,000; English Chronicle, 60,000.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### HAYMARKET.

*Sept. 16.* A drama, by Mr. Serle, called *The King of the Beggars*, was produced. It was well received, and announced for repetition amidst applause.

*Sept. 20.* A new comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Power, called *Etiquette*, or *A Wife for a Blunder*, was brought forward. It was coolly received, and not announced for repetition.

#### PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

##### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*July 19.* Knighted, William Elliott, esq. Capt. R.N., C.B., K.C.H.

*Aug. 29.* In Her Majesty's Household—Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland; Principal Lady of the Chamber, the Marchess of Lansdown.—Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Countess of Charlemont, the Countess of Mulgrave, the Lady Portman, the Lady Lyttelton, the Lady Harham, and the Countess of Durham.—Maids of Honour, the Hon. Harriett Pitt, the Hon. Margaret Dillon, the Hon. Caroline Cocks, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, the Hon. Margaret, Miss Murray, Miss Lister, and

Miss Spring Rice.—Bedchamber Women, the Lady Caroline Barrington, the Lady Harriet Clive, the Lady Charlotte Copley, the Viscountess Forbes, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, the Lady Gardiner, the Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell.—Resident Woman of the Bedchamber, Miss Davys. Northumberland Yeomanry, Capt. John Brandling, to be Major; Capt. M. de C. Lawson, to be supernumerary Major.

*Aug. 30.* James George Crabb, of Sheffield, in Droxford, co. Wilts, gent. in compliance with the wish of his late maternal uncle Richard Boucher, of Jamaica, esq. to take the name of Boucher only, and bear the arms.

*Sept. 4.* John Bruce Bruce (heretofore Knight), of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan, esq. (in regard to

the memory of his relative Thomas Pryce, of Duffryn, esq., and his son John Wyndham Bruce-Pryce, to use the name of Pryce, and quarter the arms with those of Bruce and Knight.—James Lewis Knight, esq., Queen's Counsel, in regard to the memory of his mother Margaret, sister and co-heir of the Rev. Thos. Bruce, Rector of St. Nicholas, co. Glam., to take the name of Bruce after Knight, and bear the arms of Bruce, in the first quarter.

—Rev. William Sheepshanks, M.A. of Bathwick, and his issue by his late wife, Henrietta Good, to take the surname of Burgess after Sheepshanks.

Sept. 5. Nassau Wm. Senior, esq. Samuel Jones Lloyd, esq. Wm. Edw. Hickson, esq. and John Leslie, esq. to be Commissioners for enquiring into the condition of the unemployed Hand-loom Weavers in the United Kingdom.

Sept. 7. The brothers and sisters of William now Earl of Listowel to bear the precedence of Earls children.

Sept. 11. Capt. Wm. F. Beatson, 54th Bengal N. I. and late Lieut.-Col. in the service of the Queen of Spain, to accept the cross of the first class of San Fernando.

Sept. 13. 13th Light Dragoons, Capt. T. P. Lang to be Major.—56th Foot, brevet Major F. S. Norman to be Major.—Andrew Smith, M.D. to be Surgeon to the Forces.

Sept. 19. Angela Georgina Burdett, of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, youngest dau. of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and of Dame Sophia his wife, formerly Sophia Coutts, (in compliance with the will of the Duchess of St. Albans,) to take the surname and bear the arms of Coutts in addition to those of Burdett.

The Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D. Dean of Hereford; the Very Rev. Geo. Davys, D.D. Dean of Chester; and the Rev. Thos. Fowler Short, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, to be Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty.

The Sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland returned to agree in the new Parliament:

—The Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Home, Earl of Kint, Earl of Arlin, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Selkirk, Earl of Orkney, the Viscount Arlathnot, the Vis. Strathallan, Lord Forbes, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Sinclair, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Reid.

#### NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 2. The President, 52, has been commissioned at Portsmouth, by Capt. James Scott, for the flag of Rear-Adm. Chas. Ross, C.B. who is to command in the Pacific; the Melville, 74, is re-commissioned by the Hon. Capt. R. S. Dundas, for the flag of Rear-Adm. G. Elliott, C.B. who is to command on the Cape and Coast of Africa station.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Corbett, to be Archdeacon of York.  
Rev. G. Ainslie, Barkway V. Herts.  
Rev. H. W. Bucke, Monmouth V. Monmouths.  
Rev. R. P. Clarke, Churchstanton V. Devon.  
Rev. A. Clerk, Ch. of Ancharacle, Argyshire.  
Rev. J. Davies, Abenhall R. Gloucestershire.  
Rev. W. Day, Templebrady P. C. co. Cork.  
Rev. E. Heswood, Halsestead R. Kent.  
Rev. J. Hughes, Abergwile V. Carmarthenish.  
Rev. G. Scaudon, Richard's Castle R. co. Heref.  
Rev. J. D. Lloyd, Tiverton R. Devon.  
Rev. R. Lubbock, Eccles R. Norfolk.  
Rev. R. Marford, Ch. of Suizort, Isle of Sheps.  
Rev. G. A. Paske, Witham P. C. Suffolk.  
Rev. G. Roberts, Monmouth V.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

Rev. J. A. Robinson, Owersby V. co. Lincoln.  
Rev. H. Smith, Cowley R. Gloucestershire.  
Rev. W. Snowden, Swillington R. Yorkshire.  
Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Nockholt P. C. co. Kent.  
Rev. W. Truell, Stoke-sub-Handon P. C. Somersetshire.  
Rev. J. Weller, North Luffenham R. co. Rutl.  
Rev. W. Williams, Llansantffraid Glan Conway R. Denbighshire.  
Rev. R. C. N. Brackenbury, Chaplain to the Earl of Yarborough.  
Rev. J. E. Eyre, LL. B. Kirkella V. Yorksh.

#### BIRTHS.

June 26. At Blackheath, the wife of James Farquhar, esq. of Hailgreen, co. King, a son.

Aug. 15. The wife of the Rev. T. Hatch, Vicar of Wilton-on-Thames, a dau.—18. At Maulstone, the wife of the Rev. T. Harrison, a son.—At Beckingham, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Marsland, a dau.—At Abbot's Ripton, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Roper, a son.—19. At Skipton, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. R. Oglesby, a son.—22. At Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Watson, a son.—25. At 10, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, a dau.—At Hartwell, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. Howell J. Phillips, a dau.—27. At Warham, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. T. Keppel, a son.—At Brackenhurst, near Southwell, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Cane, a son.—29. At the Woodlands, near Leek, the wife of the Rev. H. Sneyd, a son.—30. At Clifton, the wife of Col. R. Whish, a son.—At Dinham Lodge, Ludlow, the wife of the Rev. R. Meyrick, a son.—At Great Gaddesden, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Bingham, a dau.—At Morley, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Fox, a son.—31. At Sandgate, the wife of Rev. F. R. Nien, a son.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. B. N. Garnier, a son.—In Grosvenor-place, Lady Lilford, a son.—At Formosa Cottage, the wife of Sir Geo. Young, Bart. a son and heir.—At Woburn-park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a dau.

Sept. 2. At Sandwell Hall, near Birmingham, the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.—3. At Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. John Fynes-Clinton, a dau.—7. At York, the wife of E. B. Harwood, esq. a son.—8. At the Priory, Abergavenny, the wife of the Rev. H. Penke, a dau.—8. At Urchfont, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. D. Linwell, a son.—11. The wife of the Rev. T. Powell, Rector of Turnstone, Herefordshire, a son.—12. At Hurdcott House, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a son.—16. At Eulham House, Hants, the wife of Major Jasper Hall, a son.—18. At Stone, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Archd. King, a son.—19. At Ashborne, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Gepp, a dau.—21. At Adderbury, the wife of the Rev. C. Alcock, a dau.—20. At Great Bedwin, the wife of the Rev. J. Ward, a son.—At Malborne Port, the lady of Sir W. C. Medleycott, Bart. a son.—21. At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Willment, of Greet-street, Grosvenor-square, two sons.

#### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 11. At Merton, the Rev. T. Marriott, Rector of Stawell, Somerset, to Miss. Fred, only dau. of Rev. T. S. Phelps.—18. At Froeham, Hants, the Rev. J. B. Housden, Rector of Eddington, Gloucestershire, to Miss. Ann, dau. of Rev. J. E. Eyre, esq.—At 10, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the



Sophia, dau. of the late W. Knight, of Highbury-house, esq.—17. At Tottenham, John Yate Lee, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Emma, eldest dau. of John Lawford, esq. of Downhills.—At Southampton, Villiers Deut, esq. son of the late John Deut, esq. M.P. to Susan Jimima Frances, second dau. of Lt.-Gen. Order, and niece to the Duchess of Hamilton.—20. At Lowick, co. Northampton, W. Bruce Stopford, esq. to Caroline Harriet, dau. of the late Hon. G. Germain, and niece of the Duke of Dorset.—22. At St. James's, Adolphe Louis de Puibusque, second son of the Viscount de Puibusque, Chevalier of St. Louis, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Taylor.—The Rev. Edw. Bigland, Rector of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, to Jane Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Brown Hodgson, esq. of Nentsbury-hall, Cumberland.—25. At Wrensbury, Cheshire, the Earl of Hillsborough, to the Hon. Caroline Frances Stapleton Cotton, eldest dau. of the Viscount Combermere.—At Trinity Church, the Rev. Chas. Leslie, eldest son of the Bishop of Elphin, to Louisa Mary, second dau. of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry King.—24. At St. Marylebone, J. Lodge, esq. to Lady Hen. Barbara, widow of the Rev. Fred. Manners Sutton, and sister to the Earl of Scarborough.—At St. Marylebone, G. H. R. Cox, esq. of Spendon-hall, co. Derby, to Juliana Mary Berners, dau. of the late Rev. John Davies Piestow, of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-sq.—29. At Munich, J. H. Callendar, esq. of Craigforth, to the Hon. Jane Erskine, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine.—At Weymouth, the Rev. Granville W. Stuart Menteath, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Thorold, and grand-dau. to the late Sir John Thorold, Bart. of Syston-park.—At St. John's, Paddington, Major the Hon. Arthur C. Legge, to Caroline, 4th dau. of the late J. C. P. Bouwens, esq.—30. At Tidenham, co. Glouce., esq. to Amelia, dau. of the late R. Jenkins, esq. of Beachley-lodge, Gloucestershire.—31. At Camberwell, Rev. J. D. Ness, Vicar of Morthoe, Devon, to Eliz. Jane Thompson, only child of the late R. Thompson, esq. of Manchester.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, B. Marwood Kelly, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary Anne, only child of R. Price, esq. of Duke-street, St. James's-park.—At Blendworth, Hants, the Rev. Wm. H. Clinton Chester, eldest son of the late Gen. Chester and Rector of Elsted, Sussex, to Dora, third dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir M. Seymour, Bart.—At Tunbridge Wells, Sir A. D. Croft, Bart. to Julia Barbara, widow of A. Corbet, esq. of Ynys-y-maengwyn, Merionethshire.—Sept. 2. At Old Charlton, F. C. E. Lother Cuffon, to Miriam, dau. of Capt. W. White, of Old Charlton, Kent.—5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. James Rust, esq. of Alconbury, to Mary Anne Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Roberts.—At Whitby, John, eldest son of John Chapman, esq. of Craggs-house, near Guisborough, to Mary, dau. of the late Edw. Chapman, esq. of Whitby.—At Reading, Capt. R. J. Little, R. Marines, Woolwich, to Anna Victoria, only dau. of the late Commissioner Inman, R.N.—6. At Market Harborough, the Rev. H. R. Rokeby, Rector of Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, to Harriet, eldest dau. of J. Walley, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq.—W. Williams, esq. of Summerfield-house, West Bromwich, to Eleanor, only dau. of H. Hudson, esq. of Wick, near Perth.—7. At Coventry, Mr. Thomas B. Brice, son of Harry Brice, esq. of Aynalloy, to Mary Lucy, dau. of the late R. Perkins, esq. New house, Kewley.—At Bath, W. T. Taylor,

esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late J. Taylor, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Eliza, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Western, of Tattingston-place, Suffolk.—At Kenmore Castle, the Rev. J. Maitland, of Kells, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Bellamy, esq. H. E. I. Company's Service.—At Stoke, Plymouth, the Rev. W. D. Littlejohn, son of the late Col. Littlejohn, to Amelia St. George, dau. of the late Col. Arthur Browne, Lieut.-Gov. of Charles Fort and Kinsale, Ireland.—9. At Plymouth, W. Penn Hele Eales, esq. surgeon, to Honoria Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Col. W. Markham, Combe.—At Hove, Sussex, Capt. H. Evans, to Frances Louisa, eldest dau. of John Adams, esq.—Henry W. Busk, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary Anne, dau. of the Rev. Philip Le Breton, of Connaught-sq.—10. At Exeter, Capt. Geo. Brown, R.N. second son of the late Col. Chas. Brown, of Amwell Bury, Hertfordshire, to Fanny Charlotte, eldest dau. of Lieutenant-Gen. Granby Clay, of Exeter.—10. At Louth, co. Lincoln, the Rev. James H. C. Moor, Vicar of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the Rev. C. R. Cameron, of Snedhill, Salop.—11. At Felstead, the Rev. G. Lowden Hanson, to Frances Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Surrledge, Head Master of Felstead Grammar-school.—12. At Farnham church, the Rev. Wm. Gibson, to Miss Sumner, dau. of the Bishop of Winchester.—13. At Morden, Surrey, Thos. Wright Wells, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Alex. Hatfield, esq. of Morden-cottage, and of Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park.—At Cloro, Radnorshire, Rev. Edw. Walwyn Peley, to Louisa Eliz., dau. of the late John Wilmore, esq. of Elm-hill, Worc.—14. At Roundhay, J. W. Scarlett, esq. son of Sir W. A. Scarlett, late Chief Justice of Jamaica, to Anne Rhodes Williams, dau. of J. Brown, esq. of Harehills-grave, York-shire.—At St. Pancras new church, John Carter, esq. to Amelia Louisa Wastell, grand-dau. and coheirress of the late Sir Jonathan Miles.—At St. Michael's, Highgate, John Lawrence Tatham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Eliz. Charlotte, only dau. of Thos. Clarke, esq. of Craven-street, Strand.—At Tottenham, Middlesex, Sir Frederick Madden, K.H. to Emily Sarah, second dau. of Wm. Robinson, esq. LL.D. of Tottenham.—The Rev. Thos. Chambers, of Barrow-upon-Saar, Leicestershire, to Louisa, dau. of Geo. Simpson, esq. of Morningson-crescent, Hampstead-road.—At South Weald, W. H. Sampson, esq. Capt. 50th Reg. to Emily, relict of the late E. James, esq. of Trelawny, Jamaica, eldest dau. of T. Richardson, esq. M.D. Brentwood, Essex.—15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Aug. M. Moreton, M.P. son of the Earl of Ducie, to Miss Macdonald, eldest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Macdonald Lockhart, Bart.—16. At Stanley, near Ripley, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. Charnock, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Reynolds, M.A. Vicar of Stanley.—At St. Pancras church, John Ray, esq. of Kentish-town, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Capt. Richbell, R.N.—At St. Pancras new church, D. Osborne, esq. of Norfolk, to Frances, third dau. of A. Conner, esq. R.A.—18. At St. James's, W. T. Prie-lard, of Sydenham, Kent, esq. to Frances Wainwright, third dau. of J. Henderson, esq. late her Majesty's Consul General for Colombia.—19. At Martin's-in-the-Fields, A. James, son of A. J. Strachan, esq. of Broomham, to Mary, dau. of A. Carse, esq. of Berkeley-st. Connaught-sq.—21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James D. Bailey, esq. of Great, Hants, to Emily Hannah, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Wm. Grey.

## OBITUARY.

## DUCHESS OF ST. ALBAN'S.

Aug. 6. At her mansion in Piccadilly (at the corner of Stratton-street), the Most Noble Harriet Duchess of St. Alban's.

The name of Mellon recalls to our old play-goers a person never in the foremost rank of histrionic excellence, but associated with those palmy days of the drama, when Mrs. Jordan was the Thalia, and Mrs. Siddons the Melpomene of Drury; when Kemble, Lewis, Parsons, Sutt, Palmer, Jack Bannister, Incedon, Kelly, Mrs. Crouch, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Mountain, and Madame Stora were in the zenith of their fame and power. From the system of mystification indulged in by actresses, whom it behoves from many motives to conceal their ages, it is difficult to ascertain the precise period of Miss Mellon's birth. It has been stated that she was born in 1771, but this date is only conjectural, the lady herself, it is said, stating the year 1778 to be that of her birth; probably there was a slight error in each assertion, and the intermediate years 1774 or 1775 was about the real period. Her father, Mr. Matthew Mellon, held a commission in the East India Company's service, and died, leaving Mrs. Mellon *enclave* with the only fruit of their marriage. Mrs. M. married again, her second choice being a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. E. went on the stage, and her husband became leader of the band in various provincial theatres. To augment a scanty income, the services of little Harriet were enlisted, and at a very early period she played the Duke of York in *Richard the Third*, Prince Arthur in *King John*, and other infant characters. Although upon the stage from her infancy, her education was not neglected. Mrs. Entwistle was an accomplished woman, and she fulfilled her duty in educating her daughter in the best manner her circumstances allowed. At the age of fourteen Miss Mellon's person approached maturity, and she personated the walking ladies, and occasionally characters of higher pretension. She ultimately joined an inferior provincial company, the manager of which was a Mr. Goldfinch (now or very lately living at a very advanced age in Hull); she was induced to take this situation for the opportunity it afforded of playing all Mrs. Jordan's characters. She remained for some years under the banners of Mr. Goldfinch, and, whilst there, is said to have been on the point of marriage with a provincial actor, but the match was

broken off. From Mr. Goldfinch's company she went to lead the business in Mr. Stanton's circuit, and in Stafford formed an acquaintance with the Misses Wright, sisters of the banker, and their kindness not only ensured her comfort there, but paved her way to the metropolis. The Wrights had great electioneering interest, and when Richard Brinsley Sheridan came to solicit their vote, Miss Mellon was warmly recommended to him. Of course at such a moment poor Sheridan was liberal in his promises, and, subsequently seeing Miss Mellon play *Rosalind* and *Priscilla Tomboy*, he engaged her at a small salary, but with a promise that her interests should be looked to. As Mrs. Jordan was then at Drury-lane, and half a dozen actresses beside, it was absurd to suppose that the debutante would be permitted to lead in London; but under that delusion she came to town, and after a very considerable delay, appeared on the 31st Jan. 1795, as *Lydia Languish*, in her new manager's comedy of *The Rivals*; but her name was not inserted in the bills, the debt being simply announced thus—"Lydia Languish, by a young lady, her first appearance in London." She repeated the part once, and was not heard of for some months afterwards. She occasionally appeared during this and the two following seasons as a substitute for other performers, but seldom in any thing of more than third-rate importance. Blessed with a cheerful temper, Miss M. did not complain of or to the management. She was content to "bide her time." As she was then a very handsome woman, farce-writers were glad to avail themselves of her appearance, if not of her talent, and she was consequently a great deal before the public, and mixed up so completely with the business of the theatre, that it could have better spared a better actress. By degrees, characters of greater importance were intrusted to her, and, as it was observed that she played bad and good parts with the same attention, the management occasionally stretched a point in her favour. When *The Honeymoon* came out, on the 31st Jan. 1805, it was expected that Mrs. Jordan would enact *Violante*, but that lady refused it, and, at Elliston's recommendation, the part was assigned to Miss Mellon, and thousands of copies were sold of a well-known print, representing her in this character.

About this time the circumstances of Miss Mellon suddenly improved in an extraordinary degree; this was accounted



for by a paragraph in a morning paper, which made her the fortunate winner of 10,000*l.* in the lottery. Scandal-mongers, however, were ill-natured enough to say, that this lottery was drawn in the Strand, and that Mr. Coutts was the blue-coat-boy who handed forth the prize. Miss Mellon laughed at all this, and, as a proof of her fortunate purchase, gave a hundred pounds to each of the theatrical funds; and though it is said she had only 8*l.* per week at Drury, set up her carriage in 1809.

That Miss Mellon enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Coutts long before this, has never been denied—that that friendship was evinced by large pecuniary advances is also certain, but as it was always maintained that the attachment was purely platonic, it is fair to believe it was so in the absence of any proof to the contrary. A story was many years ago in circulation, that Mr. C. introduced himself to the lady to purchase a benefit ticket, for which he gave five guineas, and that the manner of the banker so impressed her, that she instantly locked up his present, and, says one of her biographers, “preserved it untouched ever afterwards.”

Mr. Coutts' first wife, it is well known, was his brother's wife's nursery maid, and this marriage offended every member of his family. The lady proved, however, an exemplary wife; but during the latter part of her life she lost the use of her limbs, and her mental faculties were impaired. She had been bedridden a considerable time previous to her death, which took place the latter end of 1814. On the 8th of January following, Mr. Coutts married Miss Mellon.

When Drury-lane Theatre was rebuilt and opened in 1812, it was at first doubtful whether Miss Mellon would resume her dramatic functions; she at length decided on doing so, and on the night of its opening she appeared as Nell in the farce of *The Devil to Pay*. On the second, or a night or two after, she made her courtesy again as *Violante*, and finally quitted the stage in 1813 in that character.

As an actress, Miss Mellon was of the school of Jordan, but by no means a servile imitator. She wanted the versatility and rapidity of the great original, but she had some points that Mrs. Jordan had not. She might be described in Byron's words—  
Being rather large, and languishing, and lazy,  
Yet of a beauty that would drive you crazy.

Her acting was not at all calculated to bear the analysis of minute criticism, yet it was such as to disarm adverse opinion, and to win by its witchery what it failed to secure by its excellence.

The instant her marriage was announced, the sluices of slander were open-

ed upon her, and one or two well-known prints made themselves remarkable for a system of unremitting persecution previously unknown in the annals of journalism. No woman in any age or any country was ever assailed with half so much acrimony. She wisely bore all in silence, and malignity, having nothing left to feed it, exhausted itself.

In 1822 Mr. Coutts died, it is said, at the advanced age of 87 years. His will was proved on 27th March, 1822, by five of the executors, viz. Mrs. Harriett Coutts, the relict, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Coutts Trotter, Edward Majoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, esqrs.; a power being reserved of granting probate to Andrew Dickie, William Adam the younger, Thomas Atkinson, and John Parkinson, esqrs., the other executors. The testator, by this will, dated the 9th of May, 1820, appointed Mrs. Coutts universal legatee, and bequeathed to her his share in the banking-house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interests to arise therefrom. The personal property within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 600,000*l.*

Mrs. C. being now regarded as a female *Cæsus*, was assailed by a hundred of the lowest order of scribblers; amid others, by a miscreant named Mitford, who concocted a mass of shameless falsehoods, and had actually the hardihood to call upon Mrs. Coutts, and ask her 100*l.* for the copyright of the MS. This was, of course, indignantly refused, and he found a publisher; but its source was too polluted to prove injurious to any but the parties who brought it to light.

Another man tried the same manoeuvre, and obtained an interview through a petition, wherein he stated that he was a reduced tradesman, and had an elegant carpet that he was very anxious to dispose of. Mrs. Coutts saw him, intending to relieve his distresses, when he produced the first sheet of a work, called “*The Banker's Widow*,” and threatened to publish it, unless paid for his silence. Mrs. Coutts immediately ordered him to quit her house. He did so, and took his manuscript to the editor of a journal (since defunct) called *The Gazette of Fashion*, in which a portion of it was published.

Another libellous work was also published shortly after Mr. Coutts's death, under the title of “*Memoirs of Miss Harriett Pumpkin*.”

In the mean time the late Duke of York was said to have been one of the wooers of the wealthy widow, and various other persons, from one of the wealthiest commoners in the land down to the late Comedian Robert William Elliston, were

severally declared to be on the point of leading the lady to the altar; the question was ultimately put to rest by her marriage on the 16th June, 1827, with William Duke of St. Alban's, then in the 27th year of his age. It is only just to add, that this union was attended throughout with the utmost harmony and affection, and that the Duchess was received with cordiality by the most exalted of the nobility.

The charities of the Duchess of St. Alban's might fill a volume. When an actress of 4*l.* a week, she made baby-linen with her own hands, and lent it, because she could not afford to give it to poor women during their accouchement. Her liberality to the two Theatrical Funds is well known. She allowed the late Wewitzer 100*l.* per annum; and hundreds now living can testify to the goodness of her heart. Her charities were at length partially (and only partially) stopped by the calumnies of those who attributed to affectation and love of notoriety what was really the offspring of a generous mind. Miss Stephens, Miss Foote, Miss Smithson, young Kean, and many others, have experienced the benefits of her fostering kindness; and whatever may have been the faults of the late Duchess, it is certain that we may look far and wide ere we find one who has ensured to others so much happiness or effected so much good.

The first indication of the Duchess's illness was a few days previous to an intended assembly in Stratton-street. The air and exercise in an open carriage led the attendants to hope, from favourable appearances, that the indisposition would wear off; but the mind became affected, and she did not know on the last occasion of going out even her own coachman, anxiously inquiring "where they picked him up." Her Grace was removed to her cottage at Holly Grove, Highgate, by the advice of her physicians; but she could not bear the stillness, and requested to be removed to Piccadilly. There, on the ground-floor in the front room (the great dining-room), she lay for two months quite tranquil and without pain, and then desired to be carried into the room where Mr. Coutts had died. There her Grace also expired. The disease was paralysis in the limbs. On the first serious attack, the deceased made her will, leaving the Duke 10,000*l.* per annum, the house in Piccadilly, formerly inhabited by Sir Francis Burdett, and the estate at Highgate. The bulk of her property, including the half profits of the banking-house, the principal mansion in Stratton-street, and all her moveables, plate, diamonds, &c. is bequeathed to Miss Angela Bur-

dett, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and grand-daughter of Mr. Coutts. She has taken in consequence the name of Coutts. In case of her dying without heirs, her eldest sister is placed next in remainder.

To the household servants one year's wages are given; and several bequests of jewellery, &c. to a trifling amount, are made to various acquaintances. The residue amounts, it is confidently stated, to 1,800,000*l.* The cause assigned for the testatrix not leaving large legacies to the Countess of Guildford and her daughters is said to be, that during her lifetime she gave 30,000*l.* to her Ladyship, and 10,000*l.* to the Ladies North, her daughters; and also the alleged payment of the securities given by the only son of Sir Francis Burdett, made payable by him on that gentleman's decease, is said to have been the reason that her Grace made no bequest in his behalf. The Duchess reserved to herself the sole and uncontrolled use of all her income. She did not expend the amount of her receipts by nearly 40,000*l.* a-year, which immense sum has been annually invested, increasing the prodigious capital left to her by her first husband nearly two-fold. To Lady Sandon, the only daughter of Mr. Coutts's second daughter, the Marchioness of Bute, the Duchess gave on the day of her marriage 20,000*l.* On the day of Lord Dudley Stuart's alliance to the daughter of the Prince of Camino (Lucien Bonaparte), she agreed to give him 2,000*l.* per annum, which was regularly paid. Her Grace has left 5,000*l.* to each of the two daughters of Mr. Majoribanks, of the firm in the Strand; to the unmarried daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. 5,000*l.*; and to the lady of Sir Francis Burdett 20,000*l.* sterling.

The body of the Duchess was conveyed for interment to Redburn Hall, the seat of the Beauclerks in Lincolnshire. The Duke of St. Alban's, Sir F. Burdett, and most of the noble relatives of her Grace were present at the melancholy ceremony. The procession, which was pedestrian, was followed by all the tenantry, anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to one who in the hour of need, and in the time of distress, had always proved herself their best friend and benefactress.

#### THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

Aug. 14. In Portman-square, aged 68, the Right Hon. Robert Brudenell, sixth Earl of Cardigan (1661), Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvill, co. Leicester (1627), and a Baronet (of Deene, co. Northampton, 1611).

His Lordship was born on the 25th



April 1769, the second and posthumous child of the Hon. Robert Brudenell, (third son of George third Earl,) M.P. for Marlborough, and first Groom of the Bedchamber to Edward Duke of York, by Anne, daughter of Sir Cecil Blashopp, Bart. and sister to the late Lord De-la-Zouche. Of his three uncles, the first was Duke of Montagu /as well as fourth Earl of Cardigan), the second was the fifth Earl of Cardigan, and the youngest the first Earl of Ailesbury of the Brudenell family.

His Lordship succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle James, the fifth Earl, Feb. 24, 1811. He voted in the House of Lords with the Tories, and was in the majority against the Reform Bill, Oct. 8, 1831.

The Earl of Cardigan married, on the 8th March 1794, Penelope-Anne, second daughter of George John Cooke, of Harefield, co. Middlesex, esq. and sister to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cooke, K.C.B. (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for June last). By that lady, who died on the 2nd Feb. 1826, he had issue two sons and eight daughters: 1. Lady Elizabeth-Anne, who was married first in 1816 to the Hon. John Percival, eldest son of Lord Arden, who died in 1818, and secondly in 1821 to the Rev. William John Brodrick, youngest son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, but died without surviving issue in 1824; 2. James, who died young; 3. the Right Hon. James-Thomas now Earl of Cardigan, Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th dragoons, now quartered in Bengal, late M.P. for the Northern division of Northamptonshire; he married in 1826 Elizabeth-Jane-Henrietta, eldest daughter of Rear-Adm. John Richard Delap Tolle-mache, (by Lady Elizabeth Stratford, 2nd dau. of John third Earl of Aldborough,) but has no issue; 4. the Right Hon. Harriet Georgiana late Countess Howe, who was married in 1820 to Richard present Earl Howe, and died in 1836, leaving a numerous family (see a memoir of her ladyship in our number for January last); 5. Lady Charlotte-Penelope, married in 1820 to Henry Charles Sturt, esq. of Critchell house, co. Dorset, M.P. for Dorsetshire, and nephew to the present Earl of Shaftesbury; 6. Lady Emma, married in 1827 to the late David Pen-nant, jun. esq. of Downing, co. Flint, and was left his widow in 1835; 7. the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Chichester, married in 1828 to Henry-Thomas third and present Earl of Chichester, and has three daughters; 8. Lady Augusta, married in 1829 to Henry Bingham Baring, esq. M.P. for Marlborough, nephew to Lord Ashburton, and has issue; 9. Lady Anne,

married in 1829 to George-Charles Lord Bingham, heir apparent to the Earl of Lucan, and has issue; and 10. Lady Emily, who died an infant.

His Lordship's body was interred in the family vault at Deene in Northamptonshire on Monday the 21st August, attended by his sons-in-law, Earls Howe and Chichester, his grandson Viscount Curzon, his sons-in-law H. C. Sturt, esq. M.P. and H. B. Baring, esq. M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Brodrick, James Trebeck, esq. William Jones, esq. Christopher Richard Nugent, esq., Mr. M. Bentley his Lordship's solicitor, and Mr. J. Hayward, steward to his Lordship; the funeral was attended by a large body of his Lordship's tenants; and the service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Daniels, Curate of Deene. The Church was crowded to excess by persons desirous to pay their last respects to the memory of this most excellent, kind-hearted, and benevolent nobleman.

#### SIR MARK WOOD, BART.

Aug. 4. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 42, Sir Mark Wood, of Hare Park near Newmarket, the second Baronet (originally styled of Gatton, co. Surrey, 1808).

This is a Scotch family, a branch of the Woods of Largo, and upon the demise of Mark Wood, esq. late Governor and Captain-General of the Isle of Man, Sir Mark became the representative of that ancient house. The former Sir Mark was a Colonel in the East India Company's service, and successively M.P. for Mil-bourne Port and Newark. He was elder brother to the late Major-Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B. and the late Rear-Adm. Sir James Atholl Wood, Knt. and C.B.

The late Baronet was born Dec. 14, 1794, the younger but only surviving son of Sir Mark the first Baronet, by Rachel, daughter of Robert Dashwood, esq. and succeeded his father in the title, Feb. 6, 1829. He was much attached to the sports of the turf, of which he was a constant and liberal patron; and has left a large and valuable breeding stud.

He married June 18, 1833, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Newton, esq.; who is left his widow, with an infant family. His body was interred in the family vault at Gatton (now the seat of Lord Monson) on the 14th August.

#### SIR COUTTS TROTTER, BART.

Sept. 1. In Grosvenor-square, aged 70, Sir Coutts Trotter, of Westville, co. Lincoln, Bart. and senior partner of the banking-house of Coutts and Co.

He was born on the 15th Feb. 1767,

the fourth and youngest son of Archibald Trotter, esq. (descended from an ancient family in co. Berwick,) by Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Mowbray, esq. of Castlelaw.

Sir Coutts Trotter had been for many years a principal partner in the firm of Coutts's bank: and until the last month was daily in the Strand from ten to four, attending to the correspondence of the house. He was one of the trustees named in the wills of Mr. Coutts and of the late Duchess of St. Alban's.

He was created a Baronet at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, by patent dated July 27, 1821, with remainder to his grandson Coutts Lindsay, the eldest son of his eldest daughter.

Sir Coutts Trotter married Aug. 12, 1802, Margaret, fourth and youngest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, (fourth son of William second Earl of Aberdeen,) and by that lady, who survives him, had issue four daughters: 1. Anne, married in 1823, to Lieut.-Colonel James Lindsay, cousin to the Earl of Balcarres, and has issue two sons and three daughters; 2. Jane, married in 1827 to Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. nephew to Sir Edm. Wm. Antrobus, of Eaton hall, co. Chester, Bart.; 3. Susanna, married in 1831 to Major the Hon. George Thomas Kerpell, second son of the Earl of Albemarle, and has issue; and 4. Margaret, who is unmarried.

The body of Sir Coutts was interred at Hendon, Middlesex, on the 9th Sept.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER HOPE, G.C.B.  
May 19. At the Lieut.-Governor's

house, Chelsea Hospital, aged 67, the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, of Craigball, co. Linlithgow, G.C.B. a General in the army, Colonel of the 14th foot, Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College, a member of the consolidated Board of General Officers, D.C.L. &c. &c.; uncle to the Earl of Hopetoun.

Sir Alexander Hope was born on the 9th Dec. 1769, the eighth son and fifteenth child of John the second Earl of Hopetoun; and the second son by his third wife Lady Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of Alexander fifth Earl of Leven and Melville. He had an Ensign's commission in the 63d foot in 1786; was afterwards an officer in the first regiment of foot guards; and in 1794 was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 90th foot, from which he exchanged to the 14th in the December of that year. He was then serving on the Continent, and was very dangerously wounded in the action at

Buren in Holland, Jan. 8, 1795. Having suffered the loss of his arm, he was awarded a pension for life.

He was appointed Governor of Tyne-mouth and Clifford's Fort, March 21, 1797; Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle 1798; was deputy Adjutant-general to the forces under the Duke of York in 1799; and attained the rank of Colonel in 1800. In 1806 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 5th West India regiment; in 1808 promoted to the rank of Major-General; in 1813 was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 74th foot; and in the same year became a Lieut.-General. He was for some time Deputy Quartermaster-general to the army, and inspector of army clothing. On the death of Major-Gen. Le Marchant, he was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College; from which, in Aug. 1819, he exchanged to his previous situation, the Lieut.-Governorship of Edinburgh Castle.

Sir Alexander Hope was invested with the grand cross of the order of the Bath, June 29, 1813. On the death of Sir Harry Calvert in Sept. 1826, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and resigned the command of Edinburgh Castle. He attained the full rank of General in 1830, and was appointed Colonel of the 14th foot in March 1835.

Sir Alexander Hope was for many years a member of the House of Commons. He was first returned for the Dumfries, &c. burghs, at the general election of 1796; in 1800 he succeeded his brother Sir John Hope as knight of the shire of Linlithgow, for which he was re-elected to eleven successive Parliaments until the dissolution of 1834. His vote was given to Mr. Pitt and the subsequent supporters of his principles.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Sir Alexander Hope in the Theatre at Oxford, June 30, 1824, at which time his eldest son, Mr. J. T. Hope, of Christ church, recited his Newdigate Prize poem on the Arch of Titus.

Sir Alexander Hope married, on the 25th Oct. 1805, Georgina Alicia, third daughter of George Brown, esq. of Ellistoun near Edinburgh, Commissioner of Excise, by Dorothea, eldest daughter of Colonel James Dundas, of Dundas; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. John Thomas Hope, esq. Colonel of the Fifeshire militia, who died in 1835, in his 29th year, only six weeks after his marriage with Lady Frances - Anne Lascelles, second daughter of the Earl of Harwood; 2. George William Hope, esq. who married in 1836 the Hon. Caroline Georgiana Montagu, fourth daughter of Lord Mon-



tagu; 3. Louisa Dorothea, married in 1832 to the Rev. Lord Henry Kerr, next brother to the Marquis of Lothian, and his issue; 4. James; 5. Alexander, who died in 1835, in his 20th year; and 6. Charles, who died an infant in 1822.

The body of Sir Alex. Hope was removed for interment to the family vault in Scotland.

#### ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD LEE.

*Aug. 5.* At his residence at Walmer, Kent, aged 72, Sir Richard Lee, K.C.B. and K.T.S. Admiral of the Blue.

This gallant officer entered the naval service in 1777, as a midshipman on board the *Speedwell* sloop, commanded by Capt. John Harvey. He afterwards served in the *Triumph* 74, which was warmly engaged in Sir George Rodney's actions in 1780; and subsequently accompanied that distinguished commander to the relief of New York. On the passage, the *Lion*, an armed Jamaica-man, was recaptured, into which young Mr. Lee was placed as prize-master; and on entering Sandy Hook, he fell in with the *Retaliation*, a large American privateer, which he engaged and drove into Neversink, thereby saving a number of merchant vessels from falling into her possession. This and his other services on board the *Lion* were so highly appreciated by Sir George Rodney, that he instantly promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant; and the merchants of New York voted him their thanks, with a handsome present.

On his return to England he joined the *Recovery*, and from that vessel removed with Lord Hervey into the *Raisonable* of 64 guns, in which he was present at the relief of Gibraltar by Earl Howe; and in the partial action off Cape Spartel, Oct. 20, 1782.

In the ensuing peace, Lieut. Lee served successively in the *Swallow* sloop and *Centurion* 50, the latter bearing the flag of his friend Rear-Adm. Adbleek, on the Jamaica station; by whom he was advanced to the rank of Commander, in the *Serpent* sloop of war. During his continuance in the West Indies, the merchants of the Bahama Islands, to whom he had rendered some essential services, returned him their public thanks. The *Serpent* sailed for England in company with two other men of war, as convoy to a large fleet of merchantmen; and Capt. Lee, on his arrival, had the gratification of receiving a piece of plate from the underwriters, &c. at Lloyd's, as an acknowledgment of the attention he had paid to their interests. He was afterwards employed in the defence of Newport, under Adm. M<sup>r</sup> Bride; and on his return from that service was

promoted to post rank, by commission dated June 7, 1794.

Capt. Lee's next appointment was to the *Hind*, of 28 guns, stationed in the Channel. From that vessel he removed into the *Greyhound* frigate, and again visited the West Indies. He subsequently commanded the *Assistance* of 50 guns, and in her had the misfortune to be wrecked between Dunkirk and Grave-lines, March 29, 1802.

In the spring of 1805 he obtained the command of the *Courageux*, a third-rate; and on the 4th Nov. following, assisted at the capture of four French ships of the line, by the squadron under Sir Richard Strachan. He received for this service, in common with his associates, a gold medal from his Majesty, the thanks of Parliament, and a valuable sword from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

He afterwards commanded the *Monarch*, another 74, employed off Rochefort, under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood. On the 25th Sept. 1806 she was the first to desery and give chase to a squadron of seven sail, which had sailed from Rochefort the evening before. In about nine hours three frigates were brought to close action, which lasted without intermission for upwards of two hours, and terminated in the capture of *l'Armide* and *la Minerve*, each of 44 guns, the Captains of which both surrendered their swords to Capt. Lee, and of a third frigate, *la Gloire* of 46 guns, which afterwards surrendered to the *Centaur* and *Mars*. It was in this action that Sir Samuel Hood lost his right arm.

Capt. Lee was next employed in the blockade of the Tagus, on which service he continued until detached to escort the royal family of Portugal on their flight to South America. Soon after the arrival of the fleet at Brazil, he was entrusted with the command of three ships of the line and two frigates, with which he proceeded to the Rio de la Plata, to negotiate with the Spanish authorities there for a suspension of hostilities.

In the summer of 1809, Captain Lee, who had returned to England with Commodore Moore, assisted at the occupation of Walcheren; and from that period he was stationed in the North Sea until 1812, when the *Monarch*, being found unfit for further service, was put out of commission at Chatham, and broken up. She had been built at Deptford about 1765.

Capt. Lee was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Prince Regent's birthday in the same year. He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath at the enlargement of the Order, Jan. 2, 1815; and on the 31st May following re-

ceived the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, conferred upon him by the Prince Regent of that kingdom, in testimony of his services to the House of Braganza. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1821, and to that of full Admiral in 1830.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL TOLLEMACHE.

July 16. At his residence in Piccadilly Terrace, aged 65, Vice-Admiral John Richard Delap Tollemache.

He was the eldest son of John Delap Halliday, esq. of Castlemains, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of the Leasowes in Shropshire, a Major in the army, by Lady Jane Tollemache, second daughter of Lionel fourth Earl of Dysart.

He entered the Navy as a midshipman on board the Otter sloop of war, commanded by Capt. J. O. Hardy, in 1787, and continued in that vessel until June 1789, when he joined the *Adamant* 50, the flag-ship of Sir Richard Hughes; from which he removed into the *Thisbe* frigate on the north coast of America. He subsequently served in the *Juno*, the *Lion* (on the West India station), and *Melampus*. From the last he was, in June 1793, appointed to command a hired cutter at the siege of Dunkirk, and in various services on the coast of Flanders. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant took place in 1795, when he was commissioned to the *Serpent* sloop; but soon after joined the *Culloden*, a third-rate, commanded by the late Sir T. Troubridge, with whom he served on the Mediterranean station, where he was made a Commander, and appointed to act as Captain of the *Nemesis* frigate, in which he escorted a large fleet of merchantmen to England. His post commission bore date Sept. 19, 1796.

Capt. Halliday subsequently commanded the *Doris* of 36 guns, in which frigate he cruised with great activity and success. In 1807 he was appointed to the *Gibraltar* 80, and from her he was removed into the *Repulse* 74, on the Mediterranean station. During the autumn and winter of 1810, he was entrusted with the command of the in-shore squadron off Toulon; and whilst on that service displayed great gallantry in a single-handed affair with a French squadron which had come out of port for the purpose of liberating two store-ships then blocked up at Porquerolles, and by which, but for Capt. Halliday's determined conduct, the *Philomel* sloop-of-war would inevitably have been captured.

In the spring of 1811, Capt. Halliday exchanged into the *Montagu* 74, and in

that ship returned to England. During the ensuing four years, he commanded the *Tigre* of 80 guns, and served successively on the Channel and North Sea stations, at St. Helena, and in the West Indies. His advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in 1819, and to that of Vice-Admiral in 1830.

He assumed the name of Tollemache in conformity with the will of his maternal uncle, Wilbraham Earl of Dysart, who died March 9, 1821.

Admiral Tollemache married, Feb. 28, 1797, Lady Elizabeth Stratford, second daughter of John third Earl of Aldborough. Her Ladyship survives him, with a numerous family. His eldest daughter is now Countess of Cardigan (see p. 422). Selina, his fifth daughter, was married in Dec. 1829 to Capt. William Locke, son of William Locke, esq. late of Norbury Park; and Marianne, his sixth daughter, in 1827, to Hubert de Burgh, esq. of West Drayton, Middlesex.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL FIELDING.

Sept. 2. At Richmond, aged 57, Rear-Admiral Charles Fielding, R.N.

He was a great-grandson of Basil fourth Earl of Denbigh, being the only son of Commodore Charles Fielding, R.N. (younger son of Col. the Hon. Charles Fielding, brother to William fifth Earl), by Frances, daughter of the Rt. Hon. William Finch, and sister to George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He attained post rank in the West Indies, Jan. 15, 1802; and returned home in the *Andromeda* frigate on the 24th Sept. following. He subsequently commanded the *Circe* of 28 guns, which was wrecked on the Lemon and Ower, whilst in chase of an enemy, Nov. 16, 1803. His next appointment was to the *Sea Fencibles* at Queenborough; and he afterwards commanded the *Revolutionnaire* frigate. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the present year.

He married, April 24, 1804, Lady Elizabeth Theresa, widow of William Davenport Talbot, esq. of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, and sister to the present Earl of Ilchester and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. By that lady, who survives him (and who was mother, by her first marriage, of the present William Henry Fox Talbot, esq. F.R.S. of Lacock Abbey, late M.P. for Chippenham) he had issue two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Caroline Viscountess Valletort, who was married in 1831 to Ernest Augustus Viscount Valletort, heir apparent to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, and has issue a son and heir, born in 1832; and 2. Horatia, who is unmarried.



## REAR-ADMIRAL BYRON.

Sept. 2. At the Bush hotel, Southsea, on his way to the Isle of Wight, aged 68, Richard Byron, esq., Rear-Admiral of the White, and a Companion of the Bath; cousin to Lord Byron.

He was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, Rector of Houghton, co. Durham, (third son of William fourth Lord Byron,) by Mary, daughter of Richard Farmer, of Leicester, esq., and sister to the celebrated Dr. Richard Farmer, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

He entered the Navy at the commencement of 1782, as a midshipman on board the *Andromache* frigate, commanded by his cousin-german Capt. George Anson Byron (the father of the present Lord), then about to sail to the West India station, where he arrived in time to witness the defeat and capture of Count de Grasse by Sir George Rodney; and in the latter end of the same year, he was also present at the relief of Gibraltar, by Earl Howe.

He subsequently served for several years in the *Druid* frigate; and in 1789 he accompanied his cousin to the East Indies, in the *Phoenix* 36, forming part of the squadron under the orders of Commodore Cornwallis. He was made a Lieutenant into the *Perseverance* frigate, at Trincomalee, about Oct. 1792; and served as such on board the *Impregnable*, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Caldwell, at the battle of June 1, 1794. From her he removed into the *Queen Charlotte* of 100 guns, which formed one of Lord Bridport's fleet in the action off *P' Orient*, June 23, 1793. He subsequently served as first Lieut. of the *Doris* frigate, commanded by Lord Ranelagh, and employed as a cruiser in the Channel.

In 1797 Mr. Byron was appointed flag Lieutenant to Sir Hugh Christian, K.B. whom he accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope in the *Virginie* of 44 guns. He there joined the *Tremendous* 74, from which he was promoted to the command of the *Cornwallis* brig in March 1798, and returned home with despatches.

His next appointment was to the *Rosario* sloop of war, which was employed on the Jamaica station. On the 20th April 1802 he attained post rank; in 1804 he fitted out the *Inconstant* frigate; and in 1810 obtained the command of the *Belvidera* of 42 guns. In June 1812 he had a rencontre with an American squadron, consisting of three large frigates and two other vessels, and after a gallant defence, which was highly applauded both by the government and the public, was so

fortunate as to make his escape. This result had the further advantage of having led the American commodore away from the track of a valuable Jamaica fleet.

In the following month he assisted at the capture of the *Nautilus* of 14 guns; and for three days was engaged in a chase of the American frigate *Constitution*, but which at length effected her escape. On the 21st Aug. he captured the *Bunker's Hill* privateer of 7 guns; and on the 8th Feb. 1813 assisted at the capture of the Lottery letter of marque, of 10 guns. Among the other active services in which he was at the same time engaged, were the capture of the *Vixen* 18, the destruction of the *Mars* privateer of 18 guns; and the recapture of the *Norton*, a Falmouth packet. The *Belvidera* was paid off at the latter end of 1814; and Capt. Byron received in the following year the insignia of a Companion of the Bath, for his meritorious services. He was raised to the rank of a Rear-Admiral at the general promotion of the present year.

Capt. Byron married, Sept. 23, 1801, Sarah, daughter of James Sykes, esq., navy-agent, of Arundel street, Westminster, by whom he had issue four sons; 1. Richard, Lieut. R.N.; 2. James, Capt. 8th foot; 3. the Rev. John Byron, of Exeter College, Oxford, who married in 1830, Mary, eldest daughter of William Richardson, esq.; and 4. William, a clerk in the audit office at the East India House.

His body was buried on the 7th Sept. in the ground attached to the Chapel of Portsmouth garrison.

A fuller detail of his naval career will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. II pp. 619—628.

## REAR-ADM. W. H. WEBLEY PARRY.

May 31. At Noyadd Trefaur, co. Cardigan, aged 70, William Henry Webley Parry, esq., Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B. and K.C.S.

He was made a Lieut. R.N. in 1790, and was serving as such on board the *Juno* frigate, commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, when she made her extraordinary escape from Toulon on the night of Jan. 11, 1794, after having accidentally run ashore in the inner harbour. Sir Samuel Hood, in his narrative addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, mentioned that Lieut. Webley was the first to suggest to him the chance of getting out.

At the battle of the Nile, Lieut. Webley served as first of the *Zealous* 74, under the same Captain, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of Commander. He was subsequently appointed to the *Savage* sloop of war, and continued

to command her until the peace of Amiens. In 1806 we find him in the *Centaur* 74, bearing the broad pendant of his friend Commodore Hood, with whom he served during the expedition against Copenhagen, and afterwards at the occupation of Madeira. Sir Samuel Hood subsequently went to the Baltic, as second in command of the fleet stationed there, to act in concert with the Swedes. On the 25th Aug. 1808, with the *Implacable* 74, and a Swedish squadron, Sir Samuel captured and destroyed the *Sewold*, a Russian 74, and compelled the remainder of the enemy's fleet to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick; for which service the King of Sweden conferred upon him, and upon Captains Martin and Webley, the Order of the Sword.

Early in 1809, Sir Samuel Hood and Capt. Webley were employed at Corunna, under the orders of Rear-Adm. de Courcy, and they received the thanks of Parliament for their prompt and effectual assistance during the embarkation of the army lately commanded by the lamented Sir John Moore. In 1810 and 1811 they served together in the *Centaur*, on the Mediterranean station; and on Sir Samuel's appointment to the chief command in India, Capt. Webley was again selected to be his flag Captain.

Capt. Webley was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815; and in that year he commanded the *Swiftsure* 74, at the Leeward Islands. About the same time he assumed the name of Parry. In Dec. 1822 he was appointed to the *Prince Regent* of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Benj. Hallowell at Chatham, and he completed the usual period of service under that officer's successor. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the present year.

His eldest daughter, Anne, was married in 1826 to Capt. Charles Hope, R.N. second son of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, and has issue.

#### CAPTAIN EDWARD DIX, R.N.

*Aug. 6.* Suddenly, whilst preparing to attend divine service at the church of Totnes, Devon, where he was visiting at the house of a friend, Edward Dix, esq. a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, to which service he had been devoted 47 years, and attained to his honourable rank by arduous and meritorious services.

Captain Dix was the second son of the late Rev. Joshua Dix, Vicar of Old Romney, Kent; he was born at Canterbury on the 29th Sept. 1778, and received the first rudiments of his education at the King's School in that city. Before he had completed his 12th year, however, he

was in 1790 entered as midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Monarch*, under the patronage of the late Admiral Peter Rainier, then Captain of that ship; but was removed in 1793 to the *Hermione* frigate, and sent to the West Indies, where, during three years, he witnessed most of the horrors of the revolutionary and sanguinary war then raging at St. Domingo, and was exposed to fatigues, privations, dangers, and sufferings of the most trying nature. Although blest by nature with a strong constitution, Mr. Dix was not proof against that terrible scourge the yellow fever, then devastating our colonies with frightful and mortal fury. He suffered from several very severe attacks of this cruel disease, and was at last obliged to be sent back to England, as affording the only chance for saving his life; and even after his return, many months elapsed ere his recovery was sufficiently perfect to allow him to be again employed. In 1797, he was promoted, and appointed Lieutenant into the *Pompée*, under the command of his excellent friend the late Admiral Vashon. In this rank he continued ten years, during nearly the whole of which he was actively employed, principally in the Channel fleet. But in 1806 Lieut. Dix was sent out to the West Indies again, strongly recommended to the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane by his earliest friend Admiral Rainier, where, after remaining a year and a half, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Cygnets* sloop of war. Previous, however, to his promotion, Captain Dix had been acting in the temporary command of two or three ships; had captured and destroyed several of the enemy's privateers, and recaptured a very valuable West Indianman.

It was during one of these acting commands that he was placed in what he always termed, the most trying situation of his life. He was appointed *pro tempore* to command his Majesty's ship *Arab*, and ordered to Surinam. He had joined the ship but two days, when the yellow fever broke out among the crew in its most malignant form, spreading its ravages with frightful rapidity; only nine persons out of the whole ship's company escaped its attacks, thirty-three died in the course of one month, and Captain Dix, worn as he was by incessant fatigue of body and distressing anxiety of mind, was the only officer it spared. It was upon this trying occasion, that his active benevolence of character shone forth in full lustre. There are persons now living, who acknowledge that, under Providence, they are indebted chiefly to Captain Dix's humane and tender assistance for their



recovery; and the slender limits of the then poor Lieutenant's purse were stretched to the uttermost, to procure for his suffering shipmates those comforts and refreshments of which they stood in such need.

On the 1st Jan. 1808, the *Cygnets* arrived at Deal, after a most tremendous passage, during which Captain Dix had the misfortune to lose five of his convoy, which foundered at sea in consequence of the severity of the weather, and was ordered to refit at Chatham; but in the spring of that year, he was sent into the North Sea, where, during the summer and autumn, he experienced two very narrow escapes. The first of these occurred on the 8th July, while engaged at Christiansund on the coast of Norway with some batteries. So close was the ship to the shore, that a nine-pound cannon ball passed completely through Captain Dix's hat, which it shattered to pieces, without doing him any serious injury, although the ball passed so close to the head, as to take some of the hair with it, and to affect Captain Dix's sight for some days after. His second providential escape that year was in the following October, when he was nearly shipwrecked off St. Abb's Head on the coast of Scotland, exposed from the 14th to the 16th to the fury of a tremendous gale, and expecting every moment to be dashed to pieces on the rocks which bound that well-known coast.

Early in 1809, Captain Dix went again to the West Indies, in the *Cygnets*, when he again made several captures amongst the privateers; and on the 18th of December, he took an active part in the destruction of some French frigates, as well as the capture of "*les Saintes*" Isles, at Guadeloupe, for which service he was, soon afterwards, posted. The late Admiral Samuel James Ballard, who was Commodore on this occasion, in the *Seeptr*, wrote very strongly to the Admiralty of Captain Dix's share in this affair; attributing its main success to the judicious arrangements, as well as local knowledge he displayed, by which the landing of the troops was effected without the loss of a single man. Lord Mulgrave, who was then First Lord, was not inattentive to Admiral Ballard's statement, for the Post Commission granted to Captain Dix bore the date of the day on which his services had been so useful, namely, Dec. 18th, 1809.

In 1813, he was appointed to his Majesty's ship *Royal Oak*, bearing the flag of Lord A. Boscawen, and afterwards of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. In 1814, she went first to Bordeaux, and thence to America. There Captain Dix again met

his good friend Sir A. Cochrane, who, upon the death of Sir Peter Parker, gave him the command of the *Menclaus* frigate, in which he took part in the affair at Washington, and was employed in the Chesapeake until the close of the American war. In 1815 Captain Dix came to England, and soon after the battle of Waterloo was sent, with the *Havannah* frigate under his orders, to cruise off the Isle of Bas; there, these two frigates, in company with *Le Rhin*, destroyed and captured a French convoy; this was the last naval action performed at the close of the long protracted war.

The limits of such a sketch as this will not admit of a more minute detail of Captain Dix's services. He was not so fortunate as to bear a part in those great naval victories, which have shed such imperishable lustre on the British nation; but there were few of his contemporaries who had seen more severe or arduous service. He bore his part in many actions; destroyed many of the enemy's privateers; was a bumble instrument in the hand of Providence in preserving many valuable lives; received the thanks of several Commanders in Chief for meritorious conduct; and sustained through life the character of a faithful servant to his King and Country, and an honourable English gentleman. In his domestic capacity, he was eminently distinguished by the most amiable qualities, and blest by the mildest temper, exemplary in the discharge of his religious and all his relative duties. Tender, affectionate, forgiving, benevolent, and ever ready to sacrifice his own comfort to that of all around him, Captain Dix was beloved and respected by a numerous acquaintance, which was fully proved by the universal expressions of regret made at his awful and sudden removal. He has left a disconsolate widow to lament her cruel bereavement; one son, the Rev. Edward Dix, Rector of St. Mary's, Truro; and a daughter married to Colonel Wood, K.H. late Lieut.-Col. of the 85th regiment.

#### COLONEL COORE.

June 25. In Harley-street, aged 56, Foster Lechmere Coore, of Scruton hall, and Firby, co. York, esq. a Colonel in the army, and a Justice of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

He was the eldest son of John Coore, esq. and Anne Lechmere his wife. He entered the army in 1803 as Cornet of the 15th dragoons, became Lieutenant in 1804, Captain in 1806, Captain of the 3d West India regiment 1808, brevet Major 1812, Lieut.-Colonel 1815, and Colonel 1837. He served some years as

Aide-de-camp to Sir George Prevost on the staff of North America, and was sent home with the despatches after the capture of Fort Detroit.

He married in 1816 Harriet, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Henry Gale, esq. of Scruton, who was grandson of Roger Gale the antiquary, and died in 1821, when Scruton devolved on Mrs. Coore. In the latter year Colonel Coore also succeeded to Firby on the death of his uncle, Colonel Thomas Coore, whose father Foster, son of Alderman Thomas Coore, of Liverpool, married in 1736 Eleanor, only daughter of John Heaton, esq. of Firby.

Colonel Coore has left issue one son, Henry, and four daughters.

He has for many years acted as a Magistrate of the North Riding, and one of the Visiting Justices, with great benefit to the public, and the highest credit to himself.

#### WILLIAM DANIELL, ESQ. R.A.

Aug. 16. At Brecknock terrace, New Camden Town, after four months' dreadful suffering, William Daniell, esq. R.A.

Mr. Daniell's career began when he was quite a youth, for, at the age of fourteen, he accompanied his uncle, who is still living, to India, for the express purpose of assisting him in depicting the scenery, costume, and every thing connected with that interesting country: his early drawings and sketches are so admirable, that it would almost seem as if drawing had been with him an intuition. During the ten years of their absence from England, the uncle and nephew travelled many thousand miles, commencing their arduous journey at Cape Comorin, and closing it at Serinagur, in the Himalaya Mountains; in the course of their progress, traversing many hundred miles of country before untrodden by Europeans, and bringing home an immense mass of information of every kind. Immediately on their return, the large work, entitled "*Oriental Scenery*," in six folio volumes, was commenced and continued with the most persevering ardour until its completion, in 1808. Amongst the works engraved and published by Mr. Daniell, from 1801 to 1814, were, "*A Picturesque Voyage to India*," a work entitled "*Zoography*," in conjunction with Mr. William Wood, F.S.A. and F.L.S.; two volumes of "*Animated Nature*;" the series of views of "*The Docks*;" the story of "*Hunchback*," engraved from pictures painted by Mr. Smirke, R.A.; together with a vast variety of unconnected subjects, besides very many pictures and drawings.

In 1814, Mr. Daniell commenced the "*Voyage round Great Britain*"—a gigantic undertaking for one unassisted individual. Two or three months in each summer were devoted to collecting drawings and notes. The work was finished in 1825 in 4 volumes 4to. Few are aware of the dangers and difficulties which Mr. Daniell experienced during his solitary journeys round our rock-bound coast. Immense fatigue, exposure to weather of all kinds, wretched fare, and still more wretched accommodation, were his constant attendants; and had it not been that he was occasionally cheered by the hospitality he received from those to whom he had letters of introduction, the task would have been almost impossible.

In 1832, Mr. Daniell, and his highly gifted friend, Mr. Parris, executed the *Panorama of Madras*; and subsequently, Mr. Daniell painted two others, entirely without assistance, namely, the *City of Lucnow*, and the *Mode of hunting Wild Elephants in Ceylon*. He was particularly successful in the fidelity with which he depicted the mighty ocean, in all its aspects of turbulence or of calm. This is sufficiently attested by the series of storms, under a variety of circumstances, which he engraved and published, and by his numerous paintings and drawings. His "*Oriental Annual*," of which there are now three volumes, is a work deservedly ranking high among that class of periodicals to which it belongs, whether we consider the beauty and fidelity of the drawings, the interesting variety of the subjects, the admirable manner in which the plates are engraved, or the valuable information conveyed in the text.

That Mr. Daniell had not declined in his art, will be acknowledged by those who recall the beautiful pictures he sent to the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Always chaste and elegant in design and feeling, he had, during the last few years, acquired a richer tone of colouring, which rendered his works much more attractive; indeed, never did his energies exhibit more vigour than when he was attacked by the disease which has terminated fatally.

Mr. Daniell was honoured with the friendship of King Louis Philippe, and received several flattering marks of his Majesty's regard. One of his best pictures, "*A View of the Long Walk at Windsor*," is in his Majesty's private collection.

By Mr. Daniell's family his loss will be long and severely felt: he was possessed of a contented disposition, and, with the feeling that suffering was the lot of all, he bore his disappointments,



troubles, and losses (of which he had many), with fortitude and resignation. His great aim was to make all around him happy; and the fearful blank which his absence creates, proves that his aim was realised. Respected and beloved by his friends, his animated manners, cheerful conversation, and vast fond of anecdote and information, will long be missed; and he has left none who can convey to the public, in an equal degree, the glowing representations of Eastern scenery and character.

#### OWEN REES, ESQ.

Sept. 5. At Gelligron, near Neath, Glamorganshire, aged 67, Owen Rees, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Longman and Co. booksellers, Paternoster Row.

It was only at Midsummer that Mr. Rees, after a period of more than forty years of great responsibility, retired from the cares and anxieties of business, with the prospect of enjoying his remaining years in repose, at his beautiful residence in Wales, where he had done much, not only to improve his own estate, but to introduce valuable improvements into the surrounding country. Previous to his leaving town, an entertainment was given to him, as a tribute to his integrity and gentlemanly conduct; and above forty of his oldest friends and associates assembled to pay this gratifying compliment. And few men in the metropolis, perhaps, ever had larger opportunities of cultivating the acquaintance and intimacy of men distinguished in all the walks of literature. Moore's Works, Scott's Works, and, indeed, a number of the works of the principal authors of the age, bear testimony to the important share Mr. Rees had in bringing forward their productions, and of the friendly intercourse which subsisted between them and him. Mr. Rees was a warm patron of the drama, and an acute and excellent dramatic critic. He had been unwell for a few weeks, and thought his native air might restore him to health and strength. But, alas, for human hopes! he gradually declined, and at last yielded to fate. He was unmarried.

The *Cambrian* of the 12th of Sept. pays the following just tribute to Mr. Rees's memory:—"The loss to this neighbourhood of so worthy and excellent a man is irreparable, and will be deeply felt by all who had the pleasure of knowing his virtues; but by none will his loss be more sincerely deplored than by the necessitous poor and indigent, who never applied to him in vain. He was a constant benefactor of the necessitous and distressed, and we have been on several occasions the medium of his unstinted-

tious charity. We had the melancholy satisfaction of following the remains of our estimable friend to the grave on Monday last, which was attended by upwards of three hundred of the neighbouring gentlemen, his friends and acquaintances, all of whom were deeply penetrated with the loss they had sustained. His remains were carried to the Unitarian chapel at Galleymore, where suitable and impressive discourses were delivered in Welsh by the Rev. John James, the minister of the chapel, and in English by the Rev. G. B. Brock, of Swansea. His remains were then consigned to the tomb of his forefathers, and his sorrowing relatives and friends departed after paying this last tribute to his worth and memory."

#### MR. W. SHERWOOD.

Sept. 7. At Holloway, of paralysis, aged 61, Mr. William Sherwood, medical and general publisher, one of the oldest and most respectable booksellers of Paternoster Row.

He was born at Bristol in 1776. At a very early age he engaged himself with Mr. Symonds of Paternoster Row, whom he served with the utmost diligence and integrity, managing the business with intelligence and activity, when his employer was imprisoned for the publication of some political work.

In 1806 he succeeded to the business of his employer in partnership with Messrs. Neely and Jones; on the retirement of those two gentlemen, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Gilbert and Piper, and in 1828 they removed to the present premises, No. 20 in Paternoster Row.

No one could attend more sedulously to the duties of business than did Mr. Sherwood during his whole career. The writer well recollects him saying that he had been eighteen years in business and had never taken a holiday; in fact, his close attention and disregard of premature symptoms in all probability considerably shortened the term of his valuable life. But Mr. Sherwood was not only a man of unwearying industry but of the kindest disposition, courteous and affable to all around him; his valuable advice and assistance were never withheld from any who solicited them.

In the year 1831 he conjointly with some members of the medical profession projected and commenced the publication of the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, a work which gives a complete view of the science, and consists of a series of papers furnished by various well-informed individuals; this work took its place as one of the most important medical publications of the age. On its completion in

1835 it was followed by a similar work on Anatomy, and in the present year the *Cyclopædia of Surgery* was commenced on the same plan.

Mr. Sherwood enjoyed the personal friendship of many valuable members of the medical profession, whose works he published; and the kind attention of some of these gentlemen in his last illness was highly gratifying and consolatory to his family, as bearing ample testimony that every thing human skill could suggest was tried for his preservation. He had been unwell for about a fortnight, when he was seriously attacked in town on the 17th August, the last day of his attending business. On his return home that day he appeared to have lost all consciousness, and he never completely recovered his speech; but lingered for three weeks, dying at five o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 7.

He has left a widow, with two sons and five daughters. They have lost a most affectionate father, and all his dependents a kind and considerate friend. He was buried in St. Paul's Church-yard, in the burial-ground of the parish of St. Faith, on Thursday, Sept. 14.

#### REV. DR. RÖTTLER.

Jan.... At Vepery, Madras, the Rev. Dr. Rottler.

This eminent servant of God was born at Strasburgh, in June 1749, where he received his early education, which was continued at Copenhagen. He was admitted a candidate for ordination, from the latter place, by the Bishop of Zealand, in 1775. He embarked for India, when ordained, and arrived early in the year 1776, in the service of the Royal Danish Mission, at Tranquebar, and there laboured faithfully for many years.

At the commencement of the present century, in the year 1803, he was nominated by the brethren at Tranquebar to assist in the superintendence of the Vepery Mission, in consequence of an application made to them on the removal to Calcutta of Mr. Pöezold, and the death of good Mr. Gerické, which had left the Station without a Missionary. This connexion did not extend beyond the year 1807; Mr. Pöezold having resumed his labours at Vepery, and the Royal Mission College at Copenhagen being unwilling to lose the services of so pious and efficient a labourer as Dr. Rottler. But a short time before this decision of the Danish Authorities was known, he had been placed in charge of important duties at the Presidency by Lord William Bentinck, then Governor of Madras, and this rendered a further reference to En-

rope necessary; the result of which was, that, instead of returning to Tranquebar, as first determined, he remained at Madras, as Secretary and Chaplain to the Female Orphan Asylum, and the duties of that appointment he conscientiously discharged for many years.

The death of Mr. Pöezold brought him once more, towards the close of 1817, into the service of the Society for the Promoting Christian Knowledge, and from that time until the day of his death he continued a Missionary in its employ.

Rottler was twenty-two years a labourer in the same vineyard with Swartz; and has survived him thirty-eight years. For the last twenty years, he has borne a prominent part in all the measures adopted for the improvement of the Mission in Southern India, first under the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and after its transfer to the superintendence of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He has, in his latter days, witnessed the erection of the new Mission Church at Vepery, the chief station in the neighbourhood of Madras, the enlargement of the School, and the establishment of a seminary for training native youth to the duties of Catechists, and eventually for the sacred office of Missionaries. In all these works he zealously co-operated with the local committees, and with his brother missionaries; giving to them the benefit of his counsels and experience, when his growing infirmities had diminished the powers of bodily exertion.

Among the most essential benefits he conferred on the Mission, in his private hours, were a revision of Fabricius' Translation of the Old Testament, and the preparation of a Tamil version of the Liturgy of the Church of England, now in general use throughout the congregations in union with the Church of England in South India, and also, it is believed, in those holding communion with the Wesleyan Methodists: he was likewise engaged to the last day of his valuable life in compiling a Tamil and English Dictionary, now in the press, and to which he had devoted a certain portion of his time for the last twenty years.

In the earlier seasons of his residence in India, he pursued in his leisure hours the study of Botany, in which science he attained to so great eminence as to have been in communication with the most eminent Botanists in Europe, and to receive in acknowledgement of his high attainments the diploma of a Doctor of Physical Sciences, in the year 1795, from the University (or Imperial Academy) of Vienna. He has bequeathed to the



Vepery Mission his valuable herbarium (which is now in England for sale), his books and manuscripts, together with the contingent reversion of some pecuniary property.

His body, attended by the Archdeacon and Clergy at Madras, and a great number of Europeans, East-Indians, and natives, were interred in the Vepery Mission Church-yard on Sunday evening the 24th June; the Rev. C. Calthorpe reading our solemn funeral service in English, and his brother missionary, Mr. Cameron, in Tamil.

A Monumental Tablet will be erected by subscription in the church in which he officiated at Vepery, over the spot where his congregation were wont to see the venerable man while ministering among them; and the surplus of the subscriptions, after defraying the expenses of the Tablet, will be vested for the endowment of one or more scholarships in the Mission Seminary, to be denominated "Rottler Scholarships."

S. D. BROUGHTON, Esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 20. At the Regent's Park Barracks, Samuel D. Broughton, esq. F.R.S. and F.G.S. Surgeon of the 2nd Life Guards.

He was the fourth and youngest surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Broughton, Rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.

Mr. Broughton served with the 2nd Life Guards on the Continent, and was present, as Assistant Surgeon, at the battle of Waterloo. He became Chief Surgeon July 25, 1821, on the resignation of Mr. Moore, the elder brother of Sir John Moore, who had been assigned a pension of 1000*l.* a year, in regard of his brother's distinguished services.

Mr. Broughton was well-known in the scientific world. As a physiologist he stood high, and his labours in that interesting and important department were much estimated. And in another wide and useful field, that of medical jurisprudence, he had laboured hard, and given some instructive lectures. His experiments upon the effects of poison, and his mode of ascertaining their presence after death, were highly interesting.

His death took place in consequence of disease of the ankle-joint, for which amputation of the leg became necessary. On the occasion of his fatal illness he displayed great fortitude. When he observed Mr. Cooper endeavouring to break to him the necessity of losing his limb, he at once interrupted him, saying, he saw how it was—that the leg must come off, and that he should have it done next day. Immediately after this interview

he got into his gig, made his servant drive him to the Cemetery, on the Harrow-road, where he chose a spot for his grave, and on his return home he wrote a memorandum, directing that he should be interred there if he sank under the operation. His forebodings proved too well founded; the operation was performed by Mr. Liston, with his wonted dexterity, but the constitution of his patient was unable to rally against the shock.

The ceremony of his interment was deeply impressive, and touched the feelings of all, whether friends or strangers. It was a mixture of civil and military arrangements. The procession, which included his beautiful charger in sable caparisons, and was preceded by a fine band and drums, playing that sublime composition, the Dead March, wound its solemn way through an avenue of troops leaning on their arms reversed. The whole was under the orders of Colonel Reid. The procession conducted the body to the hearse, which, followed by mourning coaches and four, in one of which was the colonel and an officer of each rank, bore it to the Cemetery.

MR. JAMES HAYWOOD.

Sept. 5. Aged 88, James Haywood, an inmate of the Trinity-House Hospital, Hull.

Mr. Haywood became a mariner at ten years old, and continued to fill various situations in the royal navy and merchant service during fifty-five succeeding years, but about forty years ago, the Countess of Darlington, a merchant brig from Hull, was attacked by a French privateer, which was twice beaten off, but returned a third time, when the master of the Countess of Darlington, considering his case hopeless, ordered the men to strike their colours, but Haywood desired the captain to leave the affair in his hands, took the helm, and completely defeated the Frenchman. For their gallantry, although no prize was taken, his Majesty George III. was pleased to order 100*l.* to be divided amongst the crew. Haywood was thrice in French prison, and once a captive in the hands of the Russians, about the time of the battle of Copenhagen—in 1799 or 1800. His remarkable adventures would fill a volume. The only occasion on which he is known to have required the aid of medical science was in his 63th year; being still at sea, by an accident, his collar-bone was broken and shoulder dislocated.

He had resided in the Trinity-house hospital at Hull during the last nineteen years, and was universally esteemed for his amiable temper and obliging manners.

He was upwards of sixteen years messenger to the house, which office he filled with credit to himself, and great satisfaction, not only to the Wardens and Brethren, but all with whom his business brought him in contact. The loss of this situation, in consequence of new arrangements, about a year ago, considerably affected his spirits. He was able to walk twenty miles a day until within about four months before his death. His remarkable activity, and the variety of his walking-sticks, with carved imitations of men and animals, of which he was himself the artist, made him a public character in his hoary years. One of his best productions is preserved in the museum of the Trinity-House, a lasting monument of his skill with a pocket-knife.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

July 22. At Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 67, the Rev. *John Joseph Lister*, Vicar of Burwell with Golceby, Linc. and Rector of Cranoe, co. Leic.; brother to Matthew Bancroft Lister, esq. of Burwell park. Mr. Lister has presented his son, the Rev. Joseph Martin Lister, B.A. to the vicarage of Burwell.

Aug. 12. At Wicklewood, Norfolk, aged 93, the Rev. *John Colman*, Rector of Knapton and Swafeld, in that county. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1774; was presented to Knapton in 1788 by the Master of Peterhouse (who has alternate presentation with Lord Suffield), and to Swafeld in 1806 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Aug. 16. Aged 77, the Rev. *William Stobback*, Rector of St. Stephen's, Exeter, Perpetual Curate of Mariansleigh, Devonshire, Vicar of Sancreed, Cornwall, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Harrowby. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, M.A. 1810; was presented to Mariansleigh by the Corporation of Exeter in 1809, to Sancreed in 1816 by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and collated to St. Stephen's, Exeter, in the same year, by Bishop Pelham.

Aug. 17. At Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, aged 69, the Ven. *Robert Markham*, M.A. Archdeacon of York, and Rector of Bolton Percy. He was the fifth son of the late Wm. Markham, D.D. Archbishop of York, and brother to the late Dean of York. He was admitted a Scholar of St. Peter's college, Westminster, in 1782; elected a Student of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1786; graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794; was collated by his father to a prebend of York in 1792, to the archdeaconry of the West Riding

1794, to the rectory of Bolton Percy 1796, to the vicarage of Bishopsthorpe 1797, to a prebend of Carlisle 1801, and to a canonry of York 1802.

Aug. 18. At Gorleston, near Yarmouth (found dead in his bed), in his 30th year, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Say*, only son of the Rev. Henry Say, of Swaffham, and nephew to Col. Say, of Downham Market. He was of Caius college, Cambridge.

Aug. 19. The Rev. *John Biddulph*, Vicar of Frankton and Lillington, Warwickshire; brother to Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. He was the younger son of Sir Theophilus the third Baronet, by his cousin Jane, daughter of Michael Biddulph, esq. He was of University college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1792, and was instituted to Frankton, which was in his own presentation, in 1830, and to Lillington in 1831. He married Sophia, fifth and youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir Charles Wheler, Bart. and aunt to the present Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart. and has left issue.

Aug. 22. At Upway, Dorsetshire, aged 71, the Rev. *William Persehouse Burges*, Rector of that parish; to which he was collated in 1802 by Dr. Douglas, then Bishop of Salisbury.

Aug. 29. At Turkdean, co. Glouc., aged 57, the Rev. *George Hornsby*, Vicar of that parish. He was the youngest and last surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Hornsby, D.D. Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford. He was matriculated of Christ church in 1799; graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1805; and was presented to his living in 1809 by the Dean and Chapter of Christ church.

Aug. 30. At Wookey, Somerset, aged 60, the Rev. *John Stevens Phillott*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of Farmborough, and for many years a magistrate for the county. He was the eldest son of the late Archdeacon Phillott, was matriculated of Balliol college, Oxford, in 1793; graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800; was presented to Wookey by the Subdean of Wells in 1801, and to Farmborough in 1823.

Sept. 2. At Rowner, Hants, aged 77, the Rev. *John Mansfield*, Rector of that parish, and of Patrington, Yorkshire, and formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1782 as third Junior Optime, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1797, was presented to Rowner in 1805, and to Patrington in the same year by his college.

Sept. 6. At Ocle vicarage, Herefordshire, aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, Curate of that parish, and for many years previously of Laxwardine.



Sept. 12. In Stockton-on-Tees, aged 31, the Rev. *John Parker*, Curate of that parish.

Sept. 13. The Rev. *Joseph Baddeley*, late Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk.

Sept. 21. Aged 56, the Rev. *Henry Eccleleigh Holland*, Rector of Thurstaston, Leicestershire. He was formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1802, as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1805, B.D. 1812; and he was presented to his living by that society in 1832.

### DEATHS.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 24. In Upper Gower st. aged 80, *William Bentham*, esq. F.S.A. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 6, 1801. He possessed a very valuable library, and an extensive collection of prints, which are to be sold by Mr. Evans; and was one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club.

Aug. 25. At Hammersmith, aged 64, *Miss Sarah Chilcott*, dau. of the late Rev. W. Chilcott, formerly a minor canon of Windsor, and one of the preachers at Eton.

Aug. 26. In Highbury-park, *Eloise*, wife of H. W. Masterson, esq.

Aug. 29. At Great Cumberland-place, *Louisa*, wife of J. Hepburn, esq. of Tovil-place, Kent.

Aug. 30. At Wyndham-pl. aged 24, *Robert Graham*, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset pl. eldest son of Sir R. Graham, of Esk, Bart.

Sept. 3. At Clapham, aged 27, *William Henry Smith*, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Second Master of the Proprietary School at Islington.

Sept. 4. In Lawrence-lane, aged 76, *William Healing*, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 6. At Greenwich Hospital, *Lieut. T. Renwick*, R.N. late of H.M.S. Wanderer.

In consequence of a fall from his horse in the New Road, aged about 40, *William Henry Booth*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law. He was called to the bar Nov. 25, 1824, and practised as an equity draftsman.

Sept. 7. At New Burlington st. *John Haig*, esq. of Whitwell-hall, Yorkshire. At Brudenell pl. New North-road, aged 74, *S. Lockett*, esq.

In Great Portland-st. *Miss Euphemia Boswell*, dau. of James Boswell, esq. the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Aged 37, *Sir James Alex. Wight*, Bart. late of Carolside, N.B.

Sept. 8. In Great Russell-st. aged 54, *John Mills*, esq.

At Dean-st. Soho, aged 60, *Mr. W. Phippen*, for many years publisher of the *Morning Advertiser*.

Sept. 9. Aged 24, *Lieut. R. H. Chapman*, of the Madras Engineers, eldest son of the Rev. R. H. Chapman, of Beaumont-st. and of Kirkby Wisk, Yorkshire.

At Albemarle-st. *Alice*, widow of Sir Peter Warburton, the fifth and last Baronet of Warburton and Arley, Cheshire. She was the dau. of the Rev. John Parker, of Astle, Cheshire, and Brightmet, Lancashire, and was left a widow in 1813, having had no issue.

Sept. 11. At Upper Clapton, aged 78, *P. Duncan*, esq.

At Hoxton, aged 60, the Rev. *Joshua Marsden*, for thirty-six years a minister of the gospel among the Wesleyan methodists, fourteen of which he spent as a successful missionary to the heathen.

In Hyde-park terrace, *Lady Williams*, relict of Sir Robert Williams, of Fryars, Anglesey.

Sept. 12. In York-place, *Priscilla*, wife of *Thomas Tooke*, esq. only dau. of Dr. Charles Combe, F.R.S. and sister to the late Taylor Combe, esq. Sec. R.S.

Aged 75, *Mrs. Roper*, of London-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Sept. 17. In Belgrave-sq. *Florence Catharine*, wife of *John Ashley Warre*, esq. formerly M.P. for Taunton.

At Prince's-court, St. James's-park, aged 78, *George P. Morris*, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians; for many years an eminent physician in Great George-street.

Sept. 19. In Upper Grosvenor-st. *Mary*, widow of *John Batard*, esq.

At York-place, Portman-sq. aged 76, *E. Polhill*, esq.

Sept. 20. At Islington, aged 83, *Frances*, relict of *J. S. Munden*, esq.

Sept. 23. At Peckham, aged 84, *R. J. S. Stevens*, esq. organist of the Charter-house, and Gresham lecturer on music. He had been a member of the Royal Society of Musicians for sixty years, and was formerly organist at the Temple. He published a very beautiful selection of sacred music, in three volumes folio. He was the composer of a number of excellent glees, among which were—"Blow, blow, thou winter's wind," "Crabbed Age," "Sigh no more, ladies," "Ye spotted snakes," "From Oberon in fairy land," "Some of my heroes are low," "Strike the harp in praise of Bragela," "See what horrid tempests," "O mistress mine," &c. His compositions appeared chiefly between the years 1795 and 1845.

Beds.—Sept. 2. At the vicarage, Cuddington, the Hon. *Jane*, widow of *Lieut.*

Gen. Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of Sir Charles Ffrench, of Castle Ffrench, co. Galway, Bart. by the Rt. Hon. Rose Baroness Ffrench, dau. of Patrick Dillon, of Killeen, co. Roscommon, esq. was married in 1787, and left a widow in 1822, having had issue three sons, the present Sir Edward Bromhead, Major Bromhead, and the Rev. C. Ff. Bromhead.

**Bucks.**—*Sept. 17.* At his apartments, Windsor Castle, James Slater, esq. late of the Ordnance-office, Tower, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Slater, Rector of Saltford, and Vicar of Keynsham.

*Lately.* Mr. Robert Palmer, late senior Alderman of the Corporation, and one of the most respected inhabitants of the borough of Reading.

**Bucks.**—*Sept. 9.* At Langley-house, near Colnbrook, aged 68, Chas. Thomas Depree, esq.

**CHESHIRE.**—*Sept. 14.* At Poynton Hall, aged 52, the Right Hon. Frances Maria Lady Warren Vernon, widow of the late Lord Vernon. She was the only daughter of the late Right Hon. Adm. Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. G. C. B. by Caroline, daughter of Gen. Sir John Clavering, K. B. She was married in 1802 to George Charles fourth Lord Vernon, and his Lordship assumed the surname of Warren in 1826, on the death of Elizabeth-Harriet dowager Viscountess Bulkeley, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Warren, of Poynton, K. B. Lord Vernon died in 1835, having had issue an only child, the present Lord. The death of this distinguished lady has cast a gloom over the town and neighbourhood of Stockport, of which she was lady of the manor, and the greatest benefactress that ever blessed the place. In addition to large sums to every public charity, her Ladyship gave 500*l.* to build a free school, and the land on which to erect it, to the parish of St. Thomas; and the land on which to build the Infirmary, and 250*l.* towards the building fund; the land and grounds on which the Free Grammar School is built, and 300*l.*; 3000*l.* to build and endow a church at Edgeley; 1000*l.* to build that at Handford, and 500*l.* to Norbury. In private charities Lady Vernon annually gave away 8000*l.* She built and endowed several rows of cottages, to be given to decayed inhabitants of this town and their widows.

**DERBY.**—*Sept. 10.* At Darley Dale, Derbyshire, in his 80th year, Thomas Knowlton, esq. son of the Rev. Charles Knowlton, Rector of Kighley, Yorkshire, of whom a character will be found in our Obituary for Feb. 1814 (p. 202). The gen-

tleman whose death we record was a skilful botanist, a profound scholar, and acted in every respect consistent with the education he had received from his excellent father. He was several years steward to the late and present Dukes of Devonshire, during which period he was universally esteemed and respected. He has left two amiable sisters.

**DEVON.**—*April 1.* At Seaton, the Rev. J. B. Smith, late of the Unitarian chapel at Colyton, and author of *Seaton Beach*, the *Solitary Seagull*, the *Fall of Southdown Cliffs*, and other poems.

*Aug. 22.* At Teignmouth, aged 67, Benjamin Gregory, esq. brother of Francis Gregory, esq. of Cutslow, near Oxford, and son of the late Rev. Thomas Gregory, of Hordley-house, in that county.

*Aug. 23.* At Heavitree, Thomas Coffin, esq. captain in the Dorset Militia.

*Aug. 28.* At Crewkerne, at an advanced age, W. Dawes, esq.

*Aug. 31.* Aged 80, the widow of Dr. Gasking, for many years an eminent physician of Plymouth.

*Sept. 16.* At Barnstaple, aged 57, G. Wakefield, esq. Ordnance storekeeper, Kingston, Upper Canada, eldest son of the late Rev. G. Wakefield.

*Lately.* At Budleigh Salterton, Maria-Jane, wife of George Compton Reade, esq. (brother to Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart.) and sister to Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of Sir Hungerford the sixth Bart. by Catharine, dau. of Sir Edw. F. Stanhope, Bart. and Lady Catharine Somerset; was married in 1809 to her cousin Mr. Reade, (whose mother was Jane, sister to Sir Hungerford Hoskyns) and had issue three sons and three daughters.

**DORSET.**—*Aug. 25.* At Longfleet, near Poole, George South, esq.

*Sept. 8.* At Weymouth, in her 64th year, Eleanor, relict of Wm. Jenkins, esq. of Clifton.

**DURHAM.**—*Sept. 5.* At his residence, the Bank's Cottage, near Durham, aged 98, Count Borowlaski, the celebrated Polish dwarf. His person, though of diminutive formation, was of the completest symmetry, his height being short of *thirty-six inches*. In former years the Count travelled on the Continent, as well as in the United Kingdom. About forty years ago, having been casually seen by some of the Prebendaries of Durham, he was prevailed upon by that body to take up his abode in the above cottage for life, they engaging to allow him a handsome income, which he enjoyed up to his death. The Count was an excellent wit and humorist, and full of information as to foreign parts, as well as being acquainted



with several languages, which made his company much courted by the gentry of the city and neighbourhood. When young he married. It is rather remarkable that the Count had brothers and sisters, some of them above six feet. Mr. Bonomi, the architect, recently took a full cast of him. His remains were placed near those of the late Mr. Stephen Kemble, in the nine altars, in Durham cathedral.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 21. At the residence of Capt. Maynard, Clifton, aged 83, Mrs. Gear, lineal descendant of the Martins, of Seaborough, Somersetshire.

*Sept.* 2. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 21, Margaret-Julia, relict of George Scott Coward, M.D.

*Sept.* 6. At Frenchay, Mariana, relict of N. Bradford, M.D.

*Sept.* 7. At Cheltenham, aged 57, P. E. Flanagan, esq.

*Sept.* 10. At Cheltenham, Mary, wife of the Rev. C. Brown, Rector of Whitestone, near Exeter.

At Redland House, near Bristol, the dowager Lady Hartopp. She was Anne, sole dau. and heiress of Joseph Hurlock, esq. by Sarah, dau. and eventually sole heiress of Sir John Hartopp, the third and last Bart. of the creation of 1619. She was married in 1777 to Edmund Cradock Bunney, esq. who thereupon took the name of Hartopp, and was created a Baronet in 1796. He died in 1833, having had issue Sir Edmund the present Baronet, four other sons (of whom one survives), and seven daughters (of whom one only survives).

HANTS.—*Aug.* 25. At the house of her mother Mrs. Halhed, Yatley, aged 35, Henrietta, widow of Macartney Moore, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

*Aug.* 29. At Fareham, Susanna, relict of Thomas E. Forbes, esq.

*Lately.* At Droxford, aged 7, Vernon, only son of Capt. Caleb Jackson, R.N. of Parkstone, near Poole.

At the Royal Hospital, Haslar, aged 41, Mr. Peter Edmund Laurent, late French Master at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and for several years a teacher of the Modern Languages in the University of Oxford. He was a native of Picardy, but came to this country at an early age. He spoke fluently, and thoroughly understood, nearly all the European languages, and was well versed in Arabic, Latin, and Greek; translated Pindar and Herodotus into English, and published a Classical Tour through Greece, Turkey, &c.; an Introduction to Ancient Geography, and various other much esteemed works. He was an excellent mathematician, and gained several prizes in the Polytechnic School at Paris, during the reign of Bu-

naparte. Mr. L. has left a widow and four young children.

HERTS.—*Sept.* 8. At Scots-hill, Rickmansworth, aged 71, John Stafford, esq. who for thirty-seven years filled the situation of chief clerk at the public-office, Bow-street, and also the office of clerk of the indictments for the county of Middlesex, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the public service.

*Sept.* 20. At Bushey, Sarah-Grace, wife of S. Lushington, D.C.L. and M.P.

HUNTS.—*Lately.* At Huntingdon, aged 42, Mr. Weston Hatfield, upwards of twenty years editor of the Cambridge Independent Press.

KENT.—*Sept.* 3. At Margate, aged 60, First Lieutenant J. Stewart, R.A.D. one of the brave defenders of Gibraltar under General Elliott.

*Sept.* 16. Aged 84, W. Boyd, of Plaistow-lodge, esq.

*Sept.* 18. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 61, Mrs. Graham, of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

*Sept.* 19. At Dover, Margaret, wife of Capt. A. R. Gale, late of 17th Inf.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept.* 3. At Everton, aged 88, Wm. Radcliff, esq. of Timm-killy, co. Wicklow, and late Lieut.-Col. of the militia of that county.

*Sept.* 5. Aged 74, Sarah, wife of the Rev. St. George Caulfield, B.D. and mother of the Rev. J. R. Tetlow, of Liverpool.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug.* 15. At Kirton in Lindsey, aged 91, Sarah, widow of the Rev. W. Cary, formerly of Bigby, near Brigg.

*Aug.* 18. At the rectory, Kirkby Laythorpe, the wife of Dr. Morgan, Physician to the Embassy at Paris, and mother of the Rev. John Morgan.

*Aug.* 27. At Leasingham, aged 76, Mrs. Kay, of Sleaford, widow of the Rev. Benj. Kay, formerly of Bloxholm, in that county, and afterwards Vicar of Kirkburton, co. York. She was in immediate descent from Lucy, the only child of Sir William Enderby, of Dorrington, whose arms are noticed in *Yorke Heraldry*, 1640.

MIDDLESEX.—*Lately.* At Great Ealing, aged 34, Chas. Ray Eade, esq. surgeon, eldest son of the late Rev. Chas. Eade, of Metfield, Suffolk.

*Sept.* 10. At his residence, Stanwell, in his 72d year, Mr. James Swaine, formerly of Piccadilly. Mr. Swaine was extensively known and deservedly respected. He was a man of considerable intelligence and observation, and took great interest in the public improvements of the day. He was the inventor of the cast-iron open-lettered guide posts. For this invention he was presented with a

silver medal by the Society of Arts, and it is to be regretted that the Road Commissioners do not generally adopt these guide posts, which are legible when most seriously needed, that is, when the light is too feeble to admit the reading of those in common use. In the village of Stanwell, the moral and temporal interests of which he greatly served, Mr. Swaine's loss is generally deplored.

*Sept. 15.* At Hampton, aged 70, Thos. Carr, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, formerly Secretary of Lunatics and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

At Hillingdon, aged 77, Mr. Alexander Graham, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

*Sept. 18.* At Upper Homerton, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. Dupre, of Newbury.

*Sept. 19.* At Kilburn, aged 63, Anne, widow of R. Smythe, esq. last surviving daughter of the late Rev. C. Fleming, of Old Ford.

**MONMOUTH.**—*Aug. 26.* At Beachley, near Chepstow, Charles Scott Stokes, esq. solicitor, of Cateaton-st. London.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*May 23.* At Mars-ton House, Elizabeth, wife of Barwell Ewins Bennett, esq. only child of the late Rev. William Worthington, of Peatling-hall, Leicestershire.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*Sept. 11.* Major William Fenwicke, of the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers, second son of the late James Fenwicke, esq. of Longwiton-hall.

**NOTTS.**—*Aug. 24.* At Newark, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Scott, of Carlton Seroop, and Vicar of Syston, near Grantham.

*Aug. 31.* Aged 86, William Calvert, esq. of Rockley-hall, near Retford.

*Sept. 17.* At Lenton Firs, near Nottingham, aged 90, John Storer, M.D., F.R.S. and F.L.S.; upwards of fifty years an eminent physician at Nottingham.

**OXON.**—*Aug. 19.* Aged 82, Richard Heydon, esq. of Banbury.

*Sept. 2.* At Neithrop, Thomas Cobb, esq.

**SALOP.**—*Aug. 22.* At Brosely, aged 35, Edward Charlton, esq. of Falcon-sq.

*Lately.* In his 69th year, Mr. James Williams, butcher, Oswestry, one of the town council, and a director of the Oswestry-house of industry. At a very early age he was taken into the late Mr. Morton's service, and was always remarkable for his industry, activity, and integrity. At twelve years old he slaughtered and dressed eight sheep in the hour, and upon one occasion, in order to "cut up" the boasting of a Liverpool butcher (who had done the feat in twenty-three minutes), "Jem Williams" slaughtered and

dressed a beast in 19½ minutes! This fact established him as "the best butcher in England." So attached were Mr. and Mrs. Morton to this faithful servant, that they left him the whole of their property; since which, by his attention to business, he has closed his life a rich man, dying worth £15,000.

**SOMERSET.**—*Aug. 23.* At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Skinner.

*Aug. 28.* At Crewkerne, at an advanced age, Wm. Dawes, esq.

At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Amelia Rogers, sister of the late Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Ruinscombe, near Marlborough.

*Aug. 29.* At Bath, Frances Vavasour, dau. of the late Wm. Vavasour, esq. of Dublin, L.L.D. and sister of Lady Vavasour, of Melbourne-hall, Yorkshire.

*Aug. 31.* At the vicarage, Rivell, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. James Sedgwick, late Vicar.

*Lately.* At Stoke-house, aged 57, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Chichester, esq.

At Chard, aged nearly 90, Mrs. Vye, widow of the late Michael Vye, esq. formerly of Waterford.

*Sept. 4.* Aged 91, Mrs. Ann Beale, of Bath.

*Sept. 8.* At Nether Stowey, at an advanced age, Thomas Poole, esq. long an able magistrate for this county. In early life he was intimately associated with Coleridge, Southey, and other men of literary endowments, who were entertained at his hospitable residence, and in whose erudite and philosophic pursuits he felt a kindred delight.

**STAFFS.**—*Aug. 5.* At Croydon, in her 87th year, the widow of John Grantham, esq. late of Newbury, Berks.

*Aug. 22.* At Tooting, aged 21, Francis Fincham, of Martin's lane, eldest son of the late Edward Fincham, esq. of Charing-cross.

*Aug. 27.* At Epsom, aged 81, T. Fitzgerald, esq. late Lieut.-Col. in the army.

*Aug. 28.* At Mitcham-green, aged 46, E. Y. Bartley, esq. of Buckingham-st. chambers, Strand.

At Putney, aged 68, Susanna, wife of Peter Dormay, esq. late of Wandsworth.

*Aug. 31.* At Haling-park, Croydon, John Carbonell, esq.

At Guildford, Harriet, relict of ——— Dodsworth, esq. of Carlton-hall, Holderness, co. York.

*Sept. 9.* At Vineyard-house, Richmond, Carteret John Halford, esq.

At Croydon, in the prime of life, and much respected, Mr. John Macrone, of St. James's-sq. publisher.

*Sept. 12.* At Streatham, aged 86, Betty, widow of the Rev. P. Taylor, Vicar of Titchfield, Hants.



SUSSEX.—*Aug. 27.* At Eastbourne, William Woodbridge Nash, esq. of Peckham.

*Aug. 29.* At Brighton, Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gen. Henry Gladwin, of Stubbing Court, co. Derby.

*Sept. 9.* At Denne-park, Horsham, Judith Ann Platt, wife of G. E. Platt, esq.

*Sept. 13.* At Brighton, Caroline Augusta, youngest daughter of the Hon. Lady Hill, widow of the late Sir T. Noel Hill, K. C. B.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 23.* At Leamington, George Curtis, esq. the youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Curtis, of Solihull, and nephew to the late Alderman Sir W. Curtis, Bart.

*Sept. 1.* At Leamington, aged 47, Joseph Page, esq. solicitor, of Warwick.

WESTMORLAND.—*Aug. 17.* At her residence, the Wood, Windermere, Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

WORCESTER.—*Aug. 18.* At Broadway, Frances, wife of the Rev. William Phillips, youngest daughter of the late John Higford Griffiths, esq. solicitor, of Broadway.

*Sept. 5.* At Worcester, aged 17, Mary Cecilia, eldest child of the late Rev. John Davison, Prebendary of Worcester.

YORK.—*Aug. 19.* At Barton-le-street, aged 80, Mary, relict of the Rev. Bernard Cracroft, Rector of Ripplingate, Lincolnshire.

*Aug. 20.* At Leeds, John Baines, esq. brother of Edward Baines, esq. M. P.

*Aug. 25.* At Highwood-hill, aged 76, Catharine, relict of Thomas Mayer, esq. of Wyke, West Riding.

*Aug. 27.* At Bridlington, aged 76, George Hodgson, esq.

*Aug. 29.* Aged 76, Adamson Parker, of Langley, near Sheffield, esq.

*Sept. 8.* At her residence, Birks-hall, aged 74, Letitia, relict of the Rev. W. Steadman, D. D.

*Sept. 11.* At Gristhorpe, in his 56th year, William Beswick, esq. magistrate for the East Riding and the borough of Scarborough.

At Bradford, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. C. Franks, vicar of Huddersfield, only child of the late J. S. Firth, esq. of Kipping-house, near Thornton.

*Sept. 15.* At Wassand, Captain Acklom, one of the magistrates for the East Riding.

*Sept. 18.* At Scarborough, aged 73, Richard Wilson, esq. one of the senior members of the late corporation, and chief magistrate of that borough in the years 1817, 1822, and 1831. As the benevolent founder of fourteen commodious

and substantial almshouses, erected and liberally endowed, at his sole expense, for the reception of decayed or disabled ship-owners, master-mariners, and their wives or widows, his memory will long be cherished and blessed.

*Sept. 19.* At Kirkella, aged 84, the widow of W. Williamson, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*July 4.* In Edinburgh, Charlotte, wife of Wm. Roddam, esq. of Roddam, Northumberland.

*Lately.* At Edinburgh, in her 95th year, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair.

*Sept. 7.* At Mainhill, David Prentice, esq. for many years editor of the "Glasgow Chronicle and Journal." He was grand-nephew to Thomson the poet.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 5.* At Dublin, J. R. Chater, esq. B. A. of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, brother to A. F. Chater, esq. of Trin. College, Dublin, and nephew to Capt. Sketchley, of Liverpool.

*Lately.* Aged 108 years, Margaret, relict of the late Maurice Cahill, esq. of Clonmel. She was in perfect possession of all her mental faculties up to six months before her death.

In her 85th year, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Edward Carr, rector of Kilmacow, Wexford.

EAST INDIES.—*April 13.* On his passage to England, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Beaton, commissary-general Bengal army.

*March 4.* At Kaird, in Guzerat, aged 24, Susan, relict of G. D. Irwan, esq. advocate-general of Bombay, youngest daughter of Capt. Starr Wood.

*March 26.* At Bangalore, Jane, wife of the Rev. George Grame, late widow of Henry Harris, M. D. first member of the Medical-board, Madras.

*April 10.* At Chicacole, aged 37, Capt. W. Gray, 21st Madras N. Inf. second son of M. Gray, esq. Clapton.

WEST INDIES.—*May 31.* In Demerara, Spry Bartlet, esq., late a Captain 61st foot, and a special magistrate for that colony and its dependencies.

*July 6.* At Demerara, the wife of Lieut. C. W. James, of the 67th regiment.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 17, 1836.* On board the ship *Fanny*, Capt. M. Kay, master, who was murdered by his crew of Manila men. The ship left Chinuroo Bay for Lintin, 17th Aug. 1836, with a mixed crew of Europeans, Manila cunnies, and Lascars. On the same night the Manila men, who had entered into a conspiracy to take the vessel and murder the captain, officers, and Europeans, rose upon them, and first dispatched the unfortunate commander with their knives, and threw his

body overboard. They then murdered the Europeans, who were surprised and overpowered. The mutineers took possession of the *Fanny*, and took her to the north coast of Luconia, and there, after plundering the vessel, sunk her. Capt. McKay had spent many years at sea, and was about to return to this country with upwards of 50,000*l.* he had amassed by his own exertions. At the time the *Fanny* was cut off there was specie on board to the amount of 100,000 dollars; and this, it is supposed, excited the cupidity of the men to murder the captain and officers, and seize the ship.

June 19. At the Cape of Good Hope, Amelia, wife of Thomas Campbell Robertson, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest daughter of the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. for Roxburghshire.

July 15. On his passage from Sierra Leone, Philip-Thomas, second son of

J. W. Spicer, esq. of Esher Place, Surrey, late midshipman of her Majesty's sloop *Wanderer*.

Aug. 7. At Santa Maura, in the Ionian Islands, Ensign G. H. D'Oyly of the 10th regiment, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Rector of Lambeth.

Aug. 19. At Rotterdam, Hester, wife of Henry Cankrien, esq. of that place.

Aug. 24. At Paris, aged 82, Baron Louis, formerly President of the Court of Accounts. The bulk of his large fortune goes to his nephews MM. de Rigny and their sister.

Aug. 27. At Dunkerque, in her 45th year, Mary, wife of Lieut. John White, R.N. eldest dau. of Richard Smith, esq. of Greenwich, having had to deplore the loss of two children, William on the 10th May last, at the age of 17; and on the 21st instant, Emma, aged 13.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 23, to September 26, 1837.

| Christened.                                 | Buried.     |      |         |            |     |
|---|-------------|------|---------|------------|-----|
| Males 849                                   | Males 583   | 1210 | Between | 2 and 5    | 130 |
| Females 863                                 | Females 627 |      |         | 5 and 10   | 42  |
|   |             |      |         | 10 and 20  | 38  |
|   |             |      |         | 20 and 30  | 74  |
|   |             |      |         | 30 and 40  | 102 |
|   |             |      |         | 40 and 50  | 105 |
| Whereof have died under two years old...392 |             |      |         | 50 and 60  | 98  |
|   |             |      |         | 60 and 70  | 107 |
|   |             |      |         | 70 and 80  | 71  |
|   |             |      |         | 80 and 90  | 43  |
|   |             |      |         | 90 and 100 | 8   |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Sept. 26.

|                    |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Kent Bags.....     | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> | Farnham (seconds) 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>   |
| Sussex.....        | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> | Kent Pockets ..... 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> |
| Essex.....         | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> | Sussex ..... 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>       |
| Farnham (fine) ... | 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> | Essex ..... 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>         |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*

#### SMITHFIELD, Sept. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|             |   |                                     |  |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Beef.....   | 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | Lamb.....                           | 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> |
| Mutton..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>  | Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 25. |  |
| Veal.....   | 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>  | Beasts.....                         | 3,546  |
| Pork.....   | 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> | Calves.....                         | 230  |
|             |   | Sheep & Lambs                       | 28,222   |
|             |   | Pigs.....                           | 398  |

#### COAL MARKET, Sept. 25.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 48*s.* Mottled, 52*s.* Curd, 70*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 230. — Ellesmere and Chester, 79*½*. — Grand Junction, 200. — Kennet and Avon, 24*½*. — Leeds and Liverpool, 590. — Regent's, 16. — Rochdale, 111. — London Dock Stock, 53. — St. Katharine's, 92. — West India, 95. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 80*½*. — Globe Insurance, 144. — Guardian, 33. — Hope, 5*½*. — Chartered Gas Light, 46*½*. — Imperial Gas, 44. — Phoenix Gas, 21*½*. — Independent Gas, — General United, 25. — Canada Land Company, 33*½*. — Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.



# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, 1837, to September 26, 1837, both inclusive.

| Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |          | Barom. | Weather.     | Fahrenheit's Therm. |                    |       |                   |          | Barom. | Weather.       |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------------|
| Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. |          |        |              | Day of Month.       | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. |          |        |                |
| Aug. 26             | 67                 | 66    | 54                | in. pts. | 29, 82 | cloudy, rain | Sep. 11             | 65                 | 67    | 54                | in. pts. | 29, 70 | cl. fair, rain |
| 27                  | 55                 | 61    | 50                |          | 30, 14 | fair         | 12                  | 61                 | 64    | 55                |          | , 65   | do. do. do.    |
| 28                  | 56                 | 65    | 56                |          | 29, 93 | do. cloudy   | 13                  | 61                 | 65    | 56                |          | , 10   | do. do.        |
| 29                  | 54                 | 61    | 54                |          | , 46   | rain         | 14                  | 52                 | 61    | 49                |          | , 40   | cloudy         |
| 30                  | 55                 | 61    | 49                |          | , 46   | do.          | 15                  | 54                 | 60    | 48                |          | , 64   | fair           |
| 31                  | 55                 | 65    | 51                |          | , 40   | fair         | 16                  | 53                 | 60    | 54                |          | , 96   | cloudy         |
| S. 1                | 54                 | 62    | 52                |          | , 36   | cloudy       | 17                  | 62                 | 72    | 64                |          | 30, 03 | fair, do.      |
| 2                   | 54                 | 60    | 51                |          | , 44   | do.          | 18                  | 64                 | 67    | 58                |          | , 00   | do. do. rain   |
| 3                   | 52                 | 57    | 53                |          | , 65   | do. rain     | 19                  | 63                 | 65    | 60                |          | , 22   | cloudy         |
| 4                   | 54                 | 60    | 50                |          | , 89   | do. fair     | 20                  | 62                 | 66    | 62                |          | , 30   | fair           |
| 5                   | 56                 | 60    | 49                |          | , 84   | do. rain     | 21                  | 65                 | 68    | 58                |          | , 23   | fair           |
| 6                   | 59                 | 64    | 52                |          | 30, 00 | fair, cloudy | 22                  | 65                 | 66    | 62                |          | , 20   | fair           |
| 7                   | 61                 | 67    | ..                |          | 29, 90 | do. do.      | 23                  | 64                 | 67    | 60                |          | , 25   | fair           |
| 8                   | 53                 | 62    | 56                |          | , 90   | cloudy, rain | 24                  | 56                 | 54    | 50                |          | , 00   | cloudy         |
| 9                   | 62                 | 69    | 59                |          | , 74   | cloudy, fair | 25                  | 60                 | 63    | 60                |          | , 00   | showery        |
| 10                  | 64                 | 70    | 57                |          | , 90   | do. do.      | 26                  | 65                 | 67    | 60                |          | 29, 80 | do.            |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 26, 1837, both inclusive.

|    | August & Sept. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent.<br>Reduced. | 3 per Cent.<br>Consols. | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.<br>1818. | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.<br>Reduced. | New<br>3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. | Long<br>Annuities. | Old S. Sea<br>Annuities. | South Sea<br>Stock. | India<br>Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills,<br>£1000. |
|----|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 29 | 211            | 92          | 91                      | 100                     | 99                                 | 15                                    | 99                               | 15                 |                          |                     | 260             | 48 46 pm.    | 43 45 pm.            |
| 30 | 211            | 92          | 91                      | 100                     | 99                                 | 15                                    | 99                               | 15                 |                          |                     | 259             | 46 45 pm.    | 43 45 pm.            |
| 31 | 211            | 92          | 91                      | 100                     | 99                                 | 15                                    | 99                               | 15                 | 90                       |                     | 259             | 47 45 pm.    | 42 44 pm.            |
| 1  | 211            | 92          | 91                      | 100                     | 99                                 | 15                                    | 99                               | 15                 | 90                       |                     |                 | 45 pm.       | 42 44 pm.            |
| 2  | 211            |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 47 45 pm.    | 42 44 pm.            |
| 3  | 211            |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 260             | 44 46 pm.    | 42 44 pm.            |
| 4  | 211            |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 44 47 pm.    | 43 46 pm.            |
| 5  | 211            |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    | 90                       |                     |                 | 46 50 pm.    | 46 49 pm.            |
| 6  |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 50 pm.    | 49 47 pm.            |
| 7  |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 50 pm.    | 48 50 pm.            |
| 8  |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 50 pm.    | 48 50 pm.            |
| 9  |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 50 51 pm.    | 48 50 pm.            |
| 11 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          | 103                 | 259             | 50 52 pm.    | 48 50 pm.            |
| 12 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 52 50 pm.    | 50 48 pm.            |
| 13 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 50 pm.       | 48 50 pm.            |
| 14 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 51 54 pm.    | 48 50 pm.            |
| 15 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 52 pm.       | 49 47 pm.            |
| 16 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 54 52 pm.    | 47 49 pm.            |
| 17 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 51 53 pm.    | 47 49 pm.            |
| 18 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 50 pm.       | 49 46 pm.            |
| 19 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 52 pm.       | 49 46 pm.            |
| 20 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 50 52 pm.    | 48 46 pm.            |
| 21 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 pm.       | 47 49 pm.            |
| 22 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 pm.       | 47 49 pm.            |
| 23 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 259             | 50 52 pm.    |                      |
| 24 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 pm.       |                      |
| 25 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     | 260             | 48 pm.       |                      |
| 26 |                |             | 91                      |                         | 99                                 |                                       | 99                               |                    |                          |                     |                 | 48 pm.       |                      |

New South Sea Annuities, September 11, 80.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL

2023

2023



See Map opposite page 181

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STANFORD, COTTAGE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.  
NOVEMBER, 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. A. C. K. returns his thanks to our York correspondent, p. 246, for his remarks on surnames terminating with *Cock*, and makes the following additional observations.—“As to the names of this kind derivable from the animal creation, it may possibly be that not more than *six* can be so deduced; though when I mention *Cock*, *Woodcock*, *Peacock*, *Shilcock*, and *Judcock*, (used for a Jacksnipe in all likelihood with some allusion to St. Simon and Jude's day) it will be evident that I have not overstrained the matter, by giving to *some* this mode of derivation. An idea had long prevailed in my mind that several of the class of names we have been considering, might be deduced from fore-names; if it could be only proved that it had been the practice in former times to add *Cot* to such familiar terms as *Ad* or *At* for *Arthur*, *Jeff* for *Jeffery*, *Will* for *William*, &c.; and that this affix of *Cot* had by some metamorphosis or other become *Cock*. Without some such hypothesis as this, I cannot divine how the names of *Willecox*, *Hiecock*, *Adecock*, &c. may be satisfactorily accounted for or derived. I did not touch upon those surnames which have *Cock* prefixed to any other syllable; nor do I dissent from or find fault with the opinions of your York correspondent in reference to such names; on the contrary, I am altogether inclined to believe that his idea, in general, is a correct one; and I should feel obliged if he would turn his attention to the elucidation of that class of names which more particularly formed the subject of my former correspondence. It would also be a source of much gratification to me, if he would refer me to the old play, in which the title of *Akercock* is given to a devil. With respect to the names of *Benhacock*, *Sandcock*, and *Woolcock*, I really think that they make in favour of my argument, being merely *Benha* or *Benny* for *Benjamin*, *Sander* for *Alexander*, and *Wool* for *Will* prefixed to the same syllable. *Raincock* might be reduced to the same class by presuming that *Rain* is used for *Reginald* or *Reinhard*; since however, in *Craven*, *Ran* or *Rayne* is used for a *ridge*. *Raincock* might mean *Cock* of the *Ridge*, and have been employed to designate some champion in that district, in the same way as *Cock* of the *Walk* and *Cock* of

the *Midden* are terms used in common parlance for one who either is or fancies himself superior to those around him. It might be also that *Raincock* is a provincialism for some bird or other; but of this I cannot at present form any decision. At all events I have to thank G. G. T. L. for his introduction to the names of *Bulcock*, *Benhacock* and *Sandcock*, though I know not as yet in what part of the kingdom to look for them.”

J. J. L. has copied the following extract from the MS. Minutes of the Privy Council in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in the hope that some correspondent will be able to suggest the nature of this Marquis's communication with King Henry. There was a General of the Emperor Charles of the name of *Gonzaga*, and this would appear to be the man; but what particular treachery he meditated is not apparent by the language, although treachery, it seems, is what is alluded to.

“At hamptonc<sup>re</sup> the xxi<sup>th</sup> of Januarye, 1545-6. Vnto a certaine Capit<sup>an</sup> Italyen addressed hether owte of Italy by D<sup>ngelo</sup> Maryano towching the offere made by the Marquis Ludowick Gonzaga to serve the King's Ma<sup>tye</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> desyre further it would please the same to honour him w<sup>ch</sup> his Ma<sup>tyes</sup> order, the counsell this daye made aunswer that his hieghnes, being by the reporte of my lord prively seale and Mr. Secreatary paget aduertise of the said Marques Ludowicks offere and requeste, did accepte the same in verye thankfull parte. Nevertheles inasmuche as the saide Captea did bring w<sup>ch</sup> him no certaine instructions nor com<sup>ission</sup> whereby to entre into any capitulac<sup>ions</sup> (his Ma<sup>tye</sup> for this p<sup>nt</sup> wold declare his resolut<sup>ion</sup> no further in that behaulf) but wold shortly sende a ientilman or p<sup>adventure</sup> two of his Ma<sup>tyes</sup> courte vnto the saide Marques w<sup>ch</sup> full com<sup>ission</sup> from his hieghnes to com<sup>e</sup> (commune) w<sup>ch</sup> him and conclude according to suche their instructions as shuld be gevyn them in that behalf.”

In answer to “AN OLD SURREPTORY,” who asks “whether the documents in the Augmentation and other offices are now open to the inspection of literary inquirers without paying the enormous fees formerly charged,” we have to answer that there is no alteration, except by the courtesy of the keepers.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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TRAVELS IN CRETE. BY ROBERT PASHLEY, ESQ.

2 vols. 8vo. Murray.

WHILE we have been engaged at home in various important measures for the improvement of our venerable Constitution in Church and State—while the Whig-Physicians have been infusing new blood into its veins—and those eminent divines, Mr. Spring Rice and Lord John Russell, with the assistance of a few theological friends from Ireland, have been strengthening and repairing the ecclesiastical edifices throughout the Kingdom; while they have been searching out and appointing the most orthodox professors of the Universities for the safe instruction of youth; while the interesting question of Church Rates has been kindly permitted gently to agitate the minds of a calm, reasoning, and philosophical people; while those good men, the Bishops, have been, much to their satisfaction, eased of the trouble of looking after their estates, and taking fines of their tenants, and thus left to the sole business of their apostolical labours; while the British Legion, under the protection of Lord Palmerston, has covered itself with glory, and planted its victorious banners on the *very spot* where it first landed; while, under the able and experienced Chancellor of the Exchequer, the monetary system has been calmly and confidently lifting its head above the troubles and turmoils of other less enlightened nations, and realizing the figurative image of it, as given by a deceased statesman—"a mountain of paper irrigated at its base by a river of gold;" while any trifling exceptions to this universal prosperity, as stoppage in the manufacturing districts—decay of shipping—decrease in the produce of taxes—revolutionary propositions of infuriated demagogues, have only served, like discords in Music, to increase the general harmony; while the Church Commissioners have been in a most friendly manner inspecting the property of the Deans and Chapters; while the Bishops have been delivering most excellent and pious Charges; and while the body of the working clergy are confidently looking for a vast improvement in their temporal condition, from the excellent example set in the large additions made to all the episcopal incomes; while our old and excellent ally, Portugal, is in a most contented and satisfactory state of political tranquillity; while we have requested Russia to avail herself of the great national advantages of her southern shores, and her numerous ports and harbours on the Black Sea; pointed out to her the solid advantages she will derive from the conquest of Circassia; and advised her to strengthen her fleets, and by all means to maintain a body of ambassadors, consuls, spies, and other crafty and clever servants in the different oriental states; while we behold, with a calm philanthropic indifference, Prussia consolidating her commercial league against us, and carrying gradually, but certainly, the labours of Sheffield and Birmingham to the banks of the Oder and the Elbe; while England is thus expanding the blossoms of her new reign in prosperity and honour;—apparently indifferent to the noble sacrifices which Ministers are personally making for their country's benefit, and the painful toils they undergo in carrying their well-concerted measures through the unwilling



ranks of a most blind and obstinate Opposition, Mr. Pashley has been turning his back on the sunshine of his country's glory, and visiting Talos, the mythical Man of Brass and guardian of the island of Crete. He has been tracing Hellenic walls, and talking of Palæocastro; he has bent over the tomb of Zeus, and drank of the fountain of St. Paul; though he might have been fed with the choicest morsels from the Master's table at Trinity, he has preferred the lentils and cheese and onions of the Sfakian hills; and he has been passing the same compliments to the *Cretan* damsels, as he formerly delivered to the fascinating spinsters at *Cambridge*:

Now will I take thee as my love,  
Which thou wast not before;  
A hanger-on, as from my ear  
The flower of golden ore.

Or in a language which will "speak Cretan daggers" \* to a female's heart:

Ἀγάπη μου δὲν ἦ σου νι  
ἐγὼ θὲ νὰ σε κάμω  
τζιτζέκι βαρακληδικό  
στ' αὐτὶ μου νὰ σε βάνω.

Such were the learned amusements in former days of the ancient philosophers, from Pythagoras downwards, who travelled for information; such in our own country were those bold and venturous men, Messrs. Wheeler, and his learned friend Spohn; such were Sandys and Chardin; such, of later days, were Doctor Chandler of Magdalen College, and Mr. Wood, and Stuart, and others; and such has been Mr. Pashley's learned amusement; who, when he might have remained at his own rooms at Trinity, with all things easy and handsome about him, preferred to risk the dangers of a Southern clime, and the privations of a barbarous land. The portrait in the engraving at p. 306 of vol. i. will give to the reader a very correct and interesting delineation of his person, as he is sitting in a peasant's cottage at Rhithymnos.

We hope we have said enough to induce our readers to peruse these volumes; if not, we shall add, most seriously, that they are, in curiosity of information, in depth and variety of learning, in elegance and grace of narration, not inferior to any book of Travels which has of late years issued from the press; and well worthy of being found beside the productions of Gell, Leake, and Dodwell. Mr. Pashley has proved himself not only to be a sound and excellent scholar, but a person conversant in the various branches of the Fine Arts, and well acquainted with all that modern criticism has added to illustrate and explain the remains of antiquity. All we can do is, to give a few short specimens of the manner in which the subjects are discussed; but, at the same time, we confess that we must leave behind us the various and elaborate erudition, by which the text is always supported and adorned: *ours are but crumbs and fragments of the Attic meal.*

"Before the Greek revolution, CRETE Turkish Empire. The local authorities was the worst governed province of the were too weak to resist the Janissaries.

\* See Mnesimachi Fragmenta, 2. ed. Hertelii, p. 566:

"Daggers of Crete are served us for confections;  
And for a plate of peas, a fricassee  
Of shatter'd spears."

who consisted of Cretan Mahomedans, and who made it a point that none of their members should be brought to justice for any ordinary crime. They resisted, and even deposed the Pashas, and appointed their successors. No Christian was mas-

ter of his own house : any Mahomedan might pass his threshold, and either require money of him, or send the father or husband away and remain himself with the wife and daughter."

Mr. Pashley has been assured, that the horrors and atrocities committed daily in Crete, had hardly a single parallel in the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire.

"The revolt of the Christians in 1821 was not only aided, but perhaps absolutely formed itself round that hardy and independent race, the Sfakians, who had preserved the right of wearing arms, which they knew so well how to wield, that in less than a year after the revolution broke out, the Mahomedan population, which amounted to 30,000, were all driven into the fortified towns. In 1822, 7000 Albanians, under Khussân-Pasha, were sent by the Viceroy of Egypt to aid the native

Mahomedans; but they almost all fell, either by disease or the sword. Khusein Bey was sent in 1824 with still greater forces, and the Greeks were forced to submit; but in 1829 the cruelty and extortion of the Mahomedans excited another revolution: the Greeks again triumphed, and their enemies would have either perished or abandoned the island, had not the three Allied Powers decided that Crete should be united to the government of Mehmet-Ali."

This arrangement of European wisdom satisfied neither party. The Greeks were to receive a Pasha from Alexandria instead of Constantinople; and the Cretan Mahomedans mortally hated the Egyptians. About 30,000 of the Cretan population emigrated; those that remained submitted to a decree, which was the destruction of their independence and their happiness, and the dominion of law and order was obtained. This smile of the tiger did not last long; he began to grow hungry and stretch out his paws. In 1831, the Viceroy thought it advisable to convert the island into a source of revenue. He had taken possession of the Mukatas, i. e. the proprietorship of the *seventh* of all the produce in any parish or district; and this tithe, richer than any the Church can boast, whetted his Highness's appetite for another slice; and he saw no difference between the warlike mountaineer of Crete, and the degraded and miserable fellah of Egypt. The municipal councils were soon converted into engines of despotism; the reign of terror began; all letters were opened; heavy duties were imposed on the produce of the island; and a sum of 6000*l.* was raised annually, over and above the existing taxes. The Turks of rank were put to death on trifling pretexts, and all classes suffered under a despotic oppression. In 1833, symptoms of another political tempest were brooding on the shores of this devoted island. Clandestine disembarkation was made by night. The blessed Virgin herself, and several Saints, were seen walking about, and showing themselves in different monasteries, and attracting multitudes to the place. At this time the Viceroy himself visited the island in person. The rumour was scarcely believed; but on the 12th of August, 1833, the ruler of Syria, Egypt, and Crete, arrived. After stroking his beard once or twice, and assuming a soft, grimalkin kind of look, he informed the inhabitants how much he had their interest at heart—how he had busied himself at Cairo in their interests—how he wished to remove all oppressions and injuries; and invited the inhabitants to present to him a petition of their requests. The Greeks were a simple, credulous people, who knew as much of Mahomet's diplomatic code, as a Norfolk clodhopper does of Lord Palmerston's. They accordingly sent such an honest and fearless account of their wrongs, that the Pasha of Crete told them, the Viceroy's mustachios would curl at the



very sight of it. Accordingly the disgusted and disappointed mountaineers returned home; and another petition was got up at Khania, expressive of the most perfect satisfaction and content; and ending, like the homage of a town-crier, with God save the King. The Viceroy now, previous to his departure, issued a proclamation, by which two persons, *well acquainted with the laws of Egypt*, were appointed commissioners; and the result of the measures they were to execute, would have been to make the Viceroy the proprietor of a great part of the landed property of the country, and reduce its independent mountaineers to the condition of fellahs. He also proposed a school, which the Greeks considered was a trap set by the wily old fox to kidnap their children and carry them away to Egypt. But perhaps the Viceroy here suffered wrong in their suspicious and indignant bosoms.

Mr. Pashley thinks that, having heard that schools were much the fashion in England, he only wanted to show off before Colonel Campbell, and persuade him that the "schoolmaster was abroad" even in Crete. Tumults now again rose—assemblies of several thousands met, and memorials were sent off to the ambassadors of the three powers at Constantinople, and to the residents at Nauplia. Sir Pulteney Malcolm exhorted them to be tranquil and happy, for that *the Pasha had made them excellent promises*. These were soon after fulfilled by a certain number of Greek peasants being arrested and hanged. Osman Pasha, who had executed the order of the Viceroy, left his fleet, and went on board of a fast-sailing brig to Constantinople.

"It would seem (says Mr. Pashley) that the indications of savage barbarism of character displayed by the viceroy with regard to Crete, had no slight share in

detering the enlightened Osman-Pasha, who had been entirely educated in Europe, and was the most distinguished Turk in Egypt, to abandon his master."

This was the condition of Crete at the end of 1833, about the time our author landed at Khania.

Accompanying him in his tour through the island, we now extract here and there shuli of his observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants as we consider most interesting. When he is at Rhithymnos, he gives a remarkable instance of national apostacy, and such as we should hardly have been prepared to find.

"The present population (he says) is upwards of 3000 souls, of whom only about 80 families are Christians. I have already spoken of the general apostacy which began to take place in Crete soon after the Turkish conquest, and in consequence of which about half of the whole population of the island consisted of Mahomedans at the outbreaking of the Greek Revolution, thirteen years ago. It is not only in Modern Crete and Albania that a Christian population has shewn this readiness to abandon the religion of their forefathers. The early Saracenic conquerors of Christian principalities and kingdoms, seem everywhere to have brought about the rapid conversion to their own faith, of those among whom they established themselves. Thus in Spain the apostacy soon became general, although, for a while longer, members of the sacerdotal

order were still found who professed Christianity, using, however, the Mozarabic liturgy, and, like many of the so-called Christians of their day, conforming to the most important ceremonials of Islamism. Again, in Sicily, the religion and language of the Greeks are alike eradicated; and such was the docility of the rising generation, that 15,000 boys were circumcised and clothed, on the same day with the son of the Fatmite caliph. Thus also the acquisition of Crete by the Saracens of Spain in the ninth century, seems to have led to the rapid conversion of nearly the whole population to the faith of the Crescent; and when, at length, the lost jewel was restored by the valour and good fortune of Nicephorus Phocas, to the imperial diadem, the canonization of Nikon the Armenian became the hardly-earned reward of his zeal and success 'in extir-

pating the false doctrines of Mahomedanism' from the soil of the island. On the second conquest of Crete by Mahomedan invaders, some of the wealthier inhabitants of Megálo-Kástron and its neighbourhood are said, after openly renouncing Christianity, to have retained, in secret, the faith in which they had been baptized; and to have handed it down, in the same manner, to their descendants. Their exoteric doctrine alone was the faith of Islam, their esoteric was still that of the Cross. Among such families, that of the Kurmúlidhes is celebrated, throughout the whole island, both for what was done by them before the Greek revolution, and for what they have suffered since. They were a powerful and wealthy house or clan, established at Khuse, in the fertile plain of Messará. They had conformed to the newly-introduced religion, almost immediately after the Turkish conquest; but, unlike the majority of the new converts, had their children secretly baptized, and bestowed on them *Christian* names.\* On subsequent circumcision, each of them received his Mahomedan appellation of Ibrahim, Khusein, and so forth;—thus every Kurmúlis was nominally a Mahomedan, and in reality a Christian. According to the general testimony of all the Cretans, this distinguished family used to exert a great influence in the whole plain of Messará, and invariably protected the Christians against all violence and oppression from their Moslem neighbours. Still now and then fears would arise in the breast of each Kurmúlis respecting his prospects with reference to the other world; and, at length, one of them, the uncle of the present head of the family, some years before the outbreaking of the present Greek revolution, determined to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, and to ask 'the bishop' there, whether a *sincere Christian*, who professed Islamism, and was supposed

to be a true believer in it, could be saved. The bishop sternly answered, that any Christian who shunned the open profession of his faith, had no chance of salvation: and on this the old man immediately took a resolution, which was also adopted by nearly half the members of his clan. Thirty Kurmúlidhes determined at once to go to the Pasha at the Kástron, to confess that they were Christians, and to endure the ignominious death that would immediately await them. On their arrival in the city, out of respect for the Archbishop they went to his residence,—'the Metropolis,'—before presenting themselves at the 'Seraglio' of the Pasha. The Metropolitan, on learning their intention, naturally saw the question in a very different light from the Bishop of Jerusalem, and remonstrated with them in strong and energetic terms against their design. He easily showed them, that it was not only their own martyrdom on which they had determined, but that of many others whom they would leave behind them. Many priests would thus inevitably be put to death; every Bishop, too, who had at any time granted a licence for the celebration of such a marriage, would be involved in the same ruin. Moreover, the suspicion excited would doubtless point, not only to the real accessories, but to many who knew nothing of their secret faith. So that such a step as they thought of taking, would inevitably cause much innocent Christian blood to flow. The archbishop likewise alluded to the use they had ever made of their power to protect their Christian brethren; and ended by assuring them that he differed from the Bishop of Jerusalem, and believed that they might go to heaven, though they lived and died in ostensible communion with the followers of Mahomed. His arguments and exhortations at length prevailed, and they consented to leave the city without divulging their secret to the Pasha."

Mr. Pashley has, in another part of his work, some further remarks on this singular subject.

"When we reflect on the manner in which the population of modern Crete had become half Mahomedan, at the outbreaking of the Greek revolution, we need hardly wonder that in this island the credulity and superstitions of the Mahomedans should closely resemble those of the Christian population. Thus any supposed apparition of the Panaghia, in a

particular spot, draws even *Moslem* devotees to implore her aid; and in this city (Khanía) the devout Mahomedan women burn incense every Friday, and some of them suspend bits of rag and similar votive offerings to honour an ancient statue. The social and religious position of the Cretan Musulman is certainly curious. We have already seen

\* "I learn from the same respectable authority (Mr. Hartley), that *Turkish women have been a snare even to several of the Greek bishops*; and they have thereby occasioned not only inculcable injury to these ecclesiastics themselves, but also have brought infinite scandal on the profession."—P. 67.



how the Musulman population of the island has been produced, like that of Albania, by the *apostacy of its Christian inhabitants*, and without any influx of strangers to the soil.\* We have also noticed some of the peculiarities of the Cretan Mahomedan's position: for instance, his becoming not unfrequently the spiritual father of his Christian neighbour's child, and his most unmusulman habit of drinking the excellent wine which is produced in his native island. Another characteristic of their social position should also be pointed out. They have been very generally in the habit of taking as their wives *Christian* maidens, who retained their own faith, but all whose children were ordinarily brought up as followers of the Prophet. La Motraye spent a few days in Crete in 1710, and lodged one night with Ali-oglu, who had thus taken a Christian as his wife. 'Ce couple vivoit fort bien ensemble: Ali-oglu alloit à la mosquée, et sa femme à l'église. Pour les enfans, ils étoient élevez dans le Mahometisme. Il ne faisoit point de scrupule d'allumer pour elle la lampe les Samedis, devant l'image de la Panagia.'"

"Although marriages of Christian women with Mahomedans have been common in Crete, and elsewhere, yet, no doubt, many men among the Greeks would submit to death rather than marry a woman who had not been duly baptized; and even with respect to their daughters, there are alliances their aversion to which is almost insuperable: for instance, those contracted with members of the Roman Catholic Church. With the Greek as with the Mahomedan, the heretic is more hateful than the infidel; and the follower of the Prophet is preferred as a son-in-law to the bondman of the Pope. Not half a century has passed since a Patriarch of Constantinople regarding, as perhaps became the subject of an absolute monarch, his sovereign, the Turkish emperor, in the light of God's Vicegerent on earth, even congratulated his Christian world, on the favour shown them by the Deity in raising up the powerful nation of the Turks to insure the spiritual salvation of his elect people, by protecting them from the heresies of the western churches."

We think on the subject of amusement, there is no one which so much divides the sentiments of the Reformed Christians as that of the *Dance*. By some it is held in utter abomination, as the strong net of Satan—the prime hold of that fleshly incubus—Asmodeus;—a trap to catch young souls; and they believe in a sure copartnership between light heels and lighter spirits. In fact, a dance is considered as a sort of satanic sabbath—a witch's festival;—old Mother Baubo's holiday, with her imps:

All in rapid circles spinning,  
With motion dizzying and dioning;  
Everything that round them races  
Making grotesque and fiendish faces;  
Swelling, puffing, multiplying,  
On all sides wildfire lights are flying, &c.

What shall we say, then, to this *saltatio insana*, this lubricity of limb denounced by the Theodosian code, not only not being discountenanced, but approved, and in its worst form, by the very heads of the Church. Yet so it is: we transcribe it, thinking with what feelings of surprise it will be read at Fulham or Winchester.

"I learnt from Mr. Godebout and other persons, that the Greek Archbishop adopted, on a recent occasion, a practice of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which is seldom observed by Christians, though of a common occurrence at the festive entertainments of Mahomedan gentlemen.

In order to enliven a party at which the Pashá and Osman-bey, as well as the consular agents and the principal Cretans of the city were present, the Prelate procured the attendance of a number of dancing-girls!!

\* In Arabia Petraea the present Musulman population partly consists of converts from Christianity. Some families of *Christian Bedouins* were still found in the last century; v. Burckhardt's *Travels in Syria*, p. 564. In some villages of the episcopal province of Joannina, where Mahomedans are married to Christian women, the sons are educated as Turks, the daughters as Christians, and pork and mutton are eaten at the same table. v. Leake's *Travels in North Greece*, vol. i. p. 49.

Mr. Pashley kindly covers the over-liberal Bishop\* with the shield of antiquity, and observes that

"The Metropolitan might have defended this practice not only by the powerful argument of its antiquity, but even by the authority of Socrates. In the Symposium of Xenophon, the great Athenian sage, who is said by Cicero to have brought down philosophy to the earth, to arbitrate on the ordinary social relations and affairs of mankind, is described as having made the varied and agile motions of a dancing-girl the basis of a philosophical lesson, which he bestowed on his disciples. I suppose (says the innocent

and unsuspicious fellow of Trinity) that, at the present day, such an exhibition of the free and easy motions of such females, cannot be of ordinary occurrence in the palaces of Christian Prelates, either in the Oriental or in any other church. But we have the high and conclusive authority of a General Council, as evidence that this convivial usage of the ancient Heathens was adopted and enjoyed by members of the Christian priesthood, very soon after Constantine had bestowed on them rank and wealth and temporal power."

We now turn from ecclesiastical history to the wonders of nature, and accompany our author to the famous cave of Melidhoni, in which the Tallaen Hermes was worshipped in old times, and which, from its beautiful stalactites, our author considers a rival to the grotto of Antiparos. In 1822 this cavern was the scene of a most afflicting tragedy, in which more than 300 of the inhabitants of Melidhoni, who had taken refuge there, were destroyed by the present Pasha. Eighteen days did the monster remain with his troops at the mouth of the cavern, which he had filled with combustible vapour; eighteen days of silence and of fear, before he ventured to unseal the accursed rock, and contemplate his work of fiendish devastation. The Greeks, the friends and survivors of the dead, wisely judged that no nobler monument could be formed for them than that in which they had escaped infamy and slavery of the worst kind: they therefore read the *burial service* over them as they lay, and they have left their mouldering bones to tell the tale of the sculptured marble and the costly effigy.

"On passing the entrance, we find ourselves in a spacious cavern, running east and west, and almost as wide as it is long: the ground descends nearly all the way to its eastern end; its vault and sides are so fretted with noble stalactites that they may be said to consist of them; and stalagmites, some of which are of a great size, are seen scattered on different parts of the ground. About the middle of this great entrance chamber, and on its south side, is the mouth of a low and wide passage leading to a room about twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and from ten to twenty feet high, also full of stalactites. The passage is about thirty feet long, and

its stalactites, in some places, come down to the ground: at the entrance is a group of skulls: in the first cavern also are two heaps of skulls and human bones. On the opposite side of this first or entrance cavern is a great passage about twenty feet wide, and, as well as I can judge, somewhat more than sixty feet high. At a little distance from its extremity is a great group of stalactites which so fills it up, as to leave only a pass, six feet in width, unoccupied. Beyond this spot the passage becomes about thirty feet wide and eighty feet high. Among the many beautiful and sometimes fantastic forms, in which the stalactites are seen to hang,

\* We see the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Stanley), in his Installation Sermon preached at Norwich, Aug. 17, 1837, p. 16, considers the refinements of the Clergy as acting on the *recreations* of the humbler classes of the community. In his Lordship's Diocese, these recreations are entirely confined to ninepins and skittles: perhaps by clerical assistance they may rise, but we much fear it, to the Pilus and Trochos. We are, however, glad to see the liberal view of the subject which his Lordship takes, especially as some Bishops seem inclined to debar the *working* clergy from any amusements; yet Doctor Samuel Parr used to dance round the May-pole with his young parishioners, without informing them concerning the festivals of the goddess Flora, who would have stared to see one of her worshippers in a huge wig and cassock, which was the Doctor's attire on holidays.



I notice here, to the left, what might be almost taken for a gothic church-window, and, a little below it, the entrance of a cavern. Our progress in this passage is suddenly arrested by a perpendicular descent of about eighteen feet: the cave has every appearance of extending to some distance in this direction, but not having a ladder we cannot explore its recesses. The stalactites a little before us in this part, to which we can approach no nearer, hang down in a great cluster as much as thirty feet below the level on which we are standing. Returning hence to the entrance cavern, we turn, at its north or rather north-eastern extremity, along another passage: after continuing for about ten feet, it enlarges into a kind of room twenty-seven feet long, at the further end of which we again enter a narrow pass, the length of which is thirteen feet. On emerging from this passage, which we do with considerable difficulty, by clambering round the rock, and letting ourselves down, as well as we can, into another apartment, we find before us a view the grandeur and beauty of which surpasses all that we have heretofore seen. On looking back at the hole in the rock, through which we have just emerged, and where one of my attendants is standing with a lighted taper, the effect is very striking. The apartment in which we have now arrived is about 150 feet long, and varies greatly in width: its height is pretty nearly uniform, and is considerable. Between twenty and thirty feet from the mouth of the pass by which we entered, is a great stalagmite, which rises up and forms a column reaching to the top of the cave, while the stalactites on each side hang in the most beautiful order: near the great central mass the bones and skulls of the poor Christians are so thickly scattered, that it is almost impossible to avoid crushing them as we pick our steps

along. On the south-western side of this apartment a complete range of stalactites separates it from a good sized passage; after walking along which we enter a much smaller one, only eight feet long, which leads into a very little room, where we find water and many earthen-ware vessels. They were already firmly and almost inseparably attached to the ground by means of the deposit left by the constant dripping of the water. In the course of a century it would wholly have imbedded them in stalagmites. My Greek companions, with great difficulty, succeeded in rescuing these utensils from the grave which was beginning to swallow them up. Going on from this chamber, we traverse a passage so low and narrow that we are obliged to crawl on our hands and knees, and descend into a small room, the ground in which is literally covered with bones and skulls: in its centre is a columnar stalagmite, which reaches from the ground to the rocks about eighteen feet above our heads. There are also some other considerable stalagmites in the room. A narrow passage leads, by a steep descent, from this chamber to another nearly under it, also small; and on entering which about a dozen skulls, and a proportionate number of bones, are seen spread over the ground. This then was the furthest point to which the unhappy refugees could flee, and here the last of them perished.

"I cannot finish speaking on this subject, without recurring to the inscription, of which I have already made mention, and which is now wholly buried by the mass of earth and stones heaped up at the entrance of the cavern. The copy sent to Gruter by Pigafetta, was made with some care, and the verses, as given below, may now be said to contain only one word, *Salvius* or *Sallonus*, about which any doubt can be entertained."<sup>\*</sup>

O *Hermes*, dwelling midst *Tallæan* hills!

This pure libation mayest thou approve,  
Which, in thy honour, *Salvius Menas* fills,  
Of holy things, the offerings of his love.

He erst, while still his consort saw the light,  
With her did yearly thy abode frequent;  
But long has failed to observe the annual rite,  
Since his chaste wife's career, on earth, was spent.

Yet, knowing that the Gods must honour'd be,  
Now brings this double sacrifice divine;  
Do thou protect him, Mighty God, that he  
May live, and honour long this ground of thine.

<sup>\*</sup> We give Mr. Pashley's translation. The Greek from Boeckh will be found in Mr. Pashley's Work, note, p. 138, vol. i.

Mr. Pashley has some observations on the dress of the females at Megálo-Kástron, which we shall extract, hoping it may induce any ladies of Northern Europe who read it, to adopt a more classical and modest costume than that which we have no doubt was at first derived from our Gothic ancestors, and which was one of the national customs that distinguished the Gauls and Germans from their southern neighbours: it must, however, be confessed that we have improved greatly on the modest barbarity of our ancestors.

"There is scarcely any perceptible difference, to an eye neither practised nor skilful in observing articles of female apparel, between the dresses of Greek and Turkish ladies in this city. The Christian fair one conceals her charms from every eye, when she once leaves the interior of her husband's house, as completely as any of her Mahomedan neighbours. Before I was aware of this Greek concealment of the face, I was not a little surprised to find myself graciously regarded by a pair of eyes belonging, as I supposed, to some unknown Turkish lady, but which, as I afterwards found out, were those of my hostess. Her husband says that he thinks the custom even still more proper for a Greek's wife than for a Turk's; for if she did not observe it, she might attract the gaze of some true believer. Although the supposition, that the seclusion of Greek women has arisen from an imitation of Turkish manners, is generally received; it may, I think, be shewn to be totally erroneous. The general practice of the ancient Greeks is well known; and, if we find the modern seclusion observed long before the Turkish conquest, we must assign it to its ancient source; and not to the influence of Asiatic manners imported by the Turks. Now there is ample evidence that, while the Venetians were masters of Crete, the Greek women used never to go out of their houses, except to perform certain religious ceremonies. The Turks there-

fore found manners like their own, in this respect at least, on first landing in the island. The same hereditary custom, derived from ancient times, sufficiently accounts for the similar concealment of Greek women in other parts of Turkey; and for the undoubted fact that the seclusion of the Sfakian women is greater than that of any other Christians in this island. The ordinary seclusion of Turkish women, and their veiled and mummy-like appearance whenever they walk out, have the sanction of a religious command, to which they are partly, if not chiefly, owing. The custom of the Greeks, however, comes not from the precepts of St. Paul or Tertullian, but from the practice of their heathen ancestors: and the description which Dicaearchus has given of the dress of the Theban ladies in his time, when they wore veils which so concealed all the face that *only the eyes* could be seen, may serve as a faithful account of the head-dress of all the female population, Moslem and Christian, of the principal city of Crete at the present day. Khaníá possesses a most indifferent khamám or hot-bath. Those of Megálo-Kástron are comparatively excellent. The hot-baths of ancient Greece used to be frequented by both sexes quite as regularly as they are in modern Turkey. The Turkish ladies seem also to resemble those of ancient Greece in another point: I mean in the extraordinary care which they bestow on their personal cleanliness."

But here we must break off: it is not for Sylvanus Urban to enter into the mysteries of the "Venus Calva," in whose rites the Fellow of Trinity College seems so well initiated, though he does not appear to be aware that the mystic custom he alludes to extends to *Sicily* and elsewhere: so that Villosion was right, when he said "*Dans l'isle de Cos, et peut-être ailleurs, les femmes Grécques se dépilent.*" Having devoted so much time to the ladies, we would spare a page or two to the gentlemen, and inform them that very good wine still grows in Crete, and much better for the palate and constitution than the trashy lees sold under the names of Marsala and Masdeu.\* Wine is produced at Mesóghía, but that of Hágíio Myro,

\* The extreme acidity of *Marsala* (as seen by the test of litmus paper) is certainly injurious to the stomach. *Masdeu* is formed of bad Roussillon wine, mixed with the very worst Port, bought at 10*l.* the pipe: and for these vegetable poisons we give *oxy*. The wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne, Chios and Crete—



Sárko, and a few other places, is more esteemed; and, the produce exceeding the home consumption, much is exported. The Cretan wine is often spoken of by the ancients as a sweet rich wine, *κρῆς τις γλυκὺς*. We thought that the Pramnian wine of Crete was like our Malmsey: but Mr. Pashley considers it to resemble Port. The Thenaian wine is mentioned by Pollux, and Thenaian is now the modern villages of Háglio Myro, and Sárko: so that the vine, like the olive tree and cypress\* that were planted by the hands of an Apulian peasant, or by the steward of a Sabine farm, may be still bearing the garlands of spring upon its boughs; and waving their shadows over a land from which Pan and Sylvanus, and all the rural deities that presided over their birth, have long departed. While Crete belonged to the Byzantine empire, its sweet wine was again celebrated: and at the great insurrection of the Venetian colonists in 1363, wine was one of the principal exports of the island. About a century afterwards, Prince Henry of Portugal sent to Crete for plants to stock the island of Madeira, when the first Portuguese Colony was established in 1421. In the fifteenth century the commerce between England and Crete was so great, that Henry VIII. appointed Signore Balthazari consul and protector of the merchants. Wine was imported, and we sent in return woollen cloths. It was in a goodly butt of Cretan Malmsey, that the Duke of Clarence was drowned. Our old traveller Sandys praises it: and a Bishop of Belluno, in some Latin verses, declares it is not wine, but nectar. Lastly, Ben Jonson does not forget its praises in the Fox.

Like the rich merchant, who has fill'd his vaults,  
With Romagna, or rich Candian wine.

It is well known that the popular belief in *Vampires* extends through many countries of Southern Europe, particularly Hungary and Dalmatia; in Crete, especially among the mountains, it is very strong.

"The Vampire, or Katakhanás, as he is called, is denominated Vurvúlakas, or Vrukúlakas, in the islands of the Archipelago, where the belief is generally prevalent, that if a man has committed a great crime, or dies excommunicated by a priest, the earth will not receive him when he dies, and he therefore rambles about all night, spending only the daytime in his tomb. Some believe, that it is once a week, on a Saturday, that he is allowed to occupy his burial place. When it is discovered that such a Vurvúlakas is about, the people go, on a Saturday, open his tomb, and find his body just as if fresh buried. The priest then exorcises it by repeating certain prayers,

but if they are not potent enough, then the body is taken out and consumed by fire. The Hydruntians assured Mr. Pashley that there were formerly a great number of Vampires at Hydlra, but the bishop laid them all in Santoréne, where they now wander about the desert isle, rolling stones down the hills into the sea. Part of the superstition is, that no one becomes a Katakhanás if he dies in time of war; and now and then a bishop more enlightened, and perhaps more honest, than his brethren, has cleared a district of vampires, by fining pretty heavily the Papás (the priests), who have encouraged and confirmed the superstition, and turned it to their own advantage."

The following story is a correct version of the words of a Sfakian peasant:—

"Once on a time the village of Kalikrati, in the district of Sfakiá, was haunted by a Katakhanás, and people did not

know what man he was or from what part. This Katakhanás destroyed both children and many full-grown men; and desolated

\* The cypress on the Lago Maggiore, and the olive trees near Terni, are said to be of immense age, and carried up to the times of Cæsar and Cicero. The Tortworth Chesnut might have been sown by a Roman Centurion, and some of our *Ferns* are said to be older than the introduction of Christianity.

both that village and many others. They had buried him at the church of Saint George at Kalikráti, and in those times he was a man of note, and they had built an arch over his grave. Now a certain shepherd, his mutual Synteknos, was tending his sheep and goats near the church, and, on being caught by a shower, he went to the sepulchre, that he might be shaded from the rain. Afterwards he determined to sleep, and to pass the night there; and, after taking off his arms, he placed them by the stone, which served him as his pillow, crosswise. And people might say, that it is on this account that the Katakhanás was not permitted to leave his tomb. During the night, then, as he wished to go out again, that he might destroy men, he said to the shepherd: 'Gossip, get up hence, for I have some business that requires me to come out.' The shepherd answered him not, either the first time, or the second, or the third; for thus he knew that the man had become a Katakhanás, and that it was he who had done all those evil deeds. On this account he said to him, on the fourth time of his speaking, 'I shall not get up hence, gossip, for I fear that you are no better than you should be, and may do me some mischief: but, if I must get up, swear to me by your winding-sheet, that you will not hurt me, and on this I will get up.' And he did not pronounce the proposed words, but said other things: nevertheless, when the shepherd did not suffer him to get up, he swore to him as he wished. On this he got up, and, taking his arms, removed them away from the monument, and the Katakhanás came forth, and, after greeting the shepherd, said to him, 'Gossip, you must not go away, but sit down here; for I have some business which

I must go after; but I shall return within the hour, for I have something to say to you.' So the shepherd waited for him.

"And the Katakhanás went a distance of about ten miles, where there was a couple recently married, and he destroyed them. On his return, his gossip saw that he was carrying some liver, his hands being moistened with blood: and, as he carried it, he blew into it, just as the butcher does, to increase the size of the liver. And he shewed his gossip that it was cooked, as if it had been done on the fire. After this he said, 'Let us sit down, gossip, that we may eat.' And the shepherd pretended to eat it, but only swallowed dry bread, and kept dropping the liver into his bosom. Therefore, when the hour for their separation arrived, the Katakhanás said to the shepherd, 'Gossip, this which you have seen, you must not mention, for, if you do, my twenty nails will be fixed in your children and yourself.' Yet the shepherd lost no time, but gave information to priests and others, and they went to the tomb, and there they found the Katakhanás, just as he had been buried. And all people became satisfied that it was he who had done all the evil deeds. On this account they collected a great deal of wood, and they east him on it, and burnt him. His gossip was not present, but, when the Katakhanás was already half consumed, he too came forward in order that he might enjoy the ceremony. And the Katakhanás cast, as it were, a single spet of blood, and it fell on his foot, which wasted away, as if it had been roasted on a fire. On this account they sifted even the ashes, and found the little finger-nail of the Katakhanás unburnt, and burnt it too."

With regard to the name that is given to this Anthropophagos, the Vurvúlakas of the Egean, Mr. Pashley says,—

"Koray supposes the word Vurvúlakas to be derived from the ancient Greek. I find, however, that the Morlaechians, the inhabitants of Montenegro, the Bohemians, and the Arnauts, both of Hydhra and Albania, call these vampires by the same name Vurvúlakas, or by one evidently springing from a common source with it; and I should therefore suppose the word to be of Slavonian rather than of Hellenic origin. This supposition is

confirmed by our finding, that in Crete, where Slavonian interest has not been felt as it has in the Morea and in some islands of the Egean, the vampire is known by the totally different name of Katakhanás, a word which, though it may originally have meant simply a destroyer, yet seems to have its peculiar Cretan signification even in the very poem where it occurs in the more general and earlier sense."

There are many other subjects treated of in these volumes with equal learning, and pleasantness of manner, as becomes a traveller, but which we have no room to place even in the margin of our short review. Most reluctantly, indeed, do we omit giving to our readers some specimen



of the modern Cretan Lyre, which maintains its ancient fame for martial airs, and loves to celebrate its brave Sfakian heroes,—

One was yclep'd Xepapás,  
Another Bázo-Mark,  
The third was Captain Panaghés,  
Once cast in dungeon dark.

Or those others, not inferior, in praise of Glemedhi, the Achilles of Crete, or Captain Theodoros, who perished in a charge made by the Arnaut cavalry, and whose dying song thus closed—

Salute from me the Sfakians,  
And each brave pallikár,  
And tell them how I've vanquish'd been  
In this our Arnaut war.

Sometimes it sinks into a softer note, and presents the lyre wreathed with the myrtle of Venus, as—

O thou, my much-beloved maid,  
Branch of a lofty tree,  
With thee what mind can converse hold?  
Who can dispute with thee?

Bear witness, brightly shining Moon,  
And Háchio Kostandí!  
Beauties like thine 'neath the expanse  
Of Heaven I ne'er did see.

The Sun, when rising in the east,  
Lurks in thy bosom fair,  
And all his setting glories hide  
Beneath thy yellow hair.

Beauties like thine I never saw  
Here at Kalésia's balls,  
Nor throughout Mylopótamo,  
Nor within Kástor's walls.

We will finish our extracts with a little song, which mentions the common Christian salutation of the Oriental church, at the season of Easter, "Christ is risen," *Χριστός ἀνέστη*, and to which the answer is *Ἀληθῶς ἀνέστη*, "Truly he is risen."

Each nightingale of Vlakiá,  
And, in the west, each bird,  
At eve, and morn, and at mid-day,  
With plaintive note is heard,

Bewailing Adrianopolis,  
And her disastrous fate!  
Since now no more the three great feasts  
She dares to celebrate.

No more are tapers lighted up  
On the birth-day of our Lord:  
Nor, henceforth, will a single branch  
The day of palms afford.

No more, on Easter-day, each voice  
Of greeting in her streets, [risen:]"  
"Our Christ is risen:" "True he's  
Those blessed words repents.

We will now close by exchanging a word with this same learned Theban on a passage he has alluded to in Sophocles. Mr. Pashley says—*κῆμα* is a word which, in Crete, at least, is used for any kind of *κῆνος*, horse, mule, or ass; and he has no doubt it would be applied to camels. This usage seems to be a preservation of the earliest sense of the word: as *Koray* has pointed out the passage of *Sophocles*. (*Antigone*, 781).

*Ἔρως ἀνικατὲ μάχαν*  
*Ἔρως δὲ ἐν κῆμυσιν πίπτει*

Where some critics have proposed to read *κῆνες*, and others, even the most recent, have proposed interpretations far less *probable than that suggested by this Cretan usage*. Mr. Pashley, we therefore presume, would translate these lines,—“O Love, unconquered in fight! O Love, who rulest our asses and camels,” &c. which, under all respect, we do not think is a very Sophoclean expression, nor so well suited to Athens as to As-trachan. We will, therefore, albeit ourselves unknown to fame, and not

much versed in criticism, venture to give what we conceive to be the true reading of this much disputed passage.

Ἔρως ἀνικάτε μάχαν,  
Ἔρως ὅς ἐν κτήμασι πίπτει  
Οἱ ἐν μαλακῷ παρεῖαι  
Νεανίδος ἐννυχεύει.

No meaning attached to κτήμασι can make it harmonize, particularly with what follows. We therefore consider it to have crept surreptitiously into the text, and that the true reading is—

Ἔρως ὅς ἐν ὄμμασι πίπτει

"Love, who falleth into the eyes and sleepest on the cheeks of youth." This sense we think as good as that of *asses and camels*; but how came the corruption of the text? Why, ὄμμασι and δώμασι are constantly confused in old MSS. and editions. Δωμάτων et ὀμματων confus. in Eurip. Medea. v. 217. See also Max. Tyr. Diss. xxxv. p. 167, ed. Reiske; Nicetas, ed. Boissonade, vol. i. p. 80, and vol. ii. p. 99—242. Then, as the first step, δώμασι took possession of the text; but how came κτήμασι there? Because κτήμα is a common gloss for δώμα. v. Æsch. Agam. 1477,

Δαίμον ὅς ἐμπιπτει δώμασι

ubi κτήμα gloss. To support our reading, we may quote Euripid. Hip. pol. 525,—

Ἔρως, Ἔρως ὁ κατ' ὀμμάτων  
Σταξεῖς πόθον.

See Pierioni Verisimilia, p. 147. Bibl. Critic. Part vii. p. 107. Hottinger Mus. Turc. i. p. 20. Moschi Idyll. i. 17. Æschyl. Choeph. v. 598. And now we beg to say to all critics, great and small, that as this is our own native conjecture unborrowed of scholar or scholiast, we hope no editor, German or English, will make it his own; but to those who prefer the *ass and camel* version, we can only say, we shall be glad to enlist the former of these animals in the service of the Muses, and sing

Ὅνος λύρας ἤκουσε.

#### DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 235.)

1812.—July 9.—Went to a large musical party in the evening; enchanted with Samuel Wesley seizing whatever subject presented itself and working upon it, as enthusiasm led, with a mastery of modulation quite stupendous. Could not account for modulating from one key to another, on the principle of a perfect scale of temperament; delighted with the harmony, as far as it could be carried, but unable satisfactorily to explain the passing of the gap, very intelligent, and pleasant and complying.

July 26.—Finished D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors," exhibiting a most gloomy, disastrous, and forbidding view of this unhappy race of benefactors to mankind. But then we only see the dark side of the picture; though I admit that the shades are far broader and more intense than the lights. His remark, vol. ii. p. 206, that "the temper of a man viewed only in a circle of friends, when social warmth throws into temporary forget-



fulness his secret sorrows,"—and "that the most melancholy man is frequently the most delightful companion, and peculiarly endowed with the talent of satirical playfulness and vivacity of humour," is perfectly just. I have often felt and exemplified it.

July 31.—Chateaubriand, in his *Travels*, attributes much of the pure and exquisite taste of the ancient Greeks to their delicious climate, the sweet serenity of their atmosphere, and the picturesque enchantment of the scenery. In this native land of the Muses, nature suggests no wild deviations, but disposes the mind to the love of the simple, the uniform, and the harmonious. Chateaubriand has the following remark suggested by the countenance of the Arabs he met with in the Syrian deserts: "The Arab," he observes, "discovers his ferocity by his *mouth*; while the American savage—his ferocity in his *looks*, and human expression in his mouth. The latter proclaims the savage who has now been civilized,—the former indicates the *civilized* man who has returned to barbarism."

Aug. 3.—Read Miss Baillie's *Orra*, vol. iii. of her *Dramas*, illustrating the passion of fear. Particular passages are eminently picturesque, sublime, and terrible; but the general contexture of the piece is miserably feeble: the stage directions of sickening puerility, and the infantine and abortive attempts to be playful and gay in the character of *Orra*, quite rend the heart. Read afterwards her tragedy of the *Dream*, in which the terrible graces are certainly better sustained, though occasionally debased with offensive puerilities.

Aug. 5.—Read Windham's speech on the Peace of Amiens, full of acute and ingenious reasoning, enlivened with apposite and plenteous allusions, but not broadly or forcibly put,—enough for the purpose of popular debate. Of Windham it may be said, far more truly than of Burke, whom he imitates, that he attempts to cut blocks with a razor. In fact, he puzzles his auditory with exquisite distinctions and divisions; and then abandons them. His powers of wit and ridicule are much of the same cast with Burke's, but far more refined and delicate and cutting: like Michael's sword, they pierce through anything,—nothing seems capable of resisting their edge, yet he uses them sparingly. His view of Mr. Pitt's political character, Jan. 27, 1806, it strikes me, is perfectly just, and such as might naturally have been expected from a disciple of Burke. His remark, April 3, 1806, that strong measures are much more severe in their character in *free* countries, where they are confined by a blind and inflexible law, than in arbitrary ones, where they are executed by discretionary power susceptible of feeling, and capable of distinguishing, is at once acute and profound.

Aug. 8.—Fontenelle assigns the right reason why an action which would amuse and instruct us if it passed in reality, might fail to please, and even disgust us, if it were exhibited in representation; that we regard the latter as a work of art, and look for those beauties which art, invention, and management are capable of producing.

Aug. 9.—Windham remarks, that so true is *habit*, and such a precision and just tact in the use of terms is acquired by ordinary speakers, who never attempt to speak above themselves, beyond what art and study can impart, that he would put the most illiterate person in England against the most learned professor in Edinburgh and Dublin in the employment of the words *shall* and *will*. He has an allusion in his speech on the Reform Bill, which is eminently happy, as regards the enlargement of the franchise. "It is not an obvious way for making the liquor more

clear, to give a shake to the cask, and to bring up as much as possible from the parts nearest the bottom."

Aug. 15. Read Windham's Life by Amyott. He appears, if ever statesman was, to have been animated by a manly, honest, though intemperate zeal. Dr. Parr's character of him, which I received from Lord Chedworth, is, I suspect, a pretty just portrait of him, though a little à la Spagnoletti in the shading.—"With Mr. Windham, though I lament his violence and abhor his apostasy, I am very unwilling to come to an open rupture, I remember with delight those happier days when he sustained a better part with better men; when the charm of his conversation was not counteracted by the errors of his politics; when he was animated, but not ferocious; and when his refinements, instead of being dangerous in practice, were in theory only amusing. But I know well, and I long have known, the peculiarities which have lately burst upon the public eye; nor can I assign any limits to the fury of his passion and the stubbornness of his prepossessions. He is proud by nature, visionary by habit, by accident he was made treacherous, and by station he will be made imperious, intolerant, and inexorable." \*

Aug. 16. Finished Galt's Life of Wolsey. Disgusted with the strange mixture it exhibits of flippancy and pedantry, licentious effrontery and grovelling superstition, and the eternal recurrence of shallow remarks delivered in all the solemn pomp of oracular suggestion. The author must surely be a most singular curiosity.

Aug. 17. The Quarterly Review, No. 14. The strictures on Roscoe are rather too overlaboured for the purposes of ridicule; yet, parts are excellent, as where they describe him as severing himself in twain with his own tranchant sword. They are, however, wrong in supposing that the maxim—"What is theoretically true is usually practically false;"—comes from Hume, and not from Burke. The character and talents of Horne Tooke appear to be very justly delineated in the 7th article. †

\* To afford a more agreeable view of this illustrious statesman than has been given by the Hutton doctor, the Editor will favour the public with a letter written by Windham in French to one of his nieces, and which is a pleasing specimen of his playful manner:—

"Londres, Jan. 31, 1792.

"Non, ma chère Marie, je ne vous abandonnerai pas. Mais pour la moquerie, je ne puis promettre de m'en abstenir. Que voulez-vous, que je dise à une fille tendre et sensible, qui en écrivant à son oncle, met en œuvre toutes les tournures élégantes qui puissent convenir à un billet-doux. Je lui répondrai en la ridiculisant, et en la critiquant les fautes grammaticales de son style. La tendresse ne peut rien sur moi, à moins d'être exprimée suivant toutes les règles de la grammaire:—C'est lorsque le verbe accorde avec son substantif, que la tendresse est irresistible. Corrigez, donc, votre lettre, et renvoyez la moi toute corrigée; et alors, peut-être, j'en serai touchée. Mais, pour le présent, comment pourrai-je être ému d'une lettre qui m'annonce que celle qui l'a écrite n'a pas profitée de ma permission quoique il n'y ait pas un accusatif féminin qui précède le participe, et qui en est gouvernée, et où je lis que telle chose l'ai fait surmonter? C'est-à-dire en Anglais—*has made her to overcome*—et plusieurs autres choses de la sorte. Je suis, en fin, grammairien; et je ne puis être gagné que par ceux qui le sont. Voilà comme je vous ai soustrait quelque chose que j'avais écrit, ce n'était pas je vous en assure, parceque il contenait rien que je croyais vous devoir être désagréable. Adieu!"

"Jan. 26, 1797. What troublesome things are young ladies! It does not do well to keep them unmarried, yet what difficulty to unite all that is necessary to marry them happily. There should be a contrivance for stopping their progress within certain limits, and then we should keep 'ma petite' where she is,—the 'mignonne de son cher oncle!'"

† This article was, I believe, written by the Hon. W. Ward, afterwards Lord Dudley.—Ed.



Sept. 16. Rousseau, "*Maitre à Chante*," makes the qualities requisite to good singing—compass of voice, truth of intonation, clearness and sweetness of tone, execution, swell and diminution, hitting distances with precision, and a free open shake; to which Burney adds expression, that indefinable power, which gives to the feeblest voice a touching effect that the strongest may want.

Sept. 20. Read Erasmus's Praise of Folly—a very frigid piece of railery, I think; spun out beyond all bounds, and not enlivened with half the humour and irony which the occasion naturally provoked. His abuse of women and ecclesiastics are remarkable features in it.

Oct. 9.—Finished Burke on the Popery Laws. The stock of materials by which any country is rendered flourishing and prosperous, he considers to be its industry, its knowledge or skill, its morals, its execution of justice, its courage, and the national union in directing these powers to one point, and making them all center in the public benefit. Burke does not shine in calm disquisition; his mind must be impassioned with his subject, or he has tendency to become heavy, encumbered and languid.

Nov. 5.—The goldsmith brought home my pin, now composed of a single diamond, set transparently. *I wear it in front of my shirt-bosom. It is now less importunate with indefatigable scintillations, but far more chaste and elegant, flashing at intervals a radiant and discursive blaze!* Walked out to Stoke Park after dinner. Grand effect of the sun's declining beams pouring down its amber light on the landscape below, and relieved finely by the dark clouds above.

Nov. 6.—Received from the hands of Mrs. Cobbold a lock of Sir Isaac Newton's hair, given to her by her late husband Mr. Clerke 22 years since, who had himself possessed it for more than 30 years, and to whom it was given by an old gentleman who saw it taken from the head of that great man after his death.—Inestimable relic!—I have set it in a ring: made Mr. Kilburn happy, by giving him the clippings and derelicts of the hair.

Nov. 14.—Walked before dinner to Whitton. The hills and foliage at Brook's Hall, backed by a cloud intensely black, shone wonderfully resplendent with various and vivid hues from the sun's farewell effulgence through a gap in the troublous sky; some cattle on the summit of a hill, peculiarly clear and brilliant, quite in alto relievo. The shadows, though minute, most intense, sharp, and cutting. What must be the glory of such a scene in a mountainous region!

Nov. 16.—Went from the club, and viewed the Hottentot Venus—less monstrous than I expected. She seemed happy, and is a woman possessed of sense and humour!

Nov. 19.—Read Dr. Uwin's "*Brief Exposition of Medical Philosophy*;" containing a most masterly view of that subject; in which the respective functions and limits of theory and experience—the generalisations of science and the multifariousness of facts, are observed and inferred with admirable sagacity, and employed in the spirit of genuine philosophy, to correct the errors resulting from an exclusive or inordinate attention to each.

Nov. 21.—Hurd is reported to have said of George Colman's Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry, "Give my compliments to Mr. Colman, and thank him for the handsome manner in which he has treated me; and tell him *I think he is right*"\*—a great confession from Hurd. Mrs. Cowley was the Anna Matilda who so long corresponded with Mr. Merry as Della Crusca.

\* This anecdote is, I believe, correct, and comes, I think, on the authority of Dr. J. Warton. Ed.

## THE NEW RECORD COMMISSION, No. IX.

*Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, during the Reign of Richard II. Edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. 8vo. Lond. 1834.*

THE plan of this work, as stated at page vii. of the preface to the first volume, namely, that it "is confined" to "the Records of the Acts and Proceedings of the Council which are preserved in the British Museum," is liable to some very grave objections. To select for publication such of the records of a particular class as happen to be in one repository, without reference to their connection with other records of the same class existing in other repositories, is a mode of proceeding which we fancy will meet with the approval of few persons; and, more especially, when the repository to which the preference is given is one which is open to all the world, whilst those which are disregarded are

"Donjon and Tower, by lock, and bolt, and bar,  
And, surer still, the Keeper's watchful eye  
And ever ready hand,\* defended well."

Partial publication of this description is extremely objectionable. If any single document be thought worthy of being given to the public, send it forth; but no collection of documents upon one common subject ought to be put to press until all the existing materials of the same description have been discovered and inspected. If, after this has been done, publication be determined upon, the whole, or extracts from the whole, of the documents, wherever deposited, should be presented in one complete series.

The propriety of this course is really so very obvious, that one cannot but feel surprised that so clear-sighted a gentleman as Sir Harris Nicolas should not have perceived it. As it is, his work is not what some persons, judging from its title-page, would suppose it to be—a complete collection of the records of the Privy Council—but merely a collection of such documents relating to the proceedings of the Council as in one way or another, and in one shape or another, have found their way into the library of the British Museum.

We say "in one shape or another," for there are many of the papers here printed, which are, in no sense of the word, records, but mere blundering modern transcripts of documents which are supposed to exist amongst the unsorted masses in other repositories. Sir Harris Nicolas, bound down by his plan to confine himself to the Museum, and not thinking it worth while to delay his work for the length of time which would have been occupied in searches for the originals, chose to publish these transcripts with occasional and of course hap-hazard corrections of what were supposed to be "the obvious blunders of the transcribers." In our opinion he acted very, very unwisely in doing so. The necessity for having recourse to these transcripts is a clear proof of the absurdity of the original plan of the publication; but, absurd as it was, it would have been far better to have confined the work to such documents as had some degree of authority. Incomplete the work must be; but to

\* The quaint writer from whom we quote had, no doubt, in his mind the hand "ever-ready" to wield the Lochaber Axe, or Morning Star. Far be it from us to lead to the inference that our very worthy Record Keepers treat their visitors in any fashion so barbarous. They are acquainted with another use of the "ever-ready hand," and are but too happy to see any one who has acted upon the advice given by Iago to Roderigo.



the extent to which these transcripts are admitted, it is not merely incomplete, it wants also that which is the great distinction of almost all the record publications—authenticity.

The word "Privy Council" is used on the title-page of this work in a very large sense. Extending our view beyond the small portion of the work now under consideration, the compilation must be taken to comprehend acts of all the various bodies of whose "council" the King, when exercising his executive authority, availed himself. We have here proceedings before the *Magnum Concilium*, or assembly of peers and other eminent persons called together upon pressing emergencies; proceedings before the *Concilium*, properly so called, composed of the constant or ordinary advisers of the Crown, by whom was exercised that important judicial authority, the nature of which is at present very imperfectly understood; and proceedings also before the *Privatum Concilium*, which consisted of the advisers of the Crown in the more secret matters of State and Government. It is obvious that, either directly or indirectly, almost all the acts of the executive government emanated from some one or other of these bodies. What they did not do they counselled to be done, and if whatever they probably counselled may be set down amongst their "acts," the proceedings of the council may be made to comprehend almost all the civil executive transactions of the Government. Sir Harris Nicolas appears to have been directed to look at the matter in some such comprehensive manner, and we consequently find, in the work before us, not merely the Minutes of the Council, and the Register, or book of their Acts, but letters and petitions addressed to them; petitions to the King, which were referred to the consideration of the Council, or are supposed to have been so; summonses issued by them; instructions given to ambassadors, either by the Council, or running in the King's name, and, therefore, in all probability, emanating from their advice; with many other documents which it is extremely difficult to connect with the Council, otherwise than as acts done by the Crown, probably by their advice. We should have preferred the adoption of some narrower and better defined limits. Certainty as to what is intended to be comprised in a work, is equally advantageous to the editor and to the student. It takes away from the former the dangerous discretion of admitting documents remotely connected with the main subject, but illustrative, perhaps, of some of his favourite studies, and it gives the latter a sure guide in his searches for information of a particular character. When a discretion is allowed, there is great difficulty in controlling it, and different men will form completely opposite judgments upon the proper classes to which particular documents belong. In the present instance we are not contending that Sir Harris Nicolas has abused his discretion of admitting or rejecting documents; but that, as a general rule, it would be better that no editor should possess such a discretion, every work being confined within boundaries which are clearly perceptible.

We will now direct attention to some few of the documents relating to the reign of Richard the Second, which appear the most worthy of observation.

During the troublesome reign of the unhappy Richard, the proceedings of the Council offer a very important subject of inquiry, and there is certainly considerable historical value in some of the new matter here published. The first article is an imperfect abridgment of the celebrated Commission for the Reform of the Government, dated on the 19th November, 1386. Sir Harris Nicolas entitles this abridgment "Minutes of Council, November, 10 Ric. II. 1386," but upon what authority does not appear. The Commission was forced upon the King by the party in Parliament, in opposition to him and his advisers, and certainly did not emanate from any determination of the Council. (Vide Knyghton, 2680—2686.) We doubt whether this abridgment should have been published at all. The document is well known;

it is printed in Knyghton; in the Rolls of Parliament; amongst the Statutes; probably in other places; and this abridgment is far from complete. There are some important mistakes also in the printing of it in this volume, which ought to be pointed out, lest they should lead to unfounded inferences. One of the investigations to be prosecuted by the Commissioners related to gifts or grants of Crown lands or revenues. The Commissioners were to inquire who had obtained such gifts, and as to the persons who had taken such lands or revenues without desert; "*de yceux p'sones q' lont pris sanz decert.*" These words stand at p. 4 of the volume before us, thus—"de yceux p'sones 't lour pris sanz decert." The Editor appears to have perceived how little sense could be made of the words in his text, for he has omitted all notice of them in his Chronological Abridgment. Another inquiry related to the expenses as well of the household of the King, as of the safeguard and defence of his realm, &c. "*si'b'n de lostel le Roy come de la salvacion 't defense de ses roiaume,*" &c. By a mistake in the press at p. 5 *nacion* being printed for *salvacion*, the sense is altered to "the expenses as well of the household of the King, as of the nation, and the defence of his Realm," &c. A little further on we have *aucuns* instead of *quecong's*; and there are also some other mistakes, but of no great moment. We could not avoid directing attention to these errors, which are calculated to produce a false impression of the contents of an important public document; but we would not by any means be understood to bring them forward as instances from which a general inaccuracy in the work may be inferred. They rather alarmed us; and we took the trouble to collate several other documents in this volume, all which we found to be very correct. The defects in the sense led us to suspect some mistakes in the abridgment of the Commission; but the document from which it is printed is so faded, that probably we should not have been able to correct the mistakes if we had not read the abridgment in the light, as it were, of the Commission, as printed elsewhere. The gentleman who transcribed the documents printed in this work, is distinguished for the ability and accuracy with which he prosecutes his very useful department of literature.

The Minutes of the Council, held on the 15th October 1389 (p. 12 b.), contain a singular narrative of a dispute between the King, who, it ought to be remembered, was still in the hands of the party who had compelled him to consent to the Commission of Reform, and his advisers. It appears that the Earl-Marshal, that is, the Earl of Nottingham, not Northumberland, as stated by Sir Harris Nicolas in his Preface, p. xv. having a grant of the Custody of Berwick and the East Marches of Scotland, which would expire on the 1st of June following, had petitioned the King for another grant of the same custody for five years after the expiration of the existing term with certain increased allowances set forth in his petition. The King brought the matter before the Council, requesting them to confer upon it in his absence and let him know their opinion. After due consideration, they waited upon the King, and reported to him that they were unfavourable to the making of any new grant until after the existing grant had expired, and they explained to him that their reasons were, first, lest it should be imputed to them in the next Parliament that they had burthened the King and the Kingdom with extravagant payments to the Earl; and secondly, lest the improvident agreement proposed to be entered into should stand in the way of the grant of a subsidy. They further suggested that it would be well to treat with the Earl before the expiration of his existing term for a renewal for a longer period than the five years proposed. Richard received this advice with a very bad grace, and brought forward, it is stated, many reasons why the Earl's proposal should be acceded to. His arguments, however, were in vain. The Chancellor, on behalf of the Council, informed his Majesty that they did not dare to give any other answer than



the one he had already reported; that they had unanimously come to that determination, and that it seemed to them that the course they proposed would be the most honourable to him, and attended with the greatest advantage to the realm. The King, finding he could not prevail, hastily, and with an angry countenance, departed for his palace at Kennington, exclaiming, "Be it at your peril if any harm comes of it!" On the following day the Council assembled in the Star Chamber, and unanimously determined to abide by their former resolution. They then waited upon the King at Kennington, and, after a time, were admitted into his presence. The Chancellor reported to him the result of their further consideration, when the King said, "Well, then, let the Earl Marshal have a renewal of five years upon the terms of his present indenture." He further remarked, that he did not see but that *that* might be done well enough, and that he wished the same course to be adopted with Lord Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, for the Custody of Carlisle and the West Marches, his allowances being one half the amount of those made to the Earl-Marshal. This new proposal was then debated in the Council, and, upon a division, the majority were of opinion that what the King wished should be agreed to.

We learn from an ordinance for regulating the proceedings of the Council made on the 8th March 1390, and which occurs at page 18 a, that they held their meetings in the morning, between eight and nine o'clock at the latest; that the King's business was transacted as soon as the principal Councillors were present; that matters relating to the Common Law were referred to the Judges; those relating to the office of the Chancellor were sent to be determined before him in Chancery; those relating to the office of Treasurer to be determined before him in the Exchequer; and that the King's pleasure was taken upon all petitions which could not be granted without his special grace and permission. That no gift or grant which might occasion any loss to the Crown passed without the advice of the Council, and the assent of the Dukes of Guienne, York, and Gloucester, the King's three uncles, and of the Chancellor, or of two of them. That the business of people of the richer sort was determined by those of the Council who happened to be present, together with the officers; and that of the poorer classes, was examined and despatched before the Keeper of the Privy Seal and the others of the Council who were present at the time. That certain ordinances formerly made respecting gifts of offices made by the King were wished to be observed, and that no Sheriff or Justice was to be appointed for life. That the "bachilers" upon the Council received wages proportionate to the time they devoted to their duties, and the Lords rewards for their trouble and expenses. And, finally, that the Council were never to pass to a second business without coming to a determination upon that which preceded it.

Six letters (page 50 to p. 63), forming part of the correspondence between Richard and the Council, during his absence in Ireland, are worthy of considerable attention. They contain some passing allusions to the state of England; mention the arrival of an Ambassador from the Pope, for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the Statute of *premunire*; and exhibit the disturbed state of Ireland. The Papal Ambassador, Doctor Bartholomew of Navarre, "a most valiant and discreet clerk, and the most valiant and famous advocate of the Court of Rome," described the objectionable statute as having proceeded from the instigation of the Evil One, and asserted that it was so greatly prejudicial "to the state of the Apostle and the liberty of Holy Church, that its existence was fraught with great peril of souls." Sir Harris Nicolas states that the statute thus denounced was the 13th Richard II. cap. 2; but surely the more important and more recent statute 16 Richard II. cap. 5, better agrees both in time and character with the description of the valiant advocate. In one of the King's letters to the Council (p. 56) it is stated, that in Ireland there were then three

sorts of people; Irish savages, who were the King's enemies; Irish rebels; and obedient English residents: and it is candidly admitted, that the intermediate class had been driven into rebellion by the neglect of the Government in not redressing their griefs and wrongs. The King and his Irish Council thought it right therefore that a general pardon should be granted to them, lest, driven by despair, they should unite themselves with the King's Irish enemies.

Another document, well worthy of notice, occurs at p. 84, and is entitled "The Advice of the Lords touching the good Government of the King and the Realm." Whether "the Lords," from whom this admirable paper emanated, were those of the King's Council, does not appear: we rather think, from its contents, that they were not: in which case, it is out of place here; but that is not of much moment. Its date is equally uncertain: Sir Harris Nicolas would assign it to "about the time when Richard attained his majority," that is, about 1328; but the passage in it containing a saving of "the right which the Earl of Oxford claims touching the office of Chamberlain," would seem to point to a few years later. The Earl referred to was, no doubt, Aubrey de Vere, to whom the Earldom of Oxford was granted in the 16th Richard II. (Rot. Parl. III. 303) and who, in the following year, petitioned the King in Parliament for the restitution of the office of Chamberlain, which he claimed as appurtenant to his Earldom. (Rot. Parl. III. 326.) His petition was unsuccessful, the office being confirmed during that same year to John Earl of Huntingdon, for life (Cal. Rot. Pat. 227); and we find that before the 21st Richard II. the Earl of Oxford released to the King his claim to the Chamberlainship. (Ibid. 233.) These circumstances seem to fix the date of this document to some period between the 16th and 21st Richard II. that is, between 1393 and 1398. The situation of public affairs furnishes grounds which we have not space to detail for believing that it may be assigned to "the Lords" who attended the Parliament which met early in 1394. The King is advised to place implicit confidence in his Council, to allow them to do whatever they think most for his honour, and not to interfere with their determinations, either by his verbal or written commands. He is advised also not to give audience, or credit, to persons who stir him up to interfere in the administration of the Law, and in suits between party and party; but that he should send all such persons to the Council, and allow them to do what is agreeable to the law, and conducive to his honour. That he should not receive from any person any gift offered to him with a view to his favouring or maintaining the cause of any man, but should at all times remain completely impartial, and inclined only to full and equal justice. That he should allow his Council to have audience with him whenever the state of public business rendered it advisable. That he should fill the offices of Chamberlain, Steward of the Household, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, with responsible and fitting persons, and employ only those officers in communicating his pleasure to his Council. That he should not appoint any Justice, Sheriff, or such like officer, without the advice of his Council. That the state of his revenues should be diligently inquired into and reformed, so that the people might be paid for the provisions which were taken for the use of his Household, according to the Statute. That the state of the Household should be investigated, mean and useless persons be discharged, and only such retained as were of capacity to serve the King in his time of need. That he should abstain from making gifts or grants of his lands, rents, &c. but reserve the same for the maintenance of his estate, the payment of his expenses, and the discharge of his debts; or that if such gifts or grants were to be made, it should be with the advice of his Council, and with full knowledge of the real value of the thing granted. That he should not lightly grant pardons of manslaughter, murder, rape, robberies, or other felonies; and should take advice before he granted charters of exemption, for otherwise it would be difficult to find men capable of holding



inquests, or serving as sheriffs or other officers. That he should draw around him persons of dignity, wealth, and honour, should commune with them, and eschew the company of others; for by so doing he would gain much advantage and honour, and would attach to him the hearts and affection of his people, whilst from the contrary course would ensue an opposite result, to the danger of himself and of the realm, which God forbid. Finally, it was advised that all persons about the King's person should abstain from illegal interference in suits upon pain of being disgraced, adjudged disloyal, expelled from the Royal Household, and held incapable of being restored.

In this singular paper we have a picture of the state of the realm, for it is correctly remarked by Sir Harris Nicolas, that "what is sought to be guarded against in future is usually indicated by experience of the past."—(Pref. p. xxii). We have here even an outline of the character of the King. We may perceive his inattention to public business, his insolent treatment of his advisers,\* his inconsiderate extravagance, and his love of low company; vices which led directly to his downfall.

At p. 88 is a note of a determination of the Council to grant Writs of Liberate to certain persons for their fees and annuities, and, amongst the number, occur the names of four clerks in the office of the Privy Seal, the first of whom is Thomas Hoccleve, the poet. Sir Harris Nicolas presumes the document to belong to about the 9th or 10th Richard II.

As connected with Richard II. although actually occurring during the reign of his successor, we will conclude with a notice of some entries which relate to the mysterious and disputed subject of the fate of the deposed sovereign. Amongst the minutes of business to be submitted to a Great Council, held, according to Sir Harris Nicolas, between the 14th and the 24th February, 1400, the first is in these words: "If Richard, the late King, be yet living, as some suppose he is, that it be ordained that he be well and safely guarded for the security of the state of the King and of the Realm." The subsequent determination of the Great Council is recorded thus:—"It seems to the Council expedient to speak to the King, that, in case Richard, the late King, &c. be yet living, he be put in surety agreeable to the Lords of the Realm, and, if he has passed from life to death, then that he be shown openly to the people, to the end that they may have cognizance of the fact." These entries were made the subject of a communication from Mr. Amyot to the Society of Antiquaries, which is printed in the *Archæologia*, xxv. 394, and they are also commented upon by Sir Harris Nicolas in his preface to the volume before us; but with all deference to the writers referred to, and more especially to the former of them, who has given this subject no ordinary share of his attention, we think the import and character of these memoranda have not been thoroughly understood. In the first place they have been treated as proceedings of the King's Privy or Secret Council; now it is evident from the title of the first of them "*Matieres necessaires à monstrier au Grant Conseil du Roy*," that they are not connected with the Privy Council, but with that more important description of assembly—a *Great Council*, or meeting of the King and Lords, summoned in cases of emergency when the King's pecuniary necessities did not render a Parliament absolutely indispensable.

Again, as to the date of this Grand Council, Sir Harris Nicolas allows that much

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\* Surely Sir Harris Nicolas is mistaken in thinking that Richard II. is not supposed to have possessed a very irascible temper. (Pref. vol. i. p. xv). The "*verba contumeliosa*" of Walsingham, the charge brought against him upon his deposition, and the characters given of him by all our historians, had produced upon our mind an impression the very reverse of this. There are many things in this volume which tend to prove that he was extremely irritable.

depends thereon, and states that it is therefore desirable to give the evidence upon which he assigns it to the month of February. He informs us, very accurately, that it is manifest, from the answer of the Council to one of the articles, that the resolutions were come to between the 2nd of February and the 1st of March, and he properly infers that, as certain writs recommended to be issued were dated on the 24th of February, the Council must have been held between the 2nd and 24th of that month. He further infers that, "as Richard is no where stated to have died before the 14th of February, the date is still more closely fixed to a very few days before the 24th, because some days must be allowed for intelligence of his decease, and for the subsequent rumour of his being still in existence, to have reached London." (Pref. p. xxxi.) All this would be very well if it were clear that Richard was dead before the meeting of this Assembly, and that he died on the 14th of February, but surely the exact date of this Great Council may be made out without going into these nice questions. There is inserted in the *Fœdera*, and also in this very volume, a Minute of certain proceedings of a Great Council held at Westminster on the 9th day of February, 1400. Is it reasonable to suppose that there was another Great Council held between the 9th and the 24th of February? No one, we think, who considers the composition of those assemblies, the manner in which they were called together, and the nature of the business transacted at the Council in question, will believe that it is. If, therefore, these documents refer to the proceedings of a Great Council held in February 1400, they, in all probability, relate to that Great Council which we know to have been held on the 9th day of that month. Let us now consider what are the facts which these entries disclose. The first entry occurs in a paper of memoranda of businesses apparently intended by the government to be submitted to the approaching Great Council. In that entry there is no mention of the exhibition of the body; it simply amounts to this, that the Government desired that the Great Council should repeat, and, as it were, confirm, the determination of the House of Lords as to the safe detention of the late King. We understand from the second entry that, the matter having been brought before the Great Council, that body declined to take upon themselves any responsibility respecting the custody of the unhappy prisoner, but simply recommended that the determination of the House of Lords in the last Parliament (Rot. Parl. III. 426) should be adhered to; adding, however, that if Richard really was dead, his body should be exhibited for the satisfaction of the people. This last recommendation was, it will be perceived, an original suggestion of the Great Council; not prompted, as far as we can see, by the Government, and possibly not very palatable either to Henry or his immediate advisers. One branch of the dispute respecting the death of Richard II. turns upon the *bona fides* of this exhibition: it is important, therefore, to ascertain with whom the notion of it originated. It seems from these entries that it was not with Henry,—nor with his immediate advisers, but with that subordinate description of Parliament, a Great Council, whose ordinances possessed a degree of authority which it is difficult to understand, but which would certainly not be disputed by a monarch in the situation of Henry IV. We are inclined from these entries to believe that the exhibition was forced upon Henry, and that not by his own Council, but by a Constitutional Assembly having considerable authority; how far that circumstance may favour the opinion that the body exhibited was one substituted for that of Richard is a question into which we cannot enter. Nor can we do more than point out the circumstance that, if the Great Council referred to in these papers was held on the 9th of February, rumours were even then afloat that Richard was dead, although, according to Walsingham, his death did not actually take place until the 14th of that month. This fact adds considerably to the mystery which envelopes this tragedy. Whether the wishes of Henry's friends were



fathers to the rumour, or whether death had really *taen* released the miserable monarch, and the date given by Walsingham was subsequently invented to aid, as far as might be, a deceptive exhibition of the corpse on the 12th of March, will, probably, for ever remain amongst the undisclosed secrets of the prison-house in which Richard's passage out of the world, or from which, according to some authors, his escape into Scotland, took place. Sir Harris Nicolas has drawn some inferences from these entries, the legitimacy of which we must confess ourselves unable to comprehend, and which indeed to a certain extent seem to approach to a contradiction. Thus at p. xxviii, we read; "these Minutes appear to exonerate Henry from the generally received charge of having sent Sir Piers Exon to Pomfret for the purpose of murdering his prisoner; and they disprove the statement that that event took place on the 14th of February," &c. whilst at p. xxxi, we have the following:—"This new piece of evidence, coupled with the fact that a corpse said to be the body of Richard was exhibited shortly after the meeting of the Council, *strongly supports the belief that he died about the 14th of February, 1400*, and that Henry and his Council were innocent of having, by unfair means, produced or accelerated his decease."

### BANWELL COTTAGE, SOMERSETSHIRE,

THE SEAT OF THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

(With a Plate.)

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Sept. 24.

IF the following few notices of what occurred to my observation, during a recent short tour through the north-western portion of Somersetshire, be considered as worthy of insertion in your admirable periodical, they are very much at the service of yourself and your readers.

As the principal object of our ride was the Bishop of Bath and Wells's beautiful cottage at Banwell, with its very interesting appendages—the Bone and Stalactitical Caverns—we tarried no longer at *Wells*, than was sufficient for a visit to its magnificent Cathedral; St. Cuthbert's noble Church; and the Episcopal Palace. The two former retain, in a great degree, the air and aspect of their original majesty; the most praiseworthy attention having been, of late years, bestowed on the reparation of what was dilapidated, and the renovation, as far as was practicable, of what had been destroyed: but, the alterations at the Palace (during the episcopate of George Henry Law) amount almost to a new creation. By those to whom it was familiar, fifteen years ago, it would now be scarcely recognisable. The machicolated entrance forms an appropriate approach to the venerable interior, where the eye is met by a beautiful lawn, with a road curling around it—by the fine Gothic win-

dows of the great hall, or council chamber, of the earlier bishops—by the exterior of the light and elegant chapel,

"With storied widows richly dight,  
Casting a dim, religious light,"

and by the front elevation of the episcopal mansion. At the right angle of the lawn also, stands, in a secluded nook, the oratory; converted into its present more attractive form from the prison, anciently attached to the palace, and recording the bishop's feudal authority in by-gone days. The "long-drawn" groined entrance hall, has been most happily ornamented and inconvenienced, by the removal into it of a massive and splendid chimney-piece, which has probably seen four centuries pass over its finely sculptured head; from whence a broad staircase of the time of William the Third, or his predecessor, conducts the visitor into a suite of rooms, consisting of the long gallery,—the saloon,—drawing room,—library,—and dining room, elegantly and tastefully fitted up, with a strict regard to costume, and decorated with an abundance of the rarities of art and nature; paintings, minerals, fossils, crystals, &c. &c. The crypt, beneath this range of apartments, particularly claims attention, as it is, probably, the finest specimen of this description of Camera in the kingdom;

and stored with numerous relics of deep antiquity. Nor must the highly improved pleasure garden be passed by without inspection; which, by the levelling of the surface, the removal of buildings, and the judicious disposal of parterres, nearly approaches horticultural perfection.

Our route led us through the ancient town of *Cheddar*, now remarkable only for its very beautiful church—a noble specimen of those magnificent ecclesiastical edifices, which were so profusely scattered through the county of Somerset four centuries ago, under auspices which will, probably, never be discovered. The immediate vicinity of *Cheddar*, however, holds out to the tourist's notice, an object of no common interest—its Cliffs, or, as they are called at the spot, its "Clieves." Here, indeed, nature working with her giant hand, has displayed a scene of transcendent grandeur. In one of those moments, when she convulses the earth with the throes of an earthquake, she has burst asunder the rocky ribs of *Mendip*, and torn a chasm across its diameter, of more than a mile in length. The vast abruption yawns from the summit down to the roots of the mountain, laying open to the sun a sublime and tremendous scene:—

"Non secus ac si quâ penitus vi terra  
dehiscens

Inferias reseret sedes, et regna reclaudat  
Pallida, Diis invisa—

precipices, rocks, and caverns, of terrifying descent, fantastic forms, and gloomy vacuity. The rugged walls of the fissure, rise in some places to the height of 400 feet, and at others fall into obliquities, of more than double that elevation.

The little borough town of *Axbridge*, at two miles distance from *Cheddar*, still retains some vestiges of its antiquity; but none of its former importance, when a respectable branch of the woollen trade, threw employment and affluence among its population. Two or three tenements of the 15th century, still remain, and its handsome church contains some fine tomb memorials of the ancient family of *Prowse*.

*BANWELL*, which boasts one of the most beautiful churches in the county, lies about six miles from *Axbridge*, and may be taken in the way to the

Cottage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, though by a somewhat circuitous road; the direct way lying through the domain, which stretches from east to west nearly half a mile. The latter route claims, also, a great superiority over its more lowly neighbour in point of view; running along the declivity of the hill, instead of traversing its bottom, and excites an additional interest in the mind of the traveller, by leading him through the potatoe patches, which the benevolent Prelate has allotted to some scores of the labouring poor of *Banwell*.

The lower road, however, has the advantage, so far as regards the approach to the Cottage. Ascending to the entrance gate, the eye catches the northern face of the hill on which the house is built, with all its rich embellishments; the Druidical circle and trilithon; broad surfaces of verdant turf; parterres of flowers; clusters of flourishing trees; and tasteful fancy structures, of diversified form and designation. The mansion itself stands midway, on the slope of the western extremity of one of the branches of the *Mendip* hills; sufficiently high to command a glorious view, and protected, at the same time, by the acclivity at its back, from the rage of the south-western gales. Built at various times, its character has all that variety which forms a prominent feature of the picturesque; but judgment has directed fancy in all the additions; and improvement in comfort as well as appearance, has resulted from every successive enlargement of the structure. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the neatness and elegance of the interior. The last built, and largest room, combines both in a striking degree. From this apartment, the dining-room, and the rustic verandah, the extent and variety of scenery over which the eye roves, are seldom equalled:—

"It looks round  
Upon the variegated scene of hills,  
And woods, and fruitful vales, and villages  
Half-hid in tufted orchards, and the sea,  
Boundless, and studded thick with many  
a sail."—*Crowe*.

Well does the landscape deserve a poet; and in the Rev. W. L. Bowles, it has found one, of taste to perceive, feeling to enjoy, and power to describe, its many and mingled beauties. His



poem of "Days Departed, or Banwell Hill," fully proves that the Muse of Poesy, "true as the needle to the Pole," continues to smile upon the open-hearted Rector of Bremhill, as graciously as she did half a century ago.

Surely, Sir, your readers cannot be otherways than gratified, by the following description, rich in poetical diction, and tender and touching in expression; of the sensations produced upon the mind and eye of this gifted Bard, when he gazed upon the broad expanse below him, from the summit of Banwell Hill:—

"But awhile

Here let me stand, and gaze upon the scene,  
That headland, and those winding sands, and mark

The morning sunshine,—on that very shore  
Where once a child I wander'd—'Oh! return,'  
(I sigh) 'return a moment, days of youth,  
Of childhood,—oh, return!' How vain the thought,

Vain as unmanly! yet the pensive Muse,  
Unblamed, may dally with imaginings;  
For this wide view is like the scene of life,  
Once traversed o'er with carelessness and glee,  
And we look back upon the vale of years,  
And hear remember'd voices, and behold,  
In blended colours, images and shades  
Long pass'd, now rising, as at Memory's call,  
Again in softer light.

"I see thee not—

Home of my infancy—I see thee not,  
Thou Fane that standest on the hill alone,  
The homeward sailor's sea-mark; but I view  
Brean Down beyond, and there, thy winding sands,

Weston, and, far away, one wand'ring ship,  
Where stretches into mist the Severn Sea.  
There, mingled with the clouds, old Cambria draws

Its stealing line of mountains, lost in haze;  
There, in mid-channel, sit the sister Holms,  
Secure and tranquil, though the tide's vast sweep,

As it rides by, might almost seem to rive  
The deep foundations of the Earth again,  
Threat'ning, as once, resistless, to ascend  
In tempest to this height, to bury here  
Fresh-weltering carcasses!

"Behind that windmill, sailing round and round,

Like days on days revolving—Bleadon lies,  
Where first I ponder'd on the grammar-lore—  
Sad as the Spelling-Book—beneath the roof  
Of its secluded Parsonage: Brean Down  
Emerges o'er the edge of Hutton Hill,  
Just seen in paler light!—And Weston there,  
Where I remember a few cottages  
Sprinkling the sand, uplifts its tow'r, and  
shines,

As if in conscious beauty, o'er the scene.  
And I have seen a far more welcome sight.  
The living line of population stream—  
Children, and village maids, and grey old men—  
Stream o'er the sands to church!—Such change  
has been

In the brief compass of one hast'ning life;  
And yet that hill—the light—is to my eyes  
Familiar as those sister Isles, that sit  
In the mid channel! Look, how calm they sit,  
As list'ning each to the tide's rocking roar;  
Of different aspects!—This, abrupt and high,  
And desolate, and cold, and bleak, uplifts  
Its barren brow! Barren; but on its steep  
One native flow'r is seen—the Piony.

"Yonder Isle

Seems not so desolate, nor frowns aloof,  
As if from human kind. The Light-house there,  
Through the long winter night, shows its pale  
fire;

And three forgotten graves mark the rude spot;  
None knows of whom; but graves of men who  
breath'd,  
And bore their part in life, and look'd to Heav'n,  
As man looks now;—They died and left no  
name!"

Among the ornamental structures which decorate the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cottage, is one of a character uncommon, but exceedingly interesting. The name of TO OSTEON designates it as a receptacle of the bones found in the adjoining cavern. Its form is an oblong-oval, truncated at both ends, 22 feet long by 10 feet wide in the swelling diameter; with a thatched roof, a corridor around, and a front richly studded with spar and crystals.

The CAVERNS—those most remarkable features of the Cottage premises—are contiguous to the house; the one, containing the animal remains, being not more than 40 yards from it, and the other, within 20 feet of the drawing-room window. Our guide to both these natural curiosities, was Mr. Beard (whom courtesy has honoured with the title of Professor), an upright, intelligent, and respectable yeoman:—

"Abnormis sapiens crassaque Minervâ:"

by whose sagacity the caverns were discovered; and by whose indefatigable labour, they have been rendered convenient for public inspection. But Mr. Beard's deserved praise does not end here. An incessant study of comparative anatomy (in this department of the science) and a practical application of its rules to the innumerable

specimens before him, have led him to a knowledge of Osteology, far from common, even among those whose education and profession have been directed to this particular object.\*

The deeper cavern of the two (and nearest to the cottage) is a fine example of those concavities, which frequently occur in hills of the mountain limestone; stretching and descending for 300 feet, from its aperture to its termination; and consisting of passages and apartments, encrusted with calcareous stalactites, exhibiting those fantastic forms which Nature creates with her own materials in these dark recesses.

The Bone Cavern is attained by a succession of rude, but not dangerous steps, extending to its floor, about 30 feet below the surface of the soil above. The form of the interior is irregular, consisting of two apartments, and a deep descending recess, in which a large mass of the bones, mingled with debris, has been suffered to remain in its original confused state. On every side are piles of these animal remains arranged in regular order. The floor, ceiling, and, if I may use the term, the wainscoting of the cavern, present faces of irregular, solid, and impenetrable rock; and the whole, when lighted up, would form a sublime subject for such a magic pencil as that of Louterberg. But Curiosity will naturally inquire, what cause occasioned such an extraordinary accumulation of animal remains, in so singular a place?

\* Mr. Beard's discoveries of animal remains at Hutton Hill (about three miles from the Cottage), in the fissures of the mountain limestone, have been still more astounding than the remains in Banwell Cavern. The bones of primæval elephants, enormous bears, tigers, stags, bisons, &c. rewarded his search at this place. These are beautifully arranged at his own cottage, forming perhaps the most splendid private collection of this description in the kingdom. Between Mr. Beard's house and the Bishop's Cottage, runs a Roman road, terminating in the Uxella testuary, ascertained and traced by the Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton, Somerset, whose researches and elucidations, in the earlier departments of English archaeology, only require to be generally known, that their value may be universally and justly appreciated.

With respect to this question, which it would require an *Œdipus* to answer satisfactorily, I beg leave, Mr. Urban, (frightened by conflicting opinions,) to be silent, and to refer you to one solution of the difficulty, in the following extract from the Preface of Mr. Bowles to his very pleasing poem of "Banwell Hill," already mentioned, p. xxix.

"BANWELL CAVE.—The following extract of a letter from the Rev. R. Warner, will enable the reader to form his own opinion, concerning the vast accumulation of bones in this cave:—

"The sagacity of Mr. Beard having detected the existence of the cavern, and his perseverance effected a precipitous descent into it, the objects offered to his notice were of the most astonishing and paradoxical description—'an antre vast,' rude from the hand of Nature, of various elevations, and branching into several recesses; its floor overspread with a huge mingled mass of bones and mud, black earth (or decomposed animal matter), and sand from the Severn Sea, which flows about six miles to the northward of Banwell village. The quantity of bones, and the mode by which they could be conveyed to, and deposited in, the place they occupied, were points of equal difficulty to be explained: as the former amounted to several waggon loads; and as no access to the cavern appeared to exist, except a fissure from above, utterly incapable, from its narrow dimensions, of admitting the falling in of any animal larger than a common sheep; whereas, it was evident, that huge quadrupeds, such as unknown beasts of the ox tribe, bears, wolves, and, probably, hyænas and tigers, had perished in the cave. But, though the questions how and when were unanswerable, this conclusion was irresistibly forced upon the mind, by the phenomena submitted to the eye,—that, as the receptacle was infinitely too small to contain such a crowd of animals in their living state, they must necessarily have occupied it in succession: one portion of them after another, paying the debt of Nature, and (leaving their bones only, as a memorial of their existence on the spot) thus making room in the cavern for a succeeding set of inhabitants, of similar ferocious habits to themselves. The difficulty, indeed, of the ingress of such beasts into the Cave did not long continue to be invincible; as Mr. Beard discovered, and cleared out, a lateral aperture in it, sufficiently inclining from the perpendicular, and sufficiently large in its dimensions, to admit of the easy descent into this subterraneous apartment.



of any one of its unwieldy tenants, though loaded with its prey.

"From the circumstances premised, you will, probably, anticipate my thoughts on these remarkable phenomena; if not, they are as follow:—I consider the Cavern to have been formed, at the period of the original deposition and consolidation of the matter constituting the mountain limestone in which it is found; possibly, by the agency of some elastic gas, imprisoned in the mass, which prevented the approximation of its particles to each other; or, by some unaccountable interruption to the operation of the usual laws of its crystallization,—that, for a long succession of ages, anterior to the deluge, and previously to man's inhabiting the colder regions of the earth, Banwell Cave had been inhabited by successive generations of beasts of prey; which, as hunger dictated, issued from their den, pursued and slaughtered the gregarious animals, or wilder quadrupeds, in its neighbourhood, and dragged them, either bodily or piecemeal, to this retreat, in order to feast upon them at leisure and undisturbed,—that the bottom of the cavern thus became a kind of charnel-house, of various and unnumbered beasts,—that this scene of excursive carnage continued till 'the Flood came,' blending 'the oppressor with the oppressed;' and mixing the hideous furniture of the den, with a quantity of extraneous matter, brought from the adjoining shore and subjacent lands, by the waters of the deluge, which rolled, surging (as Kirwan imagines) from the north-western quarter,—that, previously to this total submersion, as the flood increased on the lower grounds, the animals which fed upon them, ascended the heights of Mendip, to escape impending death; and, mad with panic, rushed (as many as could gain entrance) into this dwelling-place of their worst enemies,—that numberless birds also, terrified by the elemental tumult, flew into the same den, as a place of temporary refuge,—that the interior of the cavern was speedily filled by the roaring deluge, whose waters, dashing and crushing the various substances which they embraced, against the rugged rocks, or against each other, and continuing this violent and incessant action for at least three months, at length tore asunder every connected form; separated every skeleton; and produced that confusion of substances, that scene of *disiecta membra*, that mixture and disjunction of bones, which were apparent on the first inspection of the cavern; and which are now visible in that part of it which has been hitherto untouched."

However neatly the foregoing hypo-

thesis may fit the circumstances of the Banwell Bone Cavern, it certainly will not suit those of the Hutton one, in its vicinity. By no possibility could the colossal forms of the aboriginal elephant, bear, tiger, &c. thrust themselves into the interior recesses of this extensive fissure in bodily shape. They must not only have been skeletons, but dismembered skeletons, ere they entered the hiding-places in which they were to rest for ages. No, sir, the reasoning mind cannot be satisfied with any of the present theories to account for such phenomena as these; and if it be as humble as it is thoughtful, it will see the wisdom of the Poet's advice, and

"Wait the great teacher, Death, and God adore."

One conclusion to be drawn from these inexplicable Bone Caverns seems, however, to be inevitable, that at the period when the formidable animals (whose osseous remains we are now considering) were in a living state, exercising their vast powers, and ranging through unbounded space; "when (as Lord Brougham eloquently remarks) the waste gave resting-place to enormous beasts, like lions, and elephants, and river-horses; while the water was tenanted by lizards the size of a whale, 60 or 70 feet long, and by others with huge eyes having shields of solid bone to protect them, and glaring from necks ten feet in length; and the air was darkened by flying reptiles covered with scales, opening the jaws of the crocodile, and expanding wings armed at the tips with the claws of the leopard;"—when such, I repeat, were the state and appearance of land, sea, and air, it is obvious, I think, that man could not *then* be an inhabitant of earth.

It is true, indeed, that his Lordship's animated sketch refers more especially to the fossil remains of animals, and to the condition of our "terrestrial ball," when these terrible forms were its tenants; but the representation applies, in part, to the state of the natural world, when the face of the globe was peopled by those gigantic forms, whose recrements appear in the Ban-

\* A Discourse of Natural Theology, p. 47.

well and other Bone Caverns. With these, also, man could not be a co-dweller upon the earth's surface. Ignorant of the arts of defence which civilization teaches, and of the power resulting from combination, he would have been no match for such formidable ferine rivals; nor able, for any length of time, to maintain a dispute with them, either for his own preservation, or for the means of his sustenance, or for "a local habitation." May we not rather venture to suppose, that these inferior natures had a being upon earth, before the formation of man, when as yet it was unfit for his residence? Would it be presumptuous, to contemplate the great and good Author of universal being, as proceeding, step by step, as it were, or, in other words, by successive creations, in preparing "this vast Terrene" for the inhabitation of "the reasonable soul"? In giving existence and happiness to various orders of animals, from the zoophyte to "the half-reasoning elephant;" which, having had their allotted period of sensation and enjoyment, on a surface exactly adapted to their several exigences, should disappear from the gradually maturing and improving earth, until it became duly prepared, to minister to the wants, and pleasures and safety, of that intellectual creature, who was destined, not only to "have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle," but (if he properly availed himself of his vast advantages) to survive the ruin of his present habitation, and enjoy a more exalted state of being, "in a city not made with hands, eternal in the heavens"?

I am not aware, sir, that either Revelation or Reason militates against this notion, which regards the creation of our perfect planet, not as an instantaneous, but as a progressive process; or forbids us to believe, that,

"From harmony to harmony it ran,  
The Dissonance ending full in Man."

The conception was forced upon my own mind, at least, by the view of Banwell Bone Cavern; and the serious thoughts which that object excited, were further fostered by several appropriate inscriptions, of a solemn character, appearing in various parts of the

premises. With one of these, on a tablet near the larger cave, we were particularly pleased; the beautiful lines appended by Hughes to Milton's "Il Penseroso":—

Here, "let Time's winter shed  
His hoary snow around my head;  
And while I feel, by fast degrees,  
My sluggish blood wax chill and freeze,  
Let thought unveil to my fix'd eye,  
The scenes of deep eternity;  
Till, life dissolving at the view,  
I wake and find the vision true."

And with a heartfelt wish that the Poet's aspiration might be realized in the person of the present hospitable, benevolent, and exemplary Bishop of Bath and Wells, we quitted his Cottage and its interesting adjuncts at Banwell: \* breathing our adieu to it, in the solemn, impressive, and, we trust, prophetic strains, of the accomplished favorite of the Nine, whom we have already quoted:—

"Farewell to Banwell Cave, and Banwell Hill,  
And Banwell Church; and farewell to the shores

Where, when a child, I wander'd; and farewell,  
Harp of my youth! Above this mountain-cave  
I leave thee, murr'ring to the fitful breeze  
That wanders from that sea, whose sound I  
heard  
So many years ago.

"Yet, whilst the light  
Steals from the clouds, to rest upon that tow'r,  
I turn a parting look, and lift to Heaven  
A parting prayer, that our own Sion, thus,—  
With sober splendour, yet not gorgeous,  
Her mitred brow, temper'd with lenity  
And Apostolic mildness—in her mien  
No dark defeature, beautiful as mild,  
And gentle as the smile of Charity,—  
Thus on the rock of ages may uplift  
Her brow majestic, pointing to the spires  
That grace her village glens, or solemn fanes  
In cities, calm above the stir and smoke,  
And list'ning to deep harmonies that swell  
From all her temples!

"So may she adorn—  
(Her robe as graceful, as her Creed is pure)—  
This happy land, till Time shall be no more!

"And whilst her grey cathedrals rise in air,  
Solemn, august, and beautiful, and touch'd  
By time—to show a grace, but no decay,  
Like that fair pile, which, from hoar Mendip's  
brow,

The traveller beholds, crowning the vale

\* The view of Banwell Cottage, which accompanies this communication, is from the elegant and accurate pencil of Mr. John Buckler, F.A.S.



Of Avalon, with all its tow'rs in light ;—  
 So, England, may thy grey cathedrals lift  
 Their front in Heav'n's pure light, and ever  
 boast  
 Such Prelate-Lords—bland, but yet dignified—  
 Pious, paternal, and beloved, as he  
 Who prompted, and forgives, this Severn song!"

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

MR. URBAN, Kellington, Sept. 9.

THE origin of languages has, for ages, been an inexhaustible source of dispute amongst the learned. Nothing, however, in this respect, has yet been determined with certainty—*adhuc sub judice lis est*. Be words, however, and their particular inflections, and junctions to form intelligible sounds, the gift of God, like articulation itself, to which opinion, as nearly demonstrative, I am induced to adhere, or be they, in their various forms, the sole production of human ingenuity, it is not my present intention to inquire. One property, however, is observable, in a greater or smaller degree, to prevail in all—"Ideality," that is, where from a few primitives, expressing some instinctive property in the object, are deduced a larger number of derivatives still bearing some resemblance to the original root.

Of all languages, ancient or modern, the Hebrew was confessedly the most *ideal*: in it the primary words are, perhaps, the fewest, and the derivatives the most numerous. *Adam* and *Enos*, for instance, each of them signify *man*: the first denoting the substance of which he was originally formed, and the second his frailty or mortality. Notwithstanding this peculiarity abounds most, perhaps, in the oldest languages, yet it is found to exist, in some measure, in every one with which we are acquainted.

The barrenness of language at first, perhaps, gave rise to a large proportion of tropheal and figurative expressions, which, in after-times, obtained a currency more through choice than necessity; and men of lively imaginations, especially the poets, are, every day, adding to the number. To express any new idea, it is necessary either to use a metaphor, or invent a new word derived from some real or fancied relation to something else which already exists. This has

been practised, in every age, as the nature or exigence of the occasion seemed to require.

Thus the word *παιητα*, from *ποιω*, to *make*, we are told, was invented by Plato or Aristotle: *συνκατεψηφισα*, to *elect*, from *ψηφος*, a *pebble*, signifying the means by which the lot was determined.

The original signification of the Latin word *emo*, was *to take away*; hence also *to buy*, from that which is bought being removed from one owner to another.

Again, in Spanish, from *zancarron*, a large bone without flesh, is manifestly derived *zanco*, stilts. *Burro*, a stupid person, has been also evidently adopted from the same word, which signifies an ass, this animal being above all others proverbial for this quality.

Metaphorical expressions of this kind are indeed so numerous, in every language, that it would be impossible to enumerate them; I wish, therefore, at present, to call the attention of your readers only to two, which are puerile amusements common in almost every county in this and the neighbouring kingdom of Scotland: the latter of which more particularly exemplifies what we have been observing.

About the commencement of the seventeenth century, was very fashionable and much practised in this kingdom, a game denominated *goff*, or *golph*, played with a ball hard-wadded or stuffed with feathers, and a wooden bat; hence probably its name from the Swedish or German *holf*, stuffed. It resembles the Roman pastime called *cambucca* or *paganica*, from the Latin word *camurus*, crooked, the form of the bat or striker with which it was played; or *pagus*, a village, the country being best fitted for the exercise of this rustic amusement. The same game is still practised,—though with this difference from the original sport, (which consisted in driving the ball, at the fewest number of strikes, into a certain number of holes,) in shoving it between two opposite extremities, marked out by lines, by the contending parties,—in several of the northern counties, under the names of *bandy*, *hoky*, from *bandy*, bent, *hoky*, hooked, from the forms of the bats still in use. In Cumberland this pastime is denomi-

nated *scabsheie*, or *scobsheie*, apparently derived from a similar root in German *schob*, the imperfect of *schuben*, to *shove*, denoting the manner in which the ball is urged along by the curved bat; or *schob*, *wad*, signifying the method in which the ball was originally stuffed to increase its hardness, and *schau*, a spectacle.

*Cat* and *catstick*, implements of a juvenile game, which is still in use in several of the northern counties, particularly the *cat*, are thus described by Strutt.

"The *Cat* is about six inches in length, and an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and diminished from the middle to each end in the manner of a double cone: by this curious contrivance the places of trap and ball are at once supplied; for when the cat is laid upon a stone, or the ground, the player with his cudgel or *catstick* strikes it smartly, it matters not at which end, and it will rise with a rotatory motion, high enough for him to beat it away as it falls, in the same manner as he would do a ball."

The difficulty in explaining the name of this youthful amusement seems to consist in the word *cat*. How came the name of this domestic animal to be applied to signify an instrument of play formed by the junction of two similar cones? This expression tends very materially to illustrate our observations in the beginning of this paper on the ideality of language. May not the name very probably have been adopted from a peculiar aptitude in that animal always to fall on its feet, in whatever direction it be thrown, or voluntarily projects itself? This must necessarily be the case with the implement called the *cat*, which must invariably settle in a position proper for another percussion. This hypothesis may, perhaps, be still further confirmed by the name *tripet*, or *trivet*, applied to this pastime in the north of England, which also signifies a cat. A tripod, or double trivet

having six feet, and consequently always resting in the same position, and used for several domestic purposes, in the northern parts of this kingdom, is also called a cat.

Several other figurative expressions may, perhaps, also derive their origin from different habits of this amusing inmate of almost every family.

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 15.

I LAST year visited Hexham, principally with the object of viewing its magnificent abbey church:—a place now become much more accessible than heretofore, by means of the new railroad running from Newcastle to Carlisle through the beautiful scenery of the valley of the Tyne.

My expectations were fully answered, not merely by the grandeur and elegance of the architecture displayed in the Church, of which I had previously formed some idea from prints,\* but also by several objects of high antiquity, particularly sepulchral monuments of much curiosity and rarity.

It is probably not generally known, that there still exists at Hexham the ancient Fridstol of the sanctuary, to take a prisoner from which was deemed an unpardonable crime by the Church, and which is mentioned by the historian of this monastery, Richard de Hexham, who flourished in the reign of King Henry the Second. Of this chair I have not seen any representation.

There is another Fridstol, preserved in Beverley Minster,† and I am not aware that that has been engraved, unless the Surtees Society have procured a representation of it for their forthcoming publication.

I am by no means prepared to give a complete or regular account of the monuments in Hexham Church:

\* The interior of the chancel, of the Pointed Norman period, is characterized by peculiar symmetry and beauty. There is a view in the New Monasticon, two (of inferior execution) in the Beauties of England and Wales, one in Mackenzie's History of Northumberland, 4to. 1825, and one, much better, in Fisher's Northumberland Views. An exterior view of the Church will be found in the title-page of Hutchinson's View of Northumberland, 1778, and in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1807.

† Some of the records of the Sanctuary of Beverley (which are briefly noticed by Sir Henry Ellis, in the Archæologia, vol. xvii), together with others of that Durham, are on the eve of publication by the Surtees Society.



though, judging from what I have seen in print,\* such an account is still a desideratum. We may look for it with confidence when the able historian of Northumberland approaches this part of his task: but I will add, that I deem these remains of so great interest, from their high antiquity and singularity, that such an account could not come too soon from any competent quarter. May I suggest that Mr. Hodgson, or any other antiquary whom curiosity may lead to Hexham, should communicate to your pages, Mr. Urban, a more adequate description of its monuments than my present imperfect notes will enable me to supply?

Before noticing more particularly some of the very early tombs which especially attracted my attention, I will merely mention, by the way, that, on entering the church by the north aisle, the antiquary's eye immediately falls on the venerable *Fridstol*; and a contiguous shrine or chapel, formed of wood above, in late tabernacle work, but of stone and Norman work below, as shown in a plate in Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," and another in Wright's Hexham. Near adjoining, also, are several grotesque sculptures; some of which are, apparently, Saints, others mere monsters, and again below are some chained or suffering torment. I am inclined to think that the whole was connected with the Sanctuary; and

notwithstanding that Pennant, after mistaking them in his first edition for Roman antiquities, in his second condemned them as "monstrous engravings of no meaning or moment," I so far differ from him as to think the whole (and particularly the *Fridstol* itself) deserve to be carefully drawn and published.

Roman sculptures are so abundant along the line of the wall of Severus, that we may thus account for the origin of an idea, apparently so absurd, as the supposition that such relics were adopted for a monument in a church;† though the same circumstance of their abundance ought to have made Pennant and Hutchinson better acquainted with the general appearances of Roman art: for Hutchinson, in his "View of Northumberland," proceeded on a like interpretation; but the Jupiter of Pennant became with him Silenus, and he found another Jupiter, whilst a figure which Pennant called a pilgrim was adopted by Hutchinson for Pan.

It was to be seen, however, on looking at Hutchinson's rough and far from "accurate" representations of these figures, that his Jupiter is a St. James with the Pilgrim's hat and scallopshell; his Pan is a St. Christopher crossing the water‡ with his staff, the infant Christ having mouldered down into "a helmet or a cap and plume!" and his Silenus merely a monkey—

\* Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Wallis's *History of Northumberland*, Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, Hutchinson's *View of Northumberland*, *History of Hexham*, by A. B. Wright, 8vo. 1823, and E. Mackenzie's *View of Northumberland*, 4to. 1825.

† Some little apology may also be drawn from the fact that certain Roman inscriptions are actually worked up in the lower parts of the church, as discovered by Gale and Stukeley, and discussed by Horsley. The immense hoard of Saxon stycas, discovered here in 1832 near the wall of the north transept, and which have been described and engraved in the *Archæologia*, form yet another feature in the antiquities of which this very ancient and once cathedral church has been productive.

‡ This interpretation of the figure, which I took from its general contour in the print of Hutchinson, is fully confirmed by what Mr. Wright says in his *History of Hexham*; that "round the ankle are three wreaths or fetters." These are the *verres* through which Sir Christopher is passing. Mr. Wright, who adopted the idea to which I partly incline, that the sculptures may be allusive to the sanctuary, conjectured that this was an officer of justice—"his feet bare and manacled" [allegorically, it must be!] "to show that within the bounds of sanctuary he dared not move towards his design." It would seem fated that there should be no end of the absurdity to which these sculptures should give rise; I will quote, however, one more passage, which apparently bears more plausibility, but on which I cannot speak from my own observation: "Within a niche is squatted a hare in her form, which will surely be allowed to be a most appropriate emblem of the security of the sanctuary, and the mode of gaining it—by speedy flight."

an animal\* that the merry sculptors of the middle ages found very applicable to their grotesque designs.

It remains to be mentioned that, contiguous to these carvings, and so connected as to appear a part of the same erection, is a sepulchral effigy (badly figured both in Pennant and in Hutchinson) representing a prior in a long mantle, and his cowl singularly drawn down, so as just to cover his eyes. His hands are in prayer; his shoes are large and full-toed, and from the latter circumstance, as well as its general appearance, I should not ascribe the effigy to a very remote age. Indeed it is almost certain that the letters *r* and *i* placed saltirewise on a shield above it, indicate the name of Rowland Lechman, confirmed prior in 1479. They are said to be repeated in various parts of the church, doubtless commemorating repairs made by the same prior, though the *i* has been hitherto misread as an *l*; and in the Manor-office at Hexham was a shield charged with St. Andrew's cross, the arms of the priory, and the letters *r* & *i*. With such ignorance have the antiquities of this church been hitherto treated, that these memorials have been carried up three centuries, from Rowland Lechman to the historian Richard, who flourished in the reign of Henry the First.

Perhaps a further examination would lead to the conclusion, that the saints and grotesque sculptures formed a part of the chantry chapel belonging to Lechman's tomb. Rowland Lechman was the predecessor of Thomas Smithson, to whom is clearly to be attributed the inscription upon the screen at the entrance of the chancel (now used as the parish church):—*Orate pro anima Domini Thome S. Prioris hujus Ecclesie, qui fecit hoc opus*,—an inscription which is a very curious specimen of the practice of interlacing (frequent in seals of the fifteenth century) carried to its full extent. Each word is formed into a single cypher. This is engraved by Hutchinson and by Wright, but de-

serves to be copied again on a larger scale and with greater care.

On the same screen are remains of paintings representing figures of the ancient Bishops of Hexham, some Northumbrian saints, and it is said a Dance of Death; but the whole are now greatly faded.

In the south transept is a very grand flight of steps, which led to the abbey buildings, probably to the chapter house; it is of extraordinary width and magnificence, down which the ancient processions might formerly have descended with an effect sufficient to compensate for the loss of the nave, which, at an early period, was burnt down by the Scots.

In the north transept is a cross-legged knight, bearing three garbs on his shield—said to be the arms of the family of Ayden. This is ignorantly ascribed, by the historian Wallis, to the Duke of Somerset, who was slain at the battle of Hexham in the reign of Edward the Fourth!

Another cross-legged effigy, of colossal dimensions, has his mail covered with particularly full drapery, confined by a belt round his waist, with a large sword-belt and sword; this is an Umfraville, for he bears their cinquefoil on his shield.

There is also an elegant effigy of a lady of about the time of Edward the First.

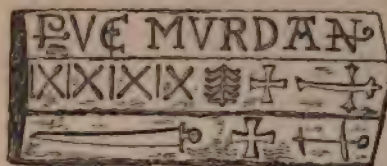
In the eastern aisle of the south transept is a stone very gracefully covered with vine leaves surrounding a cross; carved in low relief, but very beautifully.

I will now notice two very ancient tombstones, both of which had followed into the grave those remains they were intended to protect, and have been disinterred within the present century. One is a small stone, between two and three feet long, which was found in the site of the cloisters. It is noticed in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xii. p. 166 (published in 1813), and there stated to have been "lately dug up." I must request you to engrave my hasty copy

\* Mr. Wright conjectures "a naked man, crouching in his concealment, [in the sanctuary], and laughing at his enemies." But why should a person in the sanctuary be naked?



of the inscriptions, as it will convey a correct idea of them, though it must not be considered as an exact drawing of the stone, nor am I quite sure whether the Latin words are where I have written them, or on the centre and upper surface of the stone. This centre surface is five inches wide; the others, which incline downwards, are four inches in width: the exact length of the whole is two feet five inches.



It will be perceived that the name is not *VRDANI*, as printed in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, but *MURDANUS*, the two last letters being represented by the same contraction which is usually found in manuscripts. The preceding word, which is read *PVERI* in the "*Beauties*," is, to judge from the size of the stone, very probably *PVER*, though that interpretation did not strike me on reading it, and it appeared that there was a contraction through the *P* as if for *PAR*. Can it be ascertained who this *Murdan* was? The sword appears to in-

dicate a youth of rank. And is any meaning conveyed by the Runic character in the centre? It is highly probable that he was a son of one of the Saxon Kings or Earls of Northumberland.

The second ancient sepulchral stone was found about March 1831, in digging the grave of one George Fenwick, whose name is now inscribed on the pavement of the north transept. In plan it much resembles the wooden erections still customary over the graves in our south-country church-yards. Its length is four feet four inches; its height in the centre and at the highest end one foot nine inches; its width seven inches. (*See the cut below.*)

Its ornaments, it will be perceived, are principally repetitions of the emblem of the Christian faith, though forming several combinations.\* I am at a loss for any guide to determine its age; not having met with any other monument resembling it. It should be added

\* Some very ancient coffin-lids, disinterred at Cambridge castle in 1810, and supposed to be anterior to its erection in the time of the Conqueror, are all carved with reduplicated crosses. See the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. pl. xv, xvi. Though much sculptured, they are supposed by Mr. Kerrich to have been originally buried, their sites only being designated by very small headstones: *sed quæ?*



that the two ends of the stone are not sculptured.

In a small yard formed in the adjacent ruins between the church and the burial ground have been assembled a number of ancient monastic grave-

stones found from time to time. They are of the customary coffin-lid shape ; and I copied the following perfect inscriptions, which I conceive all commemorate members of the religious community :—

✠ ROBERT<sup>o</sup> DE GISEVRNE.

✠ HENRICVS DE WELTONE. ✠

✠ ROBERTUS : DE : BEDELID<sup>r</sup>. ✠

That is, Bedlington, in Northumberland : the carver having blundered.

✠ HIC IACET : RAD<sup>o</sup> DE : TALKEN CANOIC<sup>o</sup>.

That is, " Canonicus," one of the canons.

✠ ROBERT<sup>o</sup> DE KIRKEBRIDE. ✠

There was a prior from the same place, John de Bridkirk, confirmed in his office 22 Oct. 1345.

With renewed apologies for the imperfection of my notes, which were not originally made with a view to publication, as I was not aware they would detail anything unpublished, or that

the descriptions of Wallis, Pennant, and Hutchinson were so full of misconceptions, I remain, Mr. Urban,  
Yours, &c. J. G. N.

#### LETTERS RELATING TO BARNABY GOOGE THE POET.

THE ensuing letters, from the Lansdowne collection of MSS. have not hitherto been published, excepting two of the short ones in the " Restituta " by Sir Egerton Brydges. These are, however, the same from which Strype gives his account of Googe's case in his Life of Archbishop Parker. Strype there says, that he does not know how the matter ended ; but the pedigrees of the Darells show that Googe did marry Mary Darell. What the relationship was between Googe and Cecil has not, however, been hitherto ascertained. He was a " servant " or retainer of Cecil before he became a gentleman pensioner to the Queen.

Googe is supposed to have been a native of Alvingham in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, and New college, Oxford ; and was afterwards a member of one of the Inns of Court.

His Eglogs, Epitaphs, &c. 1563 ; Palingenius, or the Zodiac of Life, 1565 ; his translation of Naogeorgus on Papal Dominion, 1570 ; and that of Lopez de Mendoza's Spanish Proverbs, 1579, are all dedicated to Cecil. His translation

of Naogeorgus's Spiritual Dominion is dedicated to Elizabeth ; that of Heresbach on Agriculture, &c. to Sir William Fitz Williams, Treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards Lord Deputy.

MR. LENNARD TO SIR WM. CECIL.

(MS. Lansdowne, No. 7, art. 3B.)

Nov. 10, 1563.

My duty done unto your honor, your letter directed to me touching Mr. Googe was delyvered a moneth after the date thereof to a boye of my house by a ploughe-boy ; the cause not yours, but Mr. Googe's. I hasted the lesse to sende the answer, for lacke of his messenger, the matter not worth my sending saving to satisfie you. The effect of your letter is, that Mr. Googe hath enformed you that he is hindred by my meanes concerning his marriage with Mr. Darrell his daughter ; and that my opinion is, that he is destitute of frendes, and that you accompte not of him but as one of your men. Ye write further that the matter is made plaine to you by the



maide's letters and her father's, wh<sup>ch</sup> you have sene and redde, that sho hath assured herselfe to Mr. Googe; and in as muche as it hath pleased you so to peruse the one side, it occasioneth me to offer to you th' other; to that ende, which else I would not, for the tedyousnes thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> may not be shortened.

I praie you doubte not that I have good will to pleasure any man of yours, muche more your honest kyndesman; there is cause why I shoulde, you being my good master. But for this marriage, I might and must have done with honesty as I did;—with reverence I speake it, though it had touched your sonne or the best subiecte in this realme.

I knowe not Mr. Googe, who hath sclaundered me to you, for your accompting of him, being hidden to me, so untruely and scornefully. He, as one that semeth to have a whoote hedde and a sicke braine, wrate to me this sommer past that by the extreme highte of my promised mountaines, Mr. Darrell had altered his mynde from him, and, for riches sake, ment to matche his daughter with my sonne; and that frendes of the best, which should be able to beare strooke with the best of his adversaries, should do and write in the cause. He hath also mysused me in another letter; the copy is here inclosed. They that knowe him and my sonne, thincke as well or better of my sonne as of him, to all respects; if there were not cause why, I woulde wyshe my sonne buried. Mountaynes, belyke, I promysed none; for Mr. Darrell will confesse that he and his wyfe, before Mr. Googe's sute, were earnest suters to me; and that their daughter was as forwarde in desire as womanhedde woulde geue leue to matche with my sonne; and that I never commended, but still disabled my sonne to them all thre, and they all thre as fast habiled and commended my sonne. Mr. Darrell telleth me that upon your letter sent to him for Mr. Googe, he wrate to you that his promyse, his wife's, and daughter's were past them to me for my sonne before Mr. Googe's sute, and that the talke which he had with Mr. Googe thereof happened by his mystaking of a letter of myne; he wrate truely to you

therein, whiche clereth me. I had diverse talkes with the maide for my sonne in his absence, and yet no mo than she was glade of, and then delyuered me by her parents; and hereto I call God to witnesse that notwithstanding my obiectyons, (as of purpose to trye her, I moved many, to longe to be recyted here, that might have stayed her from matching with my sonne,) so farre was she from a nay, that she never offered any delay to be my sonne's wife, but was most desirous of it in worde and gesture, so that at our last talke, hearing her mylde and loving answers, with full consent to have my sonne, who, I knew, loved her entirely, and therefore I having good lyking in me that he shoulde be her husband, nature wrought in me for him to lay my right hande on her breste, and to speake thus in effecte then:—"I see that, with God's helpe, the frute shall come of this body shall possesse all that I have, and that thereupon I will kisse you;" and so in dede I kyssed her. I gave her, after this, silke for a gowne; she never ware none so good; and she, in token of her good will, gave my sonne a handkercher; and in affirmance of this, her father wrate a letter to me, by her consent, he saieth, and that he redde the letter to her—the copy is here inclosed—that declareth her full consent to be my sonne's wife. Mr. Darrell dwelleth from me nere twenty miles, a way that I never used but for this purpose, and then in sommer; and at my coming thither, at Bartholomew-tide last, I tolde the parents and maide that I herd say she shoulde have a husband, whereat I mervailed, considering the talke that had past betwene us. They all thre answered me, and others for me very often, that it was not so; and that Mr. Googe was but a suter (to prove that to be true, the parents sent me afterwards a copy here inclosed of the maide's letters sent to Mr. Googe of late, wherein she termeth him to be but a suter, and prayes him to leue his sute; and the parents still say that he hath no holde of her except that by secret intysement against their wills he hath caught some worde of her—a thinge odious to God, and not to be favoured by man). Nowe, if the talke that she had with me had

bene to my sonne, it had ben a full contracte; but my sonne being absent, it is not soo: yet is it suche matter as thereupon he might the rather be a suter as Mr. Googe is; for it is no rare thinge for one woman to have dyvers suters at once.

Thus have I made you a true discourse of all my doings, which I trust you, in whose judgment I durst put all my lands, lyving, and lyfe, cannot judge to be ageine any due order of well using, though by M<sup>r</sup> Googe's false informacion y<sup>e</sup> write in your letter to me to be ageinst all due order of well using. I should be no geyner by this my sonnes matching, but shoulde have forgone a m<sup>l</sup> more with matching in large as good a stocke in the countrey where I dwell, and sithens suche encumbrance is wrought, as I perceive there ys on the maide's part, who as I here wavereth in this case, I and my sonne may with honestie geve up our sute therein; for I were to madde to matche my eldest sonne where any entangling is and no stedfastnes at all. I pray you thincke not that I wolde so do, as surely I wolde not for any treasure in this worlde. And so I knytte up that though she wolde, my sonne saith he will not have her, and I say that he shall not have her. M<sup>r</sup> Googe, by quyet talke with me upon good cause shewed, myght have stayed my sonne's sute soner then by sawsy letters, some sent by ruffians; yf I sought to marry a begger's daughter, I wolde therein offer her flather no dispute. M<sup>r</sup> Darrell sayeth that M<sup>r</sup> Googe useth him to evell, sekinge aide at his enemyes hands in the countrey about him, and hath faced him that he wolde tell the Quene of him, and that a servant at armes shoulde fetch his daughter from him, and that you shoulde fetch her within a moneth, with a number of other straunge dealings which have troubled the gentleman muche. And so I leave to trouble you, wishing you encrease of honor. At Chevening, the x<sup>th</sup> of November, 1563.

Your serv<sup>t</sup> assuredly to command,  
J. LENNARD.

*The effect of one of M<sup>r</sup> Darrells letters sent to M<sup>r</sup> Lennard, w<sup>ch</sup> as M<sup>r</sup> Dar-*

*rell yet sayethe he wrate by his daughter's consente, and dyd read yt to her, and so sent yt to M<sup>r</sup> Lennard.*

(MS. Lansdowne, No. 7, art. 39.)

After my ryght harty commendacions, &c. presuminge of your good will and goodnes towards my daughter Mary; although that before y<sup>e</sup> I moved y<sup>e</sup> mariage betwene your sonne and her, I knewe right well y<sup>t</sup> it was my daughter's good wyll and desire, yet accordyng to youre godly admonition in youre letter, I have agayne fully trauayled w<sup>t</sup> her therin; and synde her moste wyllyng and desirouse to matche with youre sonne, so y<sup>t</sup> she is truly M<sup>r</sup> Sampsonne's; who shalbe sure to have of her a lovinge and obedient wife, and you and Mastres Lennarde an obedient daughter. And although nature mighte move my tonge and penne to say and write muche in favor of my daughter, yet as God shall iudge me in this case, if I knewe any spotte in her, I wolde expresse it to you. She is truly God's servaunt, and I trust y<sup>t</sup> he will so preserve her, &c. &c.

Your louyng frind,

T. DARRELL.

*A cople of Marye Darrells letter sent to Mr Goge.*

(MS. Lansdowne, No. 7, art. 40.)

After my harty commendacions, gentle M<sup>r</sup> Googe, where you have binne and yet do continue a sutor to me in the waye of maryage, whereunto nether presentlye I have nor I am well assured never shall have, y<sup>e</sup> good will or consent of father nor mother, to whome I am both by y<sup>e</sup> lawe of God and nature bound to geve honoure and obedience, and in no wise willyngly to greue or offend them, and do well consider y<sup>e</sup> my chafe obedience and dutye towards them, is to be bestowed in maryage by there consentes, and to there good contentacion. Assuringe myselfe in meditacion and thinkyng hereof, y<sup>e</sup>, beinge there obedient chylde and to them most bounden, in disobayenge them therein, I shall not only be deprived from y<sup>e</sup> blessinge w<sup>ch</sup> God hath promised to suche as truly honor there parentes, but allso shal be assured to fynde and have y<sup>e</sup> like disobedience



of my chyldren, yf ever God shall geue me any, w<sup>ch</sup> by Godes grace I wyll eschue. Wherefore I hartely beseeche you ientle M<sup>r</sup> Googe, if euer any true love or goodwyll you have borne towards me, cease and leave of from all further sute or meanes to me in this matter, lettynge you to wete y<sup>t</sup> knowynge my parentes myndes to y<sup>e</sup> contrarye hereof, I wyll in no wyse matche with you in y<sup>is</sup> case. And thus wisshinge to you, in other place to matche accordynge to your owne hartes desire, and to youre farre greter aduauuncement, I bid you farewell. From my father's house at Scotney, this Thursday the xxj<sup>th</sup> of Octobre.

MARYE DARRILL.

*A copie of a scornfull letter written by Mr Goge to Mr George Darrell, and Mr Edward Darrell.*

(MS. Lansdowne, No. 7, art. 41.)

Ryght worshipfull and my louynge frindes, I have receaued youre letters, wherein you write y<sup>t</sup> you perfectly understand y<sup>e</sup> hole state of y<sup>e</sup> case y<sup>t</sup> has passed betwene M<sup>r</sup> Lennard and youre cosinne Mary before my acquayntaunce w<sup>th</sup> her; euen so haue I binne certyfyed of a pretty laffyngne toye as touchinge a precontracte declarynge at full y<sup>e</sup> sharp inuencion of M<sup>r</sup> Lennarde's graue hedd, whereat if old Democritus were now alyue, I would thynke y<sup>t</sup> he shuld haue iuster cause to laffe than at his contrymen's folly. Ye seame to wyll a meatyng to be had betwene us, whereunto I w<sup>l</sup> all my hart consent, althoughe a number consydering my case would not doe, consydering y<sup>e</sup> martiall furniture y<sup>t</sup> hathe benne prepared ageynst me, and y<sup>e</sup> Italyon inuentyons y<sup>t</sup> have binne manaced towards me, w<sup>ch</sup> when y<sup>e</sup> counsell shall understande, I trust they wyll not altogether commend. For all this, takyng you to be my verry fryndes, I rejoyce to meate you. Neyther if my aduersaries shuld be in commission, would I feare to see them. Of one thyng I must craue pardonne, for not beyng able to meate you on Sundaye, because I haue sent my manne to y<sup>e</sup> courte, who wyll retorne on Munday, as I trust; but whether he do or not, I wyll w<sup>l</sup> Godes leaue wayte uppon you as y<sup>t</sup> daye. In hast, from Dongeon the xvi<sup>th</sup> of Octobre.

Your louynge frynd,

BARNABE GOOGE.

*Archbishop Parker to Sir Wm. Cecille.*

(MS. Lansdowne, No. 6, art. 81.)

Yt maye please your honor to understand that I have grete cause most humblye to gyve the Q. Ma<sup>ties</sup> thanks for the favor shewed toward my request, for the preferment of my chaplen; and so likewise I hartely thanke your honor for your instancys therin, as by your letters I understand, wherein ye wright for your cosyn and servant, *Barnaby Goge*, to have his matter hard according to lawe and equitye. W<sup>ch</sup> matter, as yesterdaye I have examyned avisedly, having not onlie the yong gentlewoman before me, to understand of herself the state of the cause, who remeyneth fyrm and stable to stand to that contract whiche she hathe made, as also her father and mother, whom I fynd the most earnest parents agaynst the bargayn as I ever sawe. In fyne, I have sequestered her out of both their handes into the custodie of one Mr. Tuston, a right honest gentleman, untill the precontract which is by her parents alleged for one Leonard's son, a precontractary, be induced, but they maye gyve occasion to bryng yt into the Arches to spend moneye; howbeyt I meane to dull that expectation, and to go plaine and sumarie to worke to spare expenses w<sup>ch</sup> Leonarde and the wilful parents wold sayne enter to wery the yong gentleman, paraventure not superfluously moneyed, so to sayle the seas w<sup>ch</sup> them.

Concerning the olde antiquities of Mr. Bale,\* I have bespoken them, and am promysed to have them for money, yf I be not deceyved.

Furdermore, as I was wryting this letter of thanks to you with the promysse, was brought to me a donation bi the Q. highnes grete seale for my chaplyn aforesayd; w<sup>ch</sup> beyng not in such ordre passed as both by lawe, custome, and statute of the house is requyred, I praye your honor most instantly to procure yt to be agreeably renued.

Yt will worke a subversion of order in the church, and a breche of statute, besides other inconveniencys w<sup>ch</sup> wer to long to wright. I wold the clarkes wold better consider the order of such privi seales. I sent your honor an instrument of an institution used, im-

\* John Bale, the antiquary, who died Nov. 1563.

diately after the departure of the sayd Bale, but belike and as it is reported the Q. Ma<sup>ty</sup> had granted yt in ij dayes befor his departure, w<sup>ch</sup> litle error per-avanture also might be hurtful to y<sup>e</sup> partye to cum into that prebend w<sup>ch</sup> was not voyde, although the grete seale bearyth date after the decesse; but I praye your honor be not displeased to

reforme this instrument, that it maye passe by presentation as yt ought. Having thus moche troubled your affayers, I commend your honor to Godis grace, as myself, this Satyrdaye at night, beyng the xx<sup>th</sup> of Novembre,

Your honors to my power,  
(1563.) MATTHUE CANTUAR.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF WALTER MOYLE, Esq. No. I.

Mr. URBAN,

IN introducing the papers which I transmit herewith, I must beg leave to refer you, in the first instance, to the second volume of the Posthumous Works of Walter Moyle (published 1726) for the correspondence with Mr. King on the subject of the Thundering Legion; and, in the next place, to the first volume of the "Theological Repository" (1769), where (pp. 77, 147.) will be found an essay also by Moyle, entitled "A Discourse to prove Marcus Antoninus a Persecutor." That essay was communicated to Dr. Priestley (the Editor of the Repository) by the Rev. Samuel Merivale; by whom, as appears by the Preface, it had been previously sent to Dr. Lardner with a view to its being inserted by him in his "Credibility," as a curious and valuable supplement to the discourse "on the Thundering Legion" (see Lardner's Heathen Testimonies, chap. xv. sect. 3.); but it came too late for that purpose.

It is stated by the editor, in the same preface, that the "copy" from which it is taken was transcribed for the use of Dr. Lardner with great care and fidelity, from a MS. collection of Mr. Moyle's "Remains," made by his nephew the (then) late Francis Gregor, Esq. through the favour of his son, the (then) present Mr. Gregor.

The letter from Mr. King to Mr. Moyle, and Mr. Moyle's answer, which I now transmit to you, were copied from the same collection by Mr. Trehawke, the same who copied the "Discourse" in the Repository, and who, being a friend and correspondent of Mr. Merivale, sent the copies to him to be transmitted to Dr. Lardner, at the same time writing to him the letter of the 25th Sept. 1765, which accompanied them—what I

now send being merely copies of his original copies.

Mr. Trehawke's letter is principally curious as giving an account of the Collection from which the transcripts were made, and which Collection is most probably still preserved and in the hands of some of Mr. Moyle's descendants, either in the line of Mr. Gregor, or of Sir Joseph Copley. It was, probably, in the same "Collection" that Mr. Trehawke found an acknowledgment in the handwriting of Sir John Eliot (*the patriot*), which is cited by Miss Aikin (in her Memoirs of Charles I. vol. i. p. 265, note), from a letter of Mr. Trehawke's to Mr. Merivale. Mr. Moyle, who was stabbed by Sir John Eliot, was the grandfather (I believe) of Moyle the Antiquary; and Moyle's daughter, from whom Mr. Trehawke stated that he heard the story, I suppose to have been Mrs. Gregor.

Yours, &c. J. H. M.

MR. TREHAWKE TO MR. MERIVALE.

Dear Sir, Sept. 25, 1765.

It is very unhappy for the Republic of Letters that a person so eminently learned as Mr. Moyle (Sir Peter King styled him the most learned man in the West), should not himself have prepared and corrected his own Notes and Dissertations for the press; but instead thereof he left his Remains to be collected after his death from letters sent to his various friends in common correspondence, and which must certainly therefore appear to manifest disadvantage, however carefully picked up and digested. Mr. Gilling, of Newton, into whose hands the loose papers were first delivered, gave himself a vast deal of trouble to set them in order; and had he gone through with them, the world would have seen



more that would have done honour both to Mr. Moyle and the Editor; but when it was found the affair of the Thundering Legion had taken up so many sheets, and been so fully discussed, and that Mr. King would not consent his papers should pass thro' Mr. Gilling's hands to the press, they were all placed in the hands of Mr. Sergeant, whom the brother of Mr. Moyle had engaged as a proper person for the publication: by which means they neither came out so full or correct as I presume they would have done had they been left with Mr. Gilling; and of this, some of the family have been since very sensible.

Curl, the bookseller, was determined, at any rate, to publish whatever paper he could catch; and the family being fearful what he might produce under the sanction of Mr. Moyle's name, requested Mr. Sergeant to use all diligence in his publication; which led to many mistakes and omissions. However, under all these disadvantages, what the *Acta Lipsiana* said on the appearance of the two printed volumes, will (I believe) be found true on the strictest examination—"Ex ungue Leonem."

Mr. Reynolds, the late learned schoolmaster of Exeter, with whom Mr. Moyle corresponded on various parts of literature, especially of the critical and chronological kind, when Mr. Gilling wrote to him of the several letters he had found among Mr. Moyle's papers with the name of Reynolds that Mr. Gilling thought worthy of the press, answered very politely, "You have given me such proofs of your candour and justice, that I entirely submit the matter to you, and agree to the Letters being printed under what restrictions you shall think equitable betwixt us; and tho' I am satisfied I was no way a match for Mr. Moyle—a man in the first rank of Letters—yet, if you think there is any thing in mine that will bear the light, and deserve to appear abroad, they are entirely at your service, and I shall be content at the expense of my own reputation to raise his glory, with this only consolation to myself, "*Æneæ magui dextra cadis.*" Those letters, and many others, remain in the custody of Mr. Gregor,

a grand-nephew of Mr. Moyle, whose father had such an esteem for his uncle, that he thought his very gleanings worth preserving; and from his study I have had the pleasure of perusing many of the manuscripts. He had once thought of revising and publishing the whole, under the title of *Moyle's Reliquiæ*; but he died ere he had come to any resolution, and that matter is now entirely gone to rest.

You will accept the enclosed two copies, which are the only ones that are now before me; and you may, if you please, transmit them to Dr. Lardner, with my respectful compliments; and when any more papers come to my hands relating to this subject, I will very readily forward them to the Doctor, if desired.

I have also some letters that passed between him and Mr. Glanville respecting the age of Pliny's *Epistle to Trajan*, &c.

The books in Mr. Moyle's study were full of his notes. I remember particularly "*Willoughby's Ornithology*" had the margins crowded. Dr. Mortimer was very desirous of having it placed in the library of the Royal Society, or Sir H. Sloane's, and to be used in a second edition of that work. He had read Tertullian with great care. Dr. Cockman, of University College, Oxon, had it sent to him to enrich the new edition he was preparing, but he died ere he had finished. Mr. Moyle's "*Tertullian*" was then put into another hand in that University; but the design failed—for what reason, I know not—and the book was returned to Mr. Moyle's nephew and heir, who lives at Southampton, and inherits no small share of his uncle's learning.\* Had Mr. Moyle lived some time longer, I should have expected some valuable notes on Josephus; for I well remember (tho' then a boy), that he was studying and comparing it with the Bible, with great diligence and earnestness, at the time of his death. But it is time to relieve you, by subscribing myself,

Yours, sincerely,

J. TREHAWKE.

I wish I had the other papers, or that my pen had led to a fairer copy

\* Mr. Joseph Moyle, ancestor of the present Sir Joseph Copley.

of the enclosed; but you must accept them as they are, especially as I would not lose this opportunity of conveyance. When I have inspected farther, you may, perhaps, hear again soon from  
J. T.

(To the Rev. Mr. Merivale, Exeter.)

MR. TREHAWKE TO MR. MERIVALE.\*

Dear Sir, 1 Sept. 1767.

Sir John Eliot, you may remember, stands very high in the esteem of Mrs. Macanley; which has occasioned a friend of mine to write me the following letter:

"Sir J. E. is a favourite character with Mrs. M., but dipping the other day into Salmon's History, I saw an anecdote relating to this gentleman (which, I think, Salmon took from Echard), wherein it is asserted that Sir John made an attempt on the life of his neighbour, the then Mr. Moyle; and Salmon, on the authority of this story, concludes his character with calling him an infamous assassin. Pray, did you ever hear anything from the Moyle family about this matter? Or do you think there is any truth in it? I should hope not; for I have no notion of Patriotism without a good character in private life."

I answered my friend's letter thus:

"Sir J. E.'s character is deservedly honoured in Mrs. M.'s History. I hold Salmon so cheap, that I really pay little regard to his sentiments or characters. However, there is no arguing against facts, tho' there may against inferences; and tho' I may think Salmon is more displeased with Sir J. E. as so great a patron of the cause of Liberty, than for any thing else, yet I will readily own that will not alter the truth of things."

"The fact, as related to me by Mr. Moyle's own daughter, stood thus:—Sir J. E., when young, had been extravagant in his expenses; so that Mr. Moyle thought it friendly to acquaint the father with his son's conduct; and this being represented to the young gentleman, with some aggravating circumstances, he hastily went to Mr. Moyle's house (two miles

from his own). What words passed, I know not; but Sir John drew his sword and made a thrust at Mr. Moyle; but, being against his ribs, the hurt was slight. However, that being more than Sir John knew, and there being no time for talking after what was done, Sir John fled. On reflection, he soon detested the fact, and became thenceforward as remarkable for his private deportment, in every view of it, as for his public conduct. Mr. Moyle was so entirely reconciled to him, that no person of his time held him in higher esteem."

"I have an original paper before me which (I conceive) refers to this transaction. It runs in these words:—

"[I do acknowledge to have done you a great injury, which I wish I had never done, and do desire you to remit it, and that all unkindness may be forgiven and forgotten between us; and henceforward I shall desire and deserve your love in all friendly offices, as (I hope) you will mine. (Subscribed) J. ELIOT.] Directed to Mr. Moyle, without date; and signed in the presence of, and attested by, Grenvil, and many other gentlemen."

"You will observe that Sir John takes that shame to himself that became him; yet that there might have been some ground for distaste by Sir John against his neighbour. However, be that as it may, and though Mr. Moyle has certainly the advantage in this particular, yet I dare say you will think with me, that the thorough reconciliation and endeared friendship that afterwards subsisted between them, does great honour to them both, as it shews a very uncommon greatness of mind in Mr. Moyle, and very great worth in Sir John, or Mr. Moyle would never have been so perfectly reconciled to him."

"The present possessor of Port Eliot, who honours the memory of his predecessor, and has his picture, as drawn in prison, hung in his study, seems to think even this relation too harsh for so great a man, even with all the softening of youth, passion, resentment against Mr. Moyle for what had passed, and after reconciliation, &c.; but let friends or enemies wish or infer as and what they please, the fact (I am persuaded) is neither more nor less than the above."

\* Mr. Eliot has a volume of Letters

\* This is the letter referred to by Miss Aikin in her Memoirs of Charles I. vol. i. p. 265. See also Lord Nugent's Life of Hampden, and D'Israeli's Commentaries on Charles I. vol. iv. p. 512.



(MSS.), wherein a number of truly great men of that time concur in doing Sir John honour by their correspondence with him. They would afford Mrs. Macauley great pleasure in the perusal. If Dr. Harris has not heard of this story, it may amuse him."

I shall not forget the book I promised you when I go west; and I hope some of your friends near Tavistock will remember their time, &c.

I am, your very humble servant,

J. TREHAWKE.

MR. RICHARD KING, OF TOPSHAM, TO  
WALTER MOYLE, OF BAKE, ESQ.

March 10th, 1711-12.

I must confess I have not examined all the particulars of your discourse to prove Antoninus a persecutor,\* having been employed in matters more immediately respecting my profession; but give me leave to say, that your principal argument from Marcus's proposing the example of Pius for his model (on which most what else you urge depend) is, I presume, founded on this mistake, that the top character of Antoninus Pius was his singular piety to the Gods, from whence he had his surname, as you say Pausanias affirms; whereas, if you please to recollect what Marcus says himself in his letter in answer to Faustina, you will find that he obtained that glorious surname from his singular clemency to men:—"Non enim (ait) quicquam est quod Imperatorem Romanum melius commendet gentibus quam Clementia. Hæc Cæsarem Deum fecit, hæc Augustum consecravit, hæc patrem tuum imprimis Pii nomine ornavit:" with which agrees the last of these reasons Capitolinus brings for the title, "Vel quod vere naturâ Clementissimus, et nihil temporibus suis asperum fecit." And what Dio saith, in the life of A. Pius; and, indeed, Marcus himself chose this for his chief character, being desirous to resemble his father in nothing more than in mildness and gentleness, to be a benefactor to and a protector of mankind, and a discourager of informers, and to be a religious worshipper of the Deity, but not to superstition; whom to imitate in doing good, is the perfection of life, as he speaks in Julius Cæsar: and truly this godlike virtue

shined through his whole life. His own works, and the histories of him, are full of it. He was so greatly devoted to this darling virtue, that, in honour of it, he erected a temple in the Capitol. (Dion, 815.) This most remarkable goodness of the two Antonines, proclaimed them to the world as the common patrons of mankind, and invited (as it were) several addressees and apologies to them from all parts. The Fathers of the Church were thereby encouraged to apply themselves unto such gracious persons for the relief of the miseries they suffered from the rage of the people, and the cruelty of the provincial governors, who strictly and severely executed the laws of former Emperors enforced against the Christians; and many times they obtained most favourable rescripts, as Melito particularizes in the fragment of his Apology to the Emperor Marcus. The singular good-nature of those two good princes disposed them to yield to the humble and zealous applications that were made to them on the behalf of the poor afflicted Christians, and induced them to put a stop to their persecutions, which 't was impossible the mild temper of those merciful persons could ever set afoot, or countenance, when they were rightly informed of the Christian's integrity and innocency of life. I cannot therefore be perswaded that, whilst benevolence, clemency, and mercy, were the virtues they had most at heart, they were the least exemplified in their practice:—no; the words and actions of Marcus, in particular, shew the contrary; witness the expressions—*Ἀνθρώπους ἐνποιεῖν*,—*Σωζε ἀνθρώπους*,—*φιλεῖν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος*,—*Ἰδίον ἀνθρώπου φιλεῖν καὶ τοὺς πταίοντας*,† and the like, in several places of his book. Witness

† Is not this phrase *ἰδίον ἀνθρώπου φιλεῖν καὶ τοὺς πταίοντας* evidently borrowed from the precept of our Saviour, "Love them that hate you:" and is it consistent with such a quotation from the Christian Writings, to suppose that the person using it was himself a persecutor of the sect? This is, I think, a stronger argument than any that Mr. King produces; and it would be conclusive if theory and practice were found to be consistent with each other even in the instances of the greatest of actual philosophers; as it is, we can only receive it at a "quantum valeat."—Ed.

\* This is the Discourse printed in the Theological Repository.

also his actions, as his mercifulness to his enemies, especially the Quadi; his lenity to the rebels in the Cassian Rebellion; his tenderness even to the worst of his subjects, the Gladiators, whom he would never suffer to fight but with blunted swords. How can you imagine him so barbarous to the Christians, his faithful subjects, as to cut them off by wholesale in cold blood; and yet so merciful to enemies, to rebels, and to the vilest of his people? If so, it must argue him the greatest of hypocrites, to say such fine things for the honour of humanity, and at the same time to act such foul things to disgrace it. Far be the imputation from "the best of men," as you style Antoninus; 't is not credible that he could ever so un-naturally thwart his own character, and overturn his principles. Surely, the good man was all of a piece, and ever acted in concert with his conscience. He was always the same; *Ὁραίους διὰ πάντων ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐδενὶ ἡλλομάθη οὕτως ὡς ἀληθῶς ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἦν καὶ οὐδενὶ πρὸς ποιητὸν εἶχε*. Dion. (815.) Now, if we may believe Marcus himself or the character that is given of him by others, or depend on the histories of his life, we cannot believe him to be a persecutor of the Christians. However it was that they were persecuted in his reign, so good and wise a prince could never act so contrary to himself.

I am, &c. RICHARD KING.

(Enclosed in a letter from Mr. Trehawke to Mr. Merivale, Sep. 25, 1765.)

MR. MOYLE TO MR. KING.

26th March, 1712.

I was surprized to see you begin your answer with this strange paradox, "that my principal argument to prove M. Antoninus a persecutor, (on which, you say, most what I else urge depends,) is taken from his proposing the example of Pius for his model; which you presume is founded on a mistake that the top character of Pius was his singular piety to the Gods, from whence I falsely suppose he took his surname." This is the sum of your argument; and, give me leave to say, you are mistaken in every part of it. I nowhere asserted "that Religion was the top character of Pius," or "that he took his name only

from his piety." I thought my principal argument to prove Marcus a persecutor, had been the plain and positive testimony of Athenagoras, the author of the Lyons letter (supposed to be Irenæus), and many others whom I had cited, to prove that the persecution was carried on by his immediate orders and directions. But those, I presume, are the particulars you have not examined, and yet have ventured to pass sentence upon the whole. Nor can I conceive how a mistake in this single point should affect the whole train of my arguments in the second and third propositions, which have not the least dependence upon it, since it does not in the least touch that very branch of my first article, for which I brought it as a proof, as will easily appear by taking a view of my argument on that head.

The main point I contended for in that article, was to prove Marcus Antoninus a bigot to his own religion; from the whole tenour of his writings; from his education; and the character of his tutors and favourites; from his behaviour on the occasion of the Marcommanic war and the pestilence; from his scorn and hatred of Christianity; and many other arguments, backed by a whole cloud of witnesses, which you do not contradict; and I might fairly have set the argument on that issue as proved beyond all exception; but, to leave no room for doubt, I added (as another proof of it taken from his own works, vi. 23) that he proposed for the model of all his actions, the example of his father Pius, who was eminent for his piety to the Gods, as appeared from the direct authority of Marcus (ibid.) and Pausanias, p. 526. To them I joined Suidas and Eutropius; to whom I may add Antiochenus (Excerpta Valesiana, p. 819), A. Victor, and the Historia Miscella, who all compare him to Numa, the founder of the Roman Religion. And in the rear of all, I shall bring Capitolinus (c. 13), whose passage I shall cite at large, because 't is a comment on all the rest. "Qui rite (or recte) comparetur Numæ, cuius felicitatem pietatemque, et securitatem, ceremoniasque, semper obtinuit." Are not these authorities of force enough to prove Pius a prince devoted to the religion of his country? and is not the



consequence I draw from it most certain, that Marcus, if he followed the example of his father (as he himself assures us he did), must act upon the same principles, and be zealously addicted to the Pagan religion? Where, in the name of wonder, lies the sophistry or weak side of this argument? Till my testimonies are disproved, the conclusion built upon them will remain just and necessary. But you say "I have brought one false proof for the piety of Antoninus, viz. that he took his surname from his religion." But if so, what then? Have not I brought direct proof enough, besides, of his piety? and does not my argument stand firm without the help of this single proof, which, if it were dropt, would not weaken it one jot? So that this objection can never affect my main proposition, nor this particular proof of it, unless you could make out that the want of this single circumstance, (viz. that Antoninus took his surname from his piety,) would prove, against so many express authorities as I have produced, that neither of the Antonines were zealous for their religion; which would be a great rarity indeed. But this super-numerary proof, though of little moment to that proposition, much less to any other article of my discourse, I will not part with, till you have extorted it by stronger reasons than you have yet offered.

We meet with three opinions only, worth minding, in the Historians, about the original of this surname of Antoninus. The first is Pausanias (p. 526), who says he took it from his piety to the Gods, as Antiochus Sidetes, King of Syria, had his title of *εὐσεβης* on the same account. (Joseph. Antiq. iii. 16.) The second is Dio's, that he took it from his piety to his father Adrian; and Apuleius, in his Apology (p. 314), which was spoke under A. Pius, plainly intimates the same. This reason is mentioned by Capitolinus (2), and the institution of the *εὐσεβεια* or *pialia* by A. Pius in honour of Adrian, (as Casaubon observes,) renders this opinion very probable; and it is well known that Ariarathes, King of Cappadocia, took the surname of *εὐσεβης* for the same reason (Spanheim de Us. Num. 468), and Metellus among the Romans was styled

Pius, on the like account. (Val. Max. v. 2.) The last is Antoninus, in his letter to Faustina, "*Hec (Clementia) patrem tuum imprimis Pii nomine ornavit.*" That his clemency principally gave him that title, which manifestly implies that the title, though chiefly, was not solely and entirely, owing to his clemency, and that his other virtues came in for a share in the name; and, what those virtues were, from whence can we better learn than from Pausanias, Apuleius, and Dio, who all flourished under the reign of Pius, or near it? Nor is there any other way of reconciling those three accounts, and making them consistent with each other, but by supposing that he did not take this surname from any of those single virtues, but from a joint mixture of them all, though his clemency, as the most popular virtue, might have the preference of the rest. "*Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas.*" (Cicero pro Ligurio, p. 12.) Nor could the senate make the Emperor a handsomer compliment, than to distinguish him by a title which in one word comprised all the religious and moral virtues he excelled in. We have a remarkable instance of the same kind in Virgil, who gives his hero Æneas the same title, which the old Commentators explain in the same sense:—"*Insignem pietate virum.*" Æn. i. 14. "*Quia patrem et Deos penates de incendio Trojano liberavit,*" says Servius; and Donatus, more fully, "*Cultorem Deorum et spectatæ virtutis hominem:*" so that the character of piety in Æneas was not drawn from a single virtue, but from his most eminent moral and religious ones. A great divine has taken the same method of reconciling all the different opinions of our churchmen in their Restoration sermons about Charles the Second's title "of Pious Memory;" and it is well he did it. Otherwise, in a few years the one party would have been at as great a loss as the others still are, to know how he came by that name. But to apply this instance of Æneas to the case of Antoninus:—Where could the Senate find a better precedent to copy, in conferring a title of honour on their prince, than so nice a flatterer as Virgil? Thus much I thought necessary to allege in an-

swer to your objection; and if you are not satisfied with it, you may strike out this particular proof, and then try whether my other arguments upon this head are not strong enough to prove M. Antoninus a bigot to his religion. The rest of your letter may be all reduced to this short proposition—That so merciful a prince as Antoninus could never be a persecutor; and this maxim, in your opinion, must outweigh all the express testimonies I have brought to the contrary from so many Fathers, who, upon your supposition, must be all notorious liars. Upon this occasion, I cannot help citing an observation of that admirable reasoner, Abp. Tillotson, (vol. III. 346), “that it is the wildest thing in the world to set up a pretended demonstration of reason against plain experience and matter of fact. To convince an adversary that argues upon this foot, there is no way left but to appeal to the experience of past ages, and produce more examples of the same kind;”—which may be easily found in this case. Will you call in question the clemency of Trajan, and your hero A. Pius, whom, in my last discourse, I have proved beyond all exception to have been persecutors? Decius and Valerian were princes of great virtue and humanity, as we know from Zosimus, Victor, the Historia Miscella, and Trebellius Pollio; and yet you cannot deny them to have raised the bloodiest persecutions, without giving the lie to all antiquity. What answer can be given to these instances? But, to come nearer home to our own age. How many Protestants were burnt by Francis the First, as Mezeray assures us, who at the same time saith, that prince had no equal in clemency? How many were butchered by his successor Henry the Second, who assisted in person at some of their executions?—“*cum aliqui mitissimus Regis animus ab omni crudelitate penitus abhorreret*,” (says Thuanus, Lib. 6. p. 172.) How can you evade these testimonies, but by saying that Mezeray and Thuanus, the very best of all our modern historians, were abominable liars? Queen Elizabeth, by all indifferent writers, is reckoned a generous and gentle princess; yet whoever considers her proceedings against Udal, with the execution of

Percy, Greenwood, and Barrow, and the barbarous laws enacted in her reign against the Sectaries, will find it a hard task to acquit her of the charge of a severe persecutor. I am not ignorant that these transactions have been applauded by your great champion, and recommended as wholesome severities to the practice of the present age.

I should be glad to see you reconcile all these examples, and many more which I could bring, to the general rule which you have laid down, that no merciful prince can be a persecutor. These instances are enough to prove what I contend for, and I may safely rest the argument upon them, without trying to give you a solution of a difficulty you lay so much stress on; since persecution and clemency, as widely as they seem to differ in theory, are found so consistent in practice. I have said already a good deal on this head, (Prop. 2.) to which I refer you when you are more at leisure to examine particulars. The only plea I shall now offer in excuse of Antoninus is, that, notwithstanding his rough proceedings against the Christians, he still deserves the character of a merciful prince, because it is visible from the whole course of his life and actions, that he was all goodness when the interest of his Gods was not concerned, and consequently his severities against the Christians did not flow from the cruelty of his temper, but his zeal for his religion and the laws of his church, by which (as I formerly observed) all foreign religions were forbid. Nor can you wonder at this part in a heathen prince, and the Pontifex Maximus of Rome; since cruelty for the sake of religion, so far from being thought a crime, has been consecrated and made a virtue by almost all sects of Christians since the date of St. Austin's two blessed epistles in praise of persecution: though it seems odd that religion, in its own nature the parent of all moral virtues, should be made the only excuse for the breach of them. I will not inquire by what engines this spirit has been raised in “the best and best natured religion in the world” (as Abp. Tillotson justly styles it). That subject will naturally lead me into reflections you will not like



to hear; but it is as clear as the sun, from the examples I have produced, that this principle, however it took its rise, has carried princes of the noblest natures and dispositions, of the greatest virtues and humanity in other respects, to the highest acts of cruelty and oppression; which is all I am contenting for.

I am, &c.

W. MOYLE.

P.S.—I believe you wonder, after I had put so full a period to this controversy in my last, to see me renew it; but when I tell you I am now laid up of the gout, you will easily see it is only to divert myself in my present confinement, without any desire to pursue it. My papers on this subject are trifles not worth your keeping; but, if you please, they are at your service for a month longer, when I desire you will send them by the post.

LETTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL TO  
THOMAS KNEVETT, ESQ.

Sr,—I can't pretend to any interest in you, for any thing I have done, nor aske any fauor for any seruice I may doe you; but because I am conscious to my selfe of a readinesse to serue any gentleman in all possible ciuillities, I am bold to bee beforehand with you to aske your fauor on the behalfe of your honeste poore neighbors of Hapton, whoe as I am informed are in some trouble, and are like to bee putt to more, by one Robert Browne your tenant, whoe, not well-pleased with the way of these men, seeks their disquiett all hee may. Truly nothinge moues mee to desire this more then the pittie I beare them in respect of their honestie, and the trouble I heere they are like to suffer for their consciences; and, howeuer the world interprette itt, I am not ashamed to sollicit for such as are any where under a pressure of this kinde, doeinge heerin as I would be done by. Sr, this is a quarrelsome age, and the anger seemes to mee to bee the worse where the ground is thinges of difference in opinion, w<sup>ch</sup> to cure, to hurt men in their names, persons, or estates, will not bee found an apt remedie. Sr, it will not repent you to protect those poore men of Hapton from iniurie and oppression, w<sup>ch</sup> that you would is the effect of this letter.

Sr, you will not want the gratefull acknowledgment, nor utmost endeavors of requittall, from

Your most humble seruant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

1646. July 27. London.

For my noble friend Thomas Knevelt, Esq. att his house att Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolke, theise.

To his Highness the Lo<sup>d</sup>. Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the Humble Petit<sup>n</sup> of Th<sup>o</sup>. Knevelt of Ashwellthorpe, in the County of Norff. Esqr.

Humbly sheweth,

Nott to trouble y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup> w<sup>th</sup> a repetition of the whole buisness of Ley-stoffe, whereof I was soe long agoe discharg'd by an ord<sup>r</sup> from the com<sup>tee</sup> of L<sup>ds</sup> and Commons, w<sup>ch</sup> ord<sup>r</sup> was chiefly obtaynd by the gracious and true testimony y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup> was pleas'd to give to my L<sup>d</sup> of Manchester. Notwithstanding w<sup>ch</sup> discharge the Com<sup>ms</sup> for decimation for Norff. finding mee formerly sequestred, conceiud me to be w<sup>th</sup>in their instructions, uppon w<sup>ch</sup> ground they sent mee summons to appeare before y<sup>m</sup>, butt my discharge nott fully satisfying them I was forc't to appeal to y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup> by petition, w<sup>ch</sup> petition y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup> was pleas'd to refer to y<sup>r</sup> Maior G<sup>r</sup>all, or any three of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for securing the peace of the County of Norff. to make a report, w<sup>ch</sup> report y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup> was pleas'd to refer to y<sup>r</sup> Privy Councell, and they were pleas'd uppon debate to refer itt backe to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Norff. as to the discharge of y<sup>r</sup> Petit<sup>n</sup>; who being inform'd by Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Paston of y<sup>r</sup> gracious inclinations to my buisnesse, butt receiuing noe immediate ord<sup>r</sup> from y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup> haue granted mee fourteen dayes to gaine thatt fauour y<sup>r</sup> High<sup>s</sup> was pleas'd to proffer to S<sup>r</sup> W. Paston by a l<sup>r</sup> to Maior Haynes, concerning my discharge, for w<sup>ch</sup> high fauors and iustice y<sup>e</sup> Petit<sup>r</sup> shall ever pray.

The Thomas Knevelt above mentioned was descended through the Bouchiers Barons Berners from King Edward the Third. He died June 20, 1658. His great-granddaughter, Harriet, married Henry Wilson, esq. of Ashwellthorpe (jure ux.), and had issue, inter alios, a daughter Harriet,

grandmother to the late Col. Knyvett Leighton, in whose possession the original letter and petition lately were; and a son Henry, father of Robert Wilson, esq. in whose favour his late Majesty terminated the abeyance of the Barony of Berners, May 5, 1832. On the seal attached to the letter are the following arms:—Quarterly, 1. a lion rampant; 2. three spear-heads, two and one; 3. a chevron between

two fleurs de lis; 4. three chevrons; 5. a lion rampant; 6. on a chevron a mullet. Crest, on a wreath above a profile helmet mantled, &c. a demi-lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a fleur de lis. This seal varies from that engraved in Simon's Works, pl. xxxi. in respect to the sixth quartering, which is there a lion rampant.

Shrewsbury, Aug. 10.

G. M.

#### MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XXI.

##### LETTER OF JOHN EVELYN.

Mr. URBAN,

Such pleasing associations are connected with the name of Evelyn, that, had the letter, of which I send you a copy, less to recommend it, you would perhaps wish to preserve it among your Memorials of Literary Characters.

Yours, &c. C. W. L.

Wotton, Mar. 6, . . 07.

Sr,—I am ashamed the trifle I lately sent you should cost you the pain, you tell me you are in, for words to thank me; who owe you double acknowledgment for the honour you do me in accepting it: I wish it carried any proportion to the favour you are pleased to shew it: since besides the greater regard due to Sr Rob<sup>t</sup>. Southwell, the character he has born as our president (and still adorns as its representative) gives him just title to the noblest productions of the Society; but his comity and condescension only to encourage and accept the meanest of them.

Concerning y<sup>r</sup> inquiry about y<sup>e</sup> *parsly*, our *coloni* here know nothing of it; and not having Mr. Woodvige "Systema" by me, I cannot tell what *parsly* he may mean, there being so many species of that plant. If it be the com'on *petraelinum* we use in the kitchen, and plant in the garden; you know 'tis propagated by the seeds, sown in y<sup>r</sup> spring, and in good mould; that 'tis somewhat longer in coming up than most other olitorys, and therefore best imbib'd before sowing; that if it escape very hard winters without covering, it will last three or four years, especially if often cutt, which revives and causes it to spring afresh, which haply the close and greedy bite of sheep may supply instead of the gard'ner's knife. If this,

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I say, be it he meanes, I believe the warm and neglected corners of pasture fields might not refuse it; but how it would speede upon higher sheepdownes and larger grounds (since in hot weather it requires refreshing, and in very cold, some shelter) I cannot tell. Is there not a *mountaine parsly* naturally growing about St. Vincent's Rocks, near y<sup>r</sup> delicious seate? Alisunder beares the name of *apium montano*, and the *carocalis* and wild *daucus* are of the tribe, and grow com'on among our sheepwalks; but as to whether they do eate of it I indeed do not know. Our shepherds in this country are willing to let *genista* (common broome) grow in some places of their sheep pastures, affirming that it preserves them from the rot. Sr, I am sorry I can furnish you so little upon this rural article from my owne or other's experience; who remain, dr Sr, your most humble and obedient servant,

EVELYN.

Sr, I beseech you to present my most humble service to Mr. Hill, who with his obliging lett<sup>r</sup> convey'd me yours. Be pleased to tell him I would gladly know, whether he have met with any coine or medal with the *Bipennis Tenedia* on it, besides that publish'd by Mr. Greaves in his Remains.

As for CONOB, most frequently taken to be *Constantinopolis Oblignata*, I think they read it better *Constantinus oc Baon*.

REV. WILLIAM GWYN.

IN the present populous state of Brighton, the following appears almost incredible; yet it occurred only in 1770.

"Mr. Gwyno, Principal of Brazen Nose, was found dead, lying flat on his face, by some boys, in Bright-helmston church-yard, where he had lain 2 days undiscovered; it was supposed

3 R



that he had fallen in an apoplectic fit. He had been tutor of the College, and elected head of his Society only a few months, and not above 35 years of age, and a good scholar; being the son of Mr. Gwynn, Vicar or Rector of Prescote in Lancashire, and formerly Fellow of King's College, who died very aged this spring, 1770." (Cole's Collections, vol. xlv. MS. Addl. Brit. Mus. 5847, p. 450).

The particulars of this occurrence are more particularly related in the London Chronicle of Aug. 21, 1770; which nearly, though not entirely, confirms Mr. Cole's statement.

"*Brighthelmston*, August 20. Yesterday was found the body of the Rev. Mr. Gwynn, Principal of Brazen Nose College. This gentleman arrived at *Brighthelmston* on Friday morning, and ordered a dinner to be ready by two o'clock: in the interim he went to take a walk, but not returning, enquiries and diligent search were made for him by his servant and

others, but to no purpose; the next day (Saturday) the search was renewed, to as little effect; when it was generally supposed that he was drowned; on Sunday, however, the body was discovered by the edge of a pathway, west of the town, a little above the church, lying with the face downwards among standing barley. There were several guineas, a pocket-book, &c. found about him; the body was brought to the New Ship, and examined by our principal physician Dr. Ayscote, who gave it as his opinion, that he fell in a fit, and was suffocated for want of timely assistance. Mr. Gwynn was a respectable character, eminent for his learning, and had been newly elected Principal of Brazen Nose College."

William Gwyn, M.A. 1757, was presented to the rectory of Cottingham in Northamptonshire, by the College in 1768: and elected Principal of Brazen-nose, May 10, 1770. The sale of his library, by Fletcher of Oxford in 1771, is recorded in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, iii. 677.

#### MONUMENT TO MILES COVERDALE.

THE following is a copy of the inscription on a monument to the memory of the illustrious Miles Coverdale,

lately erected in the church of St. Magnus the Martyr, London:—

#### To the Memory of MILES COVERDALE:

who, convinced that the pure Word of God ought to be the sole rule of our faith and guide of our practice, laboured earnestly for its diffusion; and, with the view of affording the means of reading and hearing, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God, not only to his own countrymen, but to the nations that sit in darkness, and to every creature wheresoever the English language might be spoken, spent many years of his life in preparing a translation of the Scriptures.

On the 4th of October, 1535,  
the first complete English printed Version of

#### The Bible

was published under his direction.

The Parishioners of St. Magnus the Martyr,  
desirous of acknowledging the mercy of God, and calling to mind that

#### MILES COVERDALE

was once Rector of their Parish,  
erected this Monument to his Memory, A. D. 1837.

"How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of Peace, and bring glad tidings of good things."—ISAIAH, lii. 7.

The arm-chair of the pious Miles George Weare Braikenridge, of Brimwell House, near Bristol.

#### POETRY.

##### THE FALL OF THE OAKS.

MUST ye then fall?—Ye old ancestral oaks,  
Time-hallow'd trees, of long since vanish'd  
years

To' unconscious witnesses, hands visible  
between the past and present—must ye fall?

Must those huge gnarled limbs, that in the air  
Of the free heav'n's by winter's blasts un-  
harm'd,

Unscathed by tempest, proudly rear'd them-  
Be level'd to the dust; and all the work

Of Nature's chemistry, the silent work  
Of centuries, by weak and wanton hands  
In one sad moment be for ever ruin'd!  
Yes! heart-lov'd friends, the fated hour is  
Sad as a knell of death upon the ear [come.  
Strikes the sharp ringing of th' un pitying

axe.

Well may I call you friends, whose happiest  
hours [alone,  
Fled 'neath your solemn shades. Oft when  
From heat of burning noon retired, I've  
watch'd [leaves,

The glitt'ring sunlight through your twinkling  
Which, ever as the faintest breeze play'd on  
them,

Were fring'd with golden sheen, and all around  
Was pour'd, by contrast of the glowing  
fields

More soft and soothing made, a glorious flood  
Of green gold light, fit radiance for the haunt  
Of lonely Dryad, or the nimble elves  
That shun "day's garish eye." O happy hours!  
When stream'd upon my soul a rapturous  
tide

Of sweet thick-coming fancies, such as lap  
The poet's soul in joy, yet undefined,  
Faint, feeble images of those bright thoughts  
Which the true poet knows, such thoughts as  
thine,

Wordsworth revered, when by the grassy marge  
Of Windermere or Derwent from thy heart  
Came songs of holiest wisdom; such as thine,  
O! Coleridge, wise for others, when on height  
Of sov'ran Brocken thou didst stand. Such  
thoughts,

Such gushings of the heart, e'en I have known;  
Languid, indeed, and as the fleeting forms  
Of some fair dream confus'd and vanishing:  
Dreams from the far-off land of poesy,  
Whence the full chords of the immortal harp  
Fall faint upon mine ear, scarce audible,  
Like fairy music, such as idly dream  
The lonely shepherds 'mid the heath'ry hills  
Of rocky Morven, or the greener glades  
Of Erin, loveliest island of the main.

Yes, those were happy hours, but happier still  
When on a summer's eve with dearest friends  
I've sat beneath your outspread arms, and  
held

Calm converse pure as the o'erarching skies;  
Converse of import serious, such as suits  
The solemn hour of twilight, when the stars  
Come forth in angel quires, and closing shades  
In dewy silence lap the steamy earth—  
Silence scarce broken by the happy chirp  
Of nestling birds, or voice of bleating flocks  
From misty meadow, or the sudden laugh  
Of passing maiden, or the distant chime  
From village steeple, or from minster tower,—  
Swelling and falling on the soothed ear  
As swell and fall the surges of the gale,  
Or tuneful rustling of the wavy corn. [less  
Glad were these pensive moments, glad not  
When on the mossy turf beneath these shades  
Dear circling friends enjoy'd the rustic meal  
Of summer fruits, the lurking strawberry,

The blushing cherry, gooseberry that threatens  
With sharpset spears the rash invading hand—  
Delicious viands for the ready feast!

Swiftly and sweetly flew the laughing hours,  
And cheerful jest and merry tale ran round,  
And list'ning Echo answer'd back the song.  
Ye trees! ye are not silent; though no sound  
Of voice be in you, sweetly do ye speak,  
By magic force of memory vocal made.  
How solemn, how mysterious is the voice,  
That still small voice, which to the thoughtful  
heart

Is utter'd forth from all the silent things  
Of holiest Nature—from earth, skies, and seas,  
From breezy mountain or wide-spreading  
plain, [floods,  
From sparkling streamlet or slow moving  
From sunbright glades or gloomy night of  
woods— [stones

Yea! from all trees and flow'rs, yea, from all  
Do voices come, that speak to us of things  
Long pass'd away into the awful gulf  
Of ages long since vanish'd. Ah me!  
Ah me! that ever should avail the hand  
Of busy, tyrant, feeble man, to break  
The smallest link in that mysterious chain  
Which binds the past and present, (visibly  
Binding the following waves of man's frail  
race [pledge.

In one vast whole,) and gives us soothing  
That we, when we have slipp'd into the  
grave,

The silent grave, shall not be all forgotten,—  
Be it or tree, or tower, or ancient hall,  
The hoary trees which our forefathers knew,  
The ancient church wherein our grandsires  
worshipp'd,

The venerable hall where pass'd away  
The hopes, the cares, the sorrows, and the joys  
Of generations,—picture changeable  
Yet ever still the same,—youth's fiery dreams,  
Manhood's still hopes, the backward-looking  
glance

Of age that longs for rest. Ye ancient trees!  
When thus around your mournful ruins lie,  
With what a weight upon my heart doth press  
Feeling of wrong, of separation rude [were  
From joys which ye have witness'd; for ye  
Associate with all things I lov'd, and while  
Ye stood and wav'd as erst your sighing  
boughs,

Still lived in you the past, not vanish'd yet,  
Not altogether gone those sunny hours  
That fled in youth so swift and cheerily.  
Swiftly, alas how swift! since that bright  
time,

When all things laugh'd around me, when  
each pulse,  
When ev'ry breath was joy, and life's gay path  
Meander'd through the flower-enamell'd meads  
Of unexperienced hope, how chang'd are all  
things! [float  
Schemes vanish'd, like the feath'ry clouds that  
And melt away in sunshine round the peaks  
Of Cambrian mountains, or untimely snows  
Dissolv'd before th' impatient glance of May.



How sober'd is the vision and the dream!  
The dazzling radiance of the early dawn  
Fades with the lengthening day, a calmer  
light.

Displays the ruder features of the scene,  
Life's stern realities of loss and change  
Teach us severer wisdom, seldom learnt  
But from Experience, mistress harsh and rude.  
Yea! ceaseless is the ever-gliding flux  
Of earthly change, for ever on it flows  
With so continuous tract we note it not,  
Till mark'd by loss of what we love, or fall  
Of old familiar forms, that long have stood  
Time's iron hand, so long that it doth seem  
As though nor time, nor change, nor death  
were theirs.

[creeps,  
That aged man, who 'mongst these branches  
With silver'd locks, with tottering steps and  
slow,

Sported a blithesome infant 'neath these shades,  
Nor knew them younger: in his *father's*  
time

These were the "old tall oaks." Years since  
hath gone

The ancient race coeval with these woods,  
The giant grim warriors, and the stately  
dames,

[mains  
They sleep long since in dust, and nought re-  
save antique effigies of constant prayer.  
The jovial squire, who loved with hound and  
horn

To rouse the sleeping echoes of the glades,  
And brush the dew before the rising sun :—  
Or who, when whistling winds piped high and  
loud,

Or soft and silently the gath'ring snow

Loaded the groaning woods, with gen'rous  
heart

Spread forth for all his hospitable board,  
And held such revelry as Christmas claims :—  
He too is gone :—gone, too, the old grey hall ;  
Its old hereditary sanctities,

Tales and traditions, venerable dreams [fall'n.  
Of bygone splendours. These now, too, are  
Their living monuments, not sure with eld,  
But still of vig'rous green, fall'n in their  
prime,

Scatter'd like warriors on the field of death.  
Ye giant relics! trumpet-tongued ye speak  
Th' unnoted lesson to our careless cars,  
Here all things fleet like shadows and do  
change:

Here 's no abiding city. May we seek  
One that shall be hereafter, to endure  
When time, and change, and death shall be  
no more.

[more  
Farewell! farewell! ye long-lov'd trees! No  
From midst your thickest shades shall Phi-  
lomet

[more  
Pour forth all night the passionate song, no  
The redbreast warble on your leafless sprays  
His cheery strain 'neath dun and dreary skies,  
A voice of summer 'mid December snows.

Farewell! for now the rising gales of Even  
Wail mournfully amongst your naked arms—  
Naked alas! when Spring's life-giving glance  
Should bid you burst in all your leafy pride.

With mourning notes I quit you; dirge-like  
strains

[thoughts  
Suit well these sighing gales, and solemn  
The woful ruin that lies round us here.

J. H. G.

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

### ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE.

WE have of late had many occasions for remarking the rise—we may now rather say, the growth—of a taste for early national literature, both in England and among our neighbours on every side. The appearance of an extremely useful Anglo-Saxon bibliography, drawn up with much care and industry by M. Francisque Michel, and printed in Paris,\* has induced us to review briefly the progress of the study of Anglo-Saxon Literature in our own country, from its rise in the days of Matthew Parker.

It is to the general and intelligent spirit of research which characterised so strongly the age of Elizabeth—for her long reign was literally an age—that we owe, in a great measure, the preservation of our vast stores of early manuscripts. The Anglo-Saxon monuments were seized upon with peculiar avidity in the grand struggle between the opposing doctrines at the period of the Reformation, because they presented the most undeniable arguments against the verity and antiquity of the principal points of the Romish belief, in numerous Homilies, some of them directed against those very doc-

\* *Bibliothèque Anglo-Saxonne, par Francisque Michel, 8vo. 1837. Paris, Silvestre. London, Pickering.*

This volume contains a bibliographical description of all the Anglo-Saxon books, or books in which there are long passages in that language, which have been printed up to the period of its publication. It is preceded by an Essay on the Study of Anglo-Saxon, by Mr. Kemble.

trines at that time looked upon as growing heresies. Hence the Saxon Homilies, of which it is to be regretted that we have not a good and complete edition, were brought forward with eagerness by the famous martyrologist John Fox, one of the first editors of Anglo-Saxon books, backed by Parker himself, who supplied them from the stores of his own library; and the collection published under Parker's eye by L'Isle was thought of so much importance, that the authenticity of its contents and their exact agreement with the MSS. was vouched by the signature of the Archbishop and fourteen Bishops. Among the Saxonists of Elizabeth's reign, we must not forget the topographer Lambarde, who, so early as 1568, first put forth an edition of the Anglo-Saxon laws.

The study of Anglo-Saxon had, however, in the sixteenth century, almost entirely theology for its object; and it was not till the century following that the language began to be studied for itself, philologically, and then we find certainly the names which hitherto shine brightest amongst our Anglo-Saxon scholars, for we will never agree to detract from their reputation, because others, working on their foundation, have been able to find out their errors, and build a firmer superstructure. From near the middle of the seventeenth century to the end occur the distinguished names of Spelman, Whelock, Junius, Somner, Gibson, Rawlinson, Elstob, Thwaites, and Hickes; the last of whom, in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Fæderum Septentrionalium*, produced one of the most splendid books that has ever been printed. To the first of these men we owe the fine edition of the Anglo-Saxon Laws and Councils, and the first and only edition of the Anglo-Saxon version of the Psalms. Whelock gave us an edition of King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History; Junius, the first edition of Cædmon and the Anglo-Saxon Gospels; Somner published the first Anglo-Saxon Dictionary in 1659; Gibson edited that valuable and interesting historical document, the Saxon Chronicle; Rawlinson published Alfred's translation of Boethius; Elstob edited an Homily or two, and began an edition of Alfred's Orosius, afterwards badly edited by Daines Barrington; Elizabeth Elstob had projected at the beginning of the last century a complete edition of the Homilies of Alfric; to Thwaites we owe the Heptateuch, Job, the Gospel of Nicodemus, and the fragment of the fine poem of Judith. Some of these names ought, perhaps, to be given to the beginning of the eighteenth century; but they belong to the school of the Anglo-Saxonists of the seventeenth. Hickes, by his philological labours, conferred a lasting benefit on the study of the language, and, from his time to within a few years, all that has been known relating to the grammar and construction of the language was derived from the pages of his *Thesaurus*.

The eighteenth century presents to us almost a blank, if we except a few works of importance published in the earlier part of it. In 1721, Wilkins printed a new edition of the Laws; Smith, at Cambridge, printed Alfred's Bede in the following year; in 1737, Wilkins gave the Councils. We must not pass over the great Dictionary of Lye and Manning, published in 1772—a monument of vast industry, thrown away, in a great measure, for want of discrimination and philological knowledge; for we have in it not only different cases and inflections, but sometimes even different parts of speech confounded for one another, accusatives or genitives given for nominatives, plurals for singulars, adverbs and verbs for substantives.

The present century was introduced somewhat unpropitiously by the ridiculous publications of Samuel Henshall; but since his time an entirely new school of Anglo-Saxonists has risen up—new, both by the long space of time which separates it from the school that flourished in the seventeenth century, and by the improved and more correct principles which now govern it. The zealous labours of Ingram, Bosworth, and Cardale, have done much towards inviting the attention of scholars to the subject, and have had their fruits; and the deep and accurate philological principles derived from foreign schools, and applied so successfully by Thorpe and Kemble, have given the Anglo-Saxon language and literature a place amongst liberal studies, which we hope will not again be lost. Our most fervent desire is, that this study should



be pursued cordially and unitedly, and it is with extreme pain that we have seen in one instance its progress marked by unkindly feelings. Let not one scholar disdain another because he has fallen into errors; and let not the other refuse to be convinced of the errors he has fallen into, when, if he be really a lover of knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself, the advantages must be his, as much as theirs who discover them.

The student of Anglo-Saxon has not now the same difficulties to contend with that existed formerly; he has, in Thorpe's translation of Raske, a good and tangible grammar—a dictionary, it is true, he has none that can be of much use, though we hope that this will not long be a desideratum; but he has excellent, and, at the same time, attractive, elementary books in Thorpe's *Analecta* and *Apollonius*, both accompanied with such good glossaries as will enable him to ground himself perfectly in the language without the need of a dictionary. When he has well studied the *Analecta*, he may confidently venture on *Beowulf*, which in Kemble's edition is accompanied by a good glossary, which will also serve for other poetical works, such as Thorpe's *Cædmon*, or the valuable poetry of the Vercelli MS. printed for the Record Commission by the exertions of Mr. Purton Cooper, and also edited by Thorpe.\* We mention only these books, because, being accurately and philologically edited, they are the only ones which ought to be put into the hands of a student. Of the numerous volumes described in the Bibliography published by M. Michel, how few are there which deserve a place in the library of a scholar!

At present our only hopes for an enlightened patronage of the study of Anglo-Saxon literature rest on the Society of Antiquaries, who we hope will go on vigorously in the track which they have marked out. We shall then soon have our libraries stored with good and useful editions of Anglo-Saxon books. We look to them for the poetry of the Exeter Book, already in an advanced state of preparation, for the Homilies, for some or all the pure and elegant writings of the great King Alfred.

#### LATIN VERSES BY THE LATE LORD TENTERDEN.

*Letter from Lord Tenterden to Sir Egerton Brydges, 15th Sept. 1830.*

I HAVE always felt that it might be said that a Chief Justice and a Peer might employ his leisure hours better than in writing nonsense verses about flowers. But I must tell you how this fancy of recommending to hammer Latin metres, after a cessation of more than thirty years, began. Brougham procured for me, from Lord Grenville, a copy of some poems printed by him under the title of "*Nugæ*," chiefly his own; one or two, I believe, of Lord Wallisley, written long ago; and a piece of very good Greek hamour, by Lord Halland.† The motto in the title-page is four or five hundred-syllable lines by Fabricius. At the same time, John Williams, of the Northern Circuit, now the Queen's Solicitor-general, who is an admirable scholar, sent me four or five Greek epigrams of his own. I had a mind to thank each of them, and found I could do so with great ease to myself in ten hundred-syllables. This led me to compose two trilogies, in the same metre, on two favourite flowers; and afterwards some others (now I think twelve in all) in different Horatian metres. And now, an Ovidian epistle, of which the subject is the *Forget-me-not*. One of the

\* The interesting collection of Anglo-Saxon monuments from foreign libraries here alluded to, though printed, is not yet published; but it has been previously brought before the public by the late Committee of the House of Commons. The manner in which the Secretary of the Record Commission was then attacked for the printing of these few sheets, showed very little either of enlightened or good feelings. For ourselves, we had extremely grateful to Mr. Cooper for having found an outlet for clanking and printing among the publications of the Record Commission. Inquiries, everywhere as valuable, which otherwise would only have been communicated to scholars by some fortunate but unknown scribe.

† These poems are given in the Numbers of our Magazine for Dec. 1830 and Feb. 1831.—Ed.

earliest is an ode on the Conservatory, in the Alcaic metre, of which the last stanza contains the true cause and excuse of the whole, and this I will now transcribe.

Sit fabulosis fas mihi cantibus  
Lenire curas! Sit mihi floribus  
Malcere me fessum, senemque  
Carpere quos juvenis solebam.

You see I am now on my hobby, and you must be patient while I take a short ride. Another of the earliest is an ode in the Sapphic metre on the *Convalleria Majalis*—the Lily of the Valley. I am a great admirer of Linnæus, and my verses contain many allusions to his system: not, however, I trust, quite so luscious as Darwin's *Loves of the Plants*, which, I believe, were soon forgotten. I have not seen the book for many years. I have one little ode, written in the present year, on a plant called the *Linnæa Borealis*, which Sir James Smith tells us was a name given to it from its supposed resemblance to the obscurity of the early days of the great botanist. It is not common, and possesses no particular attraction. Smith says it has sometimes been found on the Scottish mountains: and I have a plant sent to me last spring by Dr. Williams. I will send you a copy of this also. You must give me credit for the botanical correctness of the first part. Of the rest you can judge, and you may criticise as much as you please. There are three other metres of Horace, on which I should like to write something; but what, or when, I know not. It is now high time to quit this subject.

## CONVALLERIA MAJALIS.

Quo pedes olim valere, robur  
Lætus et mentis juvenilis ardor,  
Si tuo, dulcis, redeunte curru,  
Maia, redirent,

Querere inculci nemorosa ruris,  
Impiger densas penetrare valles,  
Qua suos grata renovant sub umbrâ  
Lilia flores.

Ducat haud fallax odor insolentem:  
Et loquax flatu levis aura grato  
Abditam frustra sobolem recessu  
Prodet avito.

Conditus molli foliorum amictu  
Dum tener ventos timet atque solem,  
Fortior tandem gracili racemus  
Stipite surgit,

Floesulis nutans oneratus albis,  
Non ebur lucet, Pariumve marmor  
Purius, nec quâ decoret pruina  
Cana cupressos.

Talis et pectus niveumque collum,  
Advenâ viso, pudibunda texit  
Insulæ virgo, leviterque cymbam a  
Litore trahit.

Voce sed leni, facieque motâ  
Hospitem, fido prius indicatum  
Somnia vati, magicas ad ædes  
Nescia duxit.

Cal. Maii, 1828.

Quæ diu, patris comes exsultantis  
Vallium saltus coluit quietos  
Lata, si nigros roseo ligaret  
Flores capillos.

Mox tamen tristi monitu parentis  
Territa, absenteque timens, puella  
Nobilis supplex, petere ipsa regem  
Ausit et urbem.

Oti lassum accipitrem canemque,  
Seque captivum juvenem querentis  
Et lacus dulces, Elenamque molli  
Voce sonantis.

Palluit cantus; adiit trementem  
Leve subridens generosus hospes  
Sinaplici pluma, viridique veste  
Notus, et ore.

Et sua, quem tu petis, hic in arce  
Regius, jam nunc ait, est Jacobus,  
Virgini nunquam gravis invocanti,  
Mitte timores.

Te manent intus pater, atque patre  
Carior; nudis procerum capillis  
Cætus expectat, poterisque opertum  
Noscere regem.

Et vagi posthâc equitis pericla  
Forsan, et suavis Elenæ loquelax,  
Et levem vates memori phaselum  
Carmino dicet.

## LINNÆA BOREALIS.

Parvula, sed magni jam nominis, infrequens sub umbrâ  
Humi recumbit herba nigricanti  
Arida piniferi montis loca, glareamque raram  
Inter, remotis in jugis quiescens.



Attamen haud Floram divam latet, illa flosculorum  
Decus gemellum frondibus minutis  
Addit, neglectamque viris fovet; æqua duriori  
Mitique nutrix in solo virentum.

Talis et Arctoo sub sidere, frigidoque cœlo  
Ignotus, indigens, diu jacebat  
Pauperi Linnæus tritus lare; destinatus olim  
Princeps scientiæ novæ magister,

Herborum species dignoscere, nuptiasque justas  
Gentesque, et ordines docere certos;  
Quippe ut non Veneris sine numine possit exoriri  
Frutex, vel herba, vel nemus, probavit.

Aut filius, addunt quæ semina, quæve tristis austros  
Deserta taxus increpat morantes,  
Orbam se sterilemque dolens, nisi conjugis remoti  
Genialis aura visat invocantem.

Præscia Flora illum sibi nutriit, et juvante lunâ  
Vernis odoribus cubile tinxit,  
Infantisque oculis ultro Dea somnientis altâ  
Sub nocte se palam dedit videri.

Atque comes hilaris Venus adfuit; ora tum manusque  
Junctas, amantes ut dicet pudicas  
Vidit, et amplexus atque oscula, sentiitque mentem  
Puer sororum conscius Dearum.

Non. Maii, 1830.

#### DOMUS CONSERVATORIA.

Haud nos, ut urbem, Flora, per inclytam  
Olim Quirites, te colimus Deam,  
Fictumve cælaturumve numen  
Marmoreis domibus locamus.

Quas impudicis vocibus ebria  
Lascivientum turba jocantium  
Festis salutatura donis  
Saltibus et strepitu revisat.

Sed rure aprico te vitrea excipit  
Ædes, remissa pervia solibus,  
Quas videas imbres nivales  
Et gelidis hyemem sub Arctis.

Secura jam non hospitio minus  
Nostro foveris, sub Jove candidum  
Quam si benigno te Tarentum, aut  
Niliacum coleres Syenem.

Cæcis pererrat tramitibus domum  
Ardor, propinquis missus ab ignibus,  
Aut per canales unda clausos  
Et fluit, et refuit, recentes

Secum calores perpetuo rotans  
Gyro, quietis læta laboribus  
Servire, jucundoque curas  
Auxilio tenues levare.

Cal. Feb. 1828.

Ergo sub auris plurima non suis  
Ardentes austri progenies viget,  
Neve occidentales Eois  
Addere se socias recusant

Herbæve, floresve; aut patrium dolent  
Liquisse cælum, fervidos abstulit  
Si nauta, mercatorve prudens,  
Vel peregrina petens viator

Misit colendas; gentibus exteris  
Spectandus hospes, salvus ab æstibus  
Uliginosis, nubibusve  
Letiferâ gravidis arenâ.

Non tale monstrum, naribus igneo  
Spirans vapores, cessit Iasoni,  
Nec tale donum sævientis  
Conjugis innocuam Creontis

Natum perussit; nec vagus Hercules  
Tam dira vicit, perdomuit licet  
Hydrasque Centaurosque clavo, et  
Semiferum validus gigante.

Sit fabulosa fas mihi cantibus  
Lenire curas: sit mihi floribus  
Mulare me fessum, senemque  
Carpere quæ juvenis solebam.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Cowper's Works, Edited by Southey, Vol. XV.*

ANOTHER volume of this extremely elegant and interesting work is now before us. Cowper's Letters to Mr. Hill are equal to any part of his correspondence, in playful, easy, and delicate humour, and those light inimitable graces that flowed so spontaneously from his pen. We have nothing to remark in the way of criticism, but that, p. 41, the flower called "Broallia" is probably a misnomer or misprint for *Browallia*, a stove plant from Peru; and on p. 248, "So let the bustard come," we beg to say that we have made further inquiries concerning the existence of this bird in Norfolk, since we mentioned it last, and find from the authentic account of an ornithologist at Thetford, that the last seen was in the year 1832, in that neighbourhood.

We now give an account of Cowper from *L'Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde*, tom. vii. p. i. Paris, 1836, 8vo; as a specimen of the manner in which such things are done by our neighbours, and as a portrait of Cowper under the travestie of a French dress.

"Cowper, William, poète didactique Anglais, né le 26 Nov. 1731, dans le comté de Hertford. *Misanthrope* dès son jeune âge, cette disposition ne fit qu'augmenter en lui à l'école de Westminster, où sa timidité lui suscita beaucoup de tourmens. Des camarades plus forts que lui le maltraitaient et développaient par leur conduite brutale son malheureux penchant à l'anxiété qu'il aurait été sans doute facile de combattre alors. Cowper étudia le droit. Sur le point d'entrer en charge comme Secrétaire de la Chambre des Lords, la peur irresistible dont il fut saisi le força de renoncer à cette place. Il devint de plus en plus sombre; ses idées dogmatiques étroites le tourmentaient, la terreur du jugement dernier avait frappé son esprit. Pendant sept mois il fut dans l'attente continuelle de se voir plongé dans l'abîme d'éternelle damnation. La folie s'était déclarée: il guérit pourtant par les soins d'un médecin psychologue, il se retira en sortant de l'hôpital des fous, dans une ville du comté de Buckingham, où il se lia avec un ministre de culte qui partageait ses opinions dogmatiques. C'était dans l'an 1767. Dès-lors Cowper s'adonna beaucoup à la poésie: il traduisit

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des vers de Mad. Ségur, et fit paraître en 1782 une collection de ses propres ouvrages. On reçut ses poèmes très froidement, malgré leur originalité. L'auteur revient constamment sur les idées de corruption, de grâce, de retour de Dieu, &c. Vers ce temps il connut une femme d'esprit, la veuve de Sir Robert Austin, qui exerça sur son esprit maladif une salutaire influence. A la demande de Lady Austin, il composa la poésie didactique 'La Tache' en 1788, rempli d'admirables descriptions, de nobles pensées, d'un sentiment profond. C'était, depuis les Saisons, l'ouvrage qui enrichissait la langue poétique des images les plus neuves. Puis Cowper traduisit en vers blancs l'Iliade et l'Odyssée. Les connoisseurs affirment que ce travail est plus fidèle que celui de Pope, mais que c'est là tout son mérite. Le pauvre poète, en proie à une nouvelle mélancolie, tourmenté par des prédicateurs méthodistes, mourut dans le comté de Norfolk 25 Avril 1800. Cowper seigna le premier les chaînes du goût Français, qui s'était imposé à la littérature de son pays depuis la fin du xvii<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ses ouvrages forment la transition à la poésie Anglaise moderne. La dernière édition de Cowper a paru à Londres et à Leipsig en 1829. Sa biographie a été écrite par Taylor, Londres, 1833. John Johnson avait déjà publié sa Correspondance en 2 vols. Londres, 1824. L. S."

Mr. Southey, we believe, has not mentioned, that, previous to Cowper's translation of Homer, Cumberland in his "Observer" (No. 123), remarked,

"It is agreed that an opening is still left between literal prose and fettered rhyme. I should conceive it might be a pleasant exercise for men of talents to try a few specimens from such passages in the Iliad, as they might like best, and these perhaps might engage some one or more to proceed with the work, publishing a book at a time (as it were experimentally), by which means they might avail themselves of the criticisms of their candid judges, and make their final compilation more correct: if this was ably executed, a very splendid work might in time be completed, to the honour of our nation and language. . . . Small engines may set great machines in motion, as weak advocates sometimes open strong causes. In that hope and with no other presumption whatever, I shall conclude this paper with a few lines translated from the outset of the Iliad, which the reader may or may not peruse, as he thinks fit.



"Sing, Goddess Muse, the wrath of Pelcus' son,  
Destructive source of all the numerous ills  
That vex'd the sons of Greece, and swept her  
Of valiant heroes to untimely death; [host  
But their unburied bodies left to feast  
The dogs of Troy and carrion birds of prey;  
So Jove decreed (and let Jove's will be done!)  
In that ill hour, when first contention sprang  
Twixt Agamemnon, of the armies chief,  
And goddess-born Achilles. Say, what power  
Mouset heaven's high synod stirr'd the fatal  
Son of Latona by almighty Jove— [strife!—  
He, for the king's offence, with mortal plague  
Smote the contagious camp, vengeance divine  
For the insulted honour of his priest,  
Sage Chryses; to the stationed fleet of Greece,  
With costly ransom offering to redeem  
His captive daughter, came the holy seer;  
The laurel garland, ensign of his God,  
And golden sceptre in his hand he bore;  
And thus to all, but chief the kingly sons  
Of Atreus, suppliant he address'd his suit.

"Kings, and ye well-appointed warriors all!  
So may the Gods, who on Olympus' height  
Hold their celestial mansions, aid your arms  
To level yon proud towers, and to your homes  
Restore you, as to me you shall restore  
My captive daughter, and her ransom take,  
In awful reverence of the god I serve. [sent,  
"He ceased; th' assembled warriors all as-  
All but Atreides; he, the general voice  
Opposing, with determined pride rejects  
The proffer'd ransom and insults the suit.

"Let me not find thee, Priest! if thou presum-  
Or here to loiter, or henceforth to come, [est  
'Tis not that sceptre, no, nor laurel crown  
Shall be thy safeguard: hence! I'll not restore  
The captive thou demand'st; doom'd for her  
In distant Argos, where I reign, to ply [life  
The housewife's loom and spread my nightly  
couch; [begone!

Fly, whilst thy flight can save thee, and  
"No more; obedient to the stern decree,  
The aged suitor turns his trembling steps  
To the surf-beaten shore; there calls his God,  
And in the bitterness of anguish prays.

"Hear me, thou God, who draw'st the silver  
bow; [king  
Hear thou, whom Chrysa worships; hear, thou  
Of Tenedos, of Cilla; Smintheus, hear!  
And, if thy priest hath ever deck'd thy shrine,  
Or on thy flaming altars offer'd up  
Grateful oblations, send thine arrows forth;  
Strike, strike these tyrants, and avenge my  
tears! [unheard;

"Thus Chryses pray'd, nor was the prayer  
Quick at his call the vengeful God uprear'd  
His towering stature on Olympus' top;  
Behind him hung his bow; onward he strode  
Terrific, black as night, and as he shook  
His quiver'd arrows, the affrighted air  
Echo'd the dreadful knell: now from aloft  
Wide o'er the subject fleet he glanced his eye,  
And from his silver bow with sounding string  
Launch'd th' unerring shaft: on mules and  
The missile death alighted: next to man [dogs  
Spread the contagion dire; then through the  
camp

Frequent and sad gleam'd the funeral fires,  
Nine mournful days they gleam'd; haply the  
With better omens rose; Achilles now [tenth  
Convened the Grecian chiefs, thereto inspired  
By Jove's fair consort, for the Goddess  
The desolating mischief: at the call [mourn'd  
Of great Achilles none delay'd to come,  
And in full council thus the hero spake.

"If quick retreat from this contagious shore  
Might save a remnant of our war-worn host,  
My voice, Atreides, would advise retreat;  
But not for me such counsels: call your seers,  
Prophets, and priests, interpreters of dreams,  
For Jove bids commerce with mankind in  
And let that holy conversation say [sleep,

Why falls Apollo's vengeance on our heads;  
And if oblations can avail for peace,  
And intermission from this wasting plague,  
Let victims bleed by hearthcombs, and glaze  
His altars, so his anger be appeased."

In a previous article on Cowper, we have given a specimen of Mr. Dunster's translation in blank verse, to which we now add this by Cumberland; that persons who have leisure for such critical examination, may compare them to Cowper's. In a previous number of the "Observer" (No. 57) Cumberland has given us a short poem as a sort of *pendant* to "The Task" of Cowper: but that very clever and ingenious writer wanted the true "vis poetica," the delicate poetical feeling of the Bard of Weston: we will, however, give a specimen or two of the emulative muse.

"Oh! that I could plant the delightful  
author of *The Task* in this very spot!  
perhaps while his eye—in a fine frenzy  
rolling"—glanced over this enchanting  
prospect, he might burst forth into the  
following, or something like the following  
rhapsody:—

"Bless'd above men, if he perceives and  
feels  
The blessings he is heir to, He! to whom  
His provident forefathers have bequeathed  
In this fair district of their native isle  
A free inheritance, compact and clear.  
How sweet the vivifying dawn to him  
Who with a fond paternal eye can trace  
Beloved scenes, where rivers, groves, and lawns  
Rise at the touch of the Orphean hand,  
And Nature, like a docile child, repays  
Her kind disposer's care! Master and friend  
Of all that blooms or breathes within the  
verge

Of this wide stretch'd horizon, he surveys  
His upland pastures white with fleecy flocks,  
Rich meadows dappled o'er with grazing herds,  
And valleys waving thick with golden grain.

"Where can the world display a fairer scene?  
And what has Nature for the sons of men  
Better provided than this happy isle;  
Mark! how she 's girded by her watery zone,  
Whilst all the neighbouring continent is  
trench'd

And furrow'd with the ghastly seams of war:  
Barriers and forts, and arm'd battalions stand  
On the fierce confines of each rival state,  
Jealous to guard, or eager to invade:  
Between their hostile camps a field of blood,  
Behind them desolation void and drear,  
Where at the summons of the early drum  
The rising and the setting sun reflects [there  
Nought but the gleam of arms, now here, now  
Flashing again, as the bright phalanx moves:  
Wasteful and wide the blank in Nature's map,  
And far far distant where the scene begins  
Of human habitation, thinly group'd  
Over the meagre earth; for there no youth,  
No sturdy peasant, who with limbs and  
strength

Might fill the gaps of battle, dares approach;  
Old age instead, with weak and trembling  
Feebly solicits the indignant soil [hand,  
For a precarious meal, poor at the best.

"The soft luxurious nations will complain  
Of thy rude wintry climate, and chide the winds  
That ruffle their fine forms; trembling they  
view  
The boisterous barrier that defends thy coast,  
Nor dare to pass it till their pilot bird,  
The winter-sleeping swallow, points the way,  
But envy not their suns, and sigh not thou  
For the clear azure of their cloudless skies;  
The same strong blast that beds the knotted  
oak

Firm in his clay-bound cradle, nerves the arm  
Of the stout hind, who fells him to the ground.  
These are the manly offspring of our isle;  
Theirs are the pure delights of rural life,  
Freedom their birthright, and their dwelling  
peace;

The vine that mantles o'er their cottage roof  
Gives them a shade no tyrant dares to spoil.

"Mark! how the sturdy peasant breasts the  
storm,

The white snow sleeting o'er his brawny chest;  
He heeds it not, but carols as he goes  
Some jocund measure or love-ditty, soon  
In sprightlier key and happier accent sung  
To the kind wench at home, whose ruddy  
Shall thaw the icy winter on his lips. [cheeks  
And melt his frozen features into joy.  
But who that ever heard the hunter's shout,  
When the shrill fox-hound doubles on the  
scent,

Which of you, sons and fathers of the chase,  
Which of your hardy, bold, adventurous band  
Will pine and murmur for Italian skies?  
Hark! from the covert side your game is  
view'd!

Music, which none but British dryads hear,  
Shouts, which no foreign echoes can repeat,  
Ring through the hollow wood and sweep the  
vale.

Now, now, ye joyous sportsmen,\* ye whose hearts  
Are unison'd to the ecstatic cry  
Of the full pack, now give your steeds the rein!  
Yours is the day—mine was, and is no more:  
Yet ever as I hear you in the wind, [hearth,  
Though child'd and hovering o'er my winter  
Forth, like some Greenwich veteran, if chance  
The conquering name of *Rodney* meets his ear,  
Forth I must come to share the gladdening  
sound.

To show my scars and boast of former feats.

"Hail, bounteous Spring! primeval season,  
hail!

Nature's glad herald! who to all the tribes  
That link creation's scale, from lordly man  
To the small insect, that eludes his sight,  
Proclaims that universal law of life,  
The first great blessing of the new-born world,  
'Increase and multiply!'—No sooner heard  
By sultry climes, than straight the rebel sun  
Mounts his bright throne, and o'er the wither-  
ing earth

Scatters his bold Titanian fires around,  
And cancels Heaven's high edict; Nature feels  
Quick growth and quick decay; the verdant  
scene

Glitters awhile, and vanishes at once.  
Not such the tints that Albion's landscape  
wears,

Her mantle, dipp'd in never fading green,

\* These sentiments are not put with much verisimilitude in the mouth of Cowper, whom we cannot fancy in the dress Mr. Cumberland has given him,—Jockey cap, red jacket, and leather breeches,—leaping five-barred gates, and giving the view halloo!

Keeps fresh its vernal honours through the  
year:

Soft dewdrops nurse her rose's maiden bloom,  
And genial showers refresh her vivid lawn.  
Through other lands indignant of delay  
Spring travels homeward with a stranger's  
haste;

Here he reposes, dwells upon the scene  
Enamour'd, native here prolongs his stay,  
And when his fiery successor at length  
Warns him from hence, with lingering step  
and slow,

And many a stream of falling tears he parts,  
Like one, whom surly creditors arrest  
In a fond consort's arms, and force him thence.

"No more; for now the hospitable gates  
Of wealthy Atlas invite their guest;  
I paused and look'd, and yielding to the wish  
That fortune had bequeath'd me such a lot,  
A momentary sigh surprised my heart:  
Flocks, herds, and fields of golden grain, of  
I envied not the owner; but I saw [these  
The curling smoke from cottages ascend,  
And heard the merry din of childish sports;  
I saw the peasant stooping to his plough  
And whistling time away; I met a form  
Fair as a fabled nymph; Nature had spread  
Her toilette, Health her handmaid dealt the  
Simplicity attired her; by the copse [bloom,  
Skirting the hornbeam row, where violets bud  
And the first primrose opens to the spring,  
With her fond lover arm in arm she walk'd,  
Not with the stealthy step and harlot leer  
Of guilty assignation, not unnerv'd  
By midnight feast or revel, but in prime  
Of youth and health and beauty's genuine  
glow:

I mark'd the conscious look of honest truth,  
That greets the passenger with eye direct,  
Nor fears nor meditates surprise; my heart  
Yearn'd at the sight, and as they pass'd I  
cried—

'Why was it not my fortune to have said  
Go and be happy?'—On a rising slope  
Full to the south the stately mansion stands,  
Where dwells the master of this rich domain;  
Plain and of chaste proportion the device,  
Not libel'd and bedaub'd with tawdry frieze  
Or laced pilaster, patch'd with refuse scraps,  
Like that fraternal pile on Thames's bank,  
Which draws its title not its taste from  
Greece.\*

Happy! if there in rural peace he dwells,  
Untortured by ambition, and enjoys  
An eye for nature and a heart for man."

We have nothing more to observe  
at present, but that

1. ——"The old  
And crazy Earth has had her shaking fits  
More frequent."—(Task, b. xi.)

seems taken from Sir Thomas Pope  
Blount's Natural History, p. 408,  
"The tremblings and shiverings of the  
earth, or rather *aguish shaking fits*."

2. On the Palace of Ice raised by  
the Empress of Russia, (Task, Book  
v.) see Johnson's Rambler, No. xx.  
which may have suggested the allu-  
sion.

3 "Some headless Hero, or some Caesar shows,  
Defective only in his Roman nose."  
Progress of Error.

\* The Adephi.—Edit.



is an improvement on Cumberland—

"Returns in all the dernier gont  
Of Brussels point and Paris clothes,  
Buys antique statues vamp'd anew,  
And busts without a nose."  
Observer, vol. i. p. 181.

*A Charge delivered to the Archdeaconry  
of Colchester, in June 1837, on the  
Annual Visitation of W. R. Lyall,  
A.M.*

WE beg earnestly to recommend the perusal of this excellent Charge to all who wish to understand in what manner the Established Church is affected by the new laws—one of which is carried into effect, and the other is waiting its second birth—for the relief of Dissenters and the abolition of Church-rates. How temperate, how judicious, how well-reasoned is this Charge of Archdeacon Lyall! How liberal he is to the feelings and sentiments of those who differ from him! and yet how well he knows, and how firmly he maintains, the place where he ought to stop in concessions to those who are so reluctant to be satisfied. We cannot abridge this Charge, for the matter is so well worded as to have no superfluity to cut off; and the reasoning is so well connected and consecutive as to be much injured by being presented in a fragmentary or disjointed manner. It is exactly the kind of Charge that the clergy would be gratified to receive from the authority of their Archdeacon; and when we feel, with the author of it, that the unfortunate situation of the church, surrounded by the envious, the mean, the fanatical, and the profane, all hating her excellence, and all grudging her the means of existence, has obliged the authorities of the church to call the attention of the clergy, not as they would in better days to the examination of some theological principle or maxim of ecclesiastical polity, but to questions touching the temporal rights of the Church and her constitutional immunities: when even on such subjects of far inferior interest and consideration, Archdeacon Lyall can write with the knowledge he here evinces, and in a style worthy of the churchman and the scholar, what might we have not expected from his pen, had he been permitted under happier auspices to lay before his clergy some part of his

theological acquirements; to have discussed some disputed questions, or guided them by his experience through the difficulties that press most in these days on the theological student—those relating to the advancing pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church in a spiritual view, and those even perhaps more afflicting that rise out of the wild and presumptuous Neo-theology of the Lutheran churches in Germany. On these and other points of importance we still hope to hear the voice of our venerable Archdeacon, and we know the respect with which it will be received. At present we shall content ourselves with pointing out to particular notice two points in this Charge. The first, That the new Registration of Marriages, Births, &c. which has been formed solely for the benefit of the Dissenters, will cost the country 70,000*l.* per annum! the members of the Church being, by a special clause, exempt from its provisions. And, it is well asked, what is the benefit the Dissenters receive from this enactment? They could be baptized, married, buried, registered by their own teachers, and in their own books before; the single advantage they attain under the act is, "that a functionary of the board of guardians may be substituted by them for an ordained minister of religion, as the required witness to the marriage contract!" Surely the expense consequent on this machinery should have been borne by those alone who are to enjoy it.

"The point (says our author) to which I am inviting your observation is this—that small as the amount may be which the members of the church individually will be called upon to pay under this New Registration Bill, it will be larger in the gross amount than the whole contribution of the Dissenters towards the Church rates; and since they consider it so great a grievance to pay for the maintenance of churches which they do not use, surely we may also feel the same in paying 1000*l.* a year to a registrar-general, and proportionate sums to clerks and deputy registrars, in addition to a large annual outlay for other purposes besides, not one of which purposes can properly be said to have so much as even the pretence of being for the general benefit. Under this new bill, in order to protect Dissenters from the grievance of being married according to the rites of the Church of

England, members of the church will be called upon to pay out of the consolidated fund, a sum exceeding in amount by very nearly 30,000*l.* per annum, the whole of the contribution which, under Lord Althorp's bill, the Dissenters would have had to pay towards the church rate. If they consider it so intolerable a burthen upon the conscience to contribute anything towards the public worship of God except in a meeting-house, we may reply, that it is equally against our consciences to contribute anything towards the solemnizing marriages any where except in a church."

There is another point of great importance, which the Archdeacon touches upon in this Charge, viz. the question supposing the majority of the parishioners assembled in vestry to refuse a rate for the necessary repairs of the church, which they are by common law obliged to maintain, *is there any power of compelling them to perform the duty?* And then, after stating the power of the churchwardens and the limits to that power, the author says, can the refusal of the parishioners be pleaded as a bar to such repairs, when ordered under the authority of the Archdeacon? It is not a question between the parishioners and churchwardens, but a question between the *parishioners and the Archdeacon*. The author then gives instances of two parishes, Coggeshall and Nix, where this question was brought to issue, and his authority as Archdeacon to order the repairs established by law.

*Poppo's Prolegomena on the Peculiarities of Thucydidean Phraseology*, translated, abridged, and criticised by George Burgess, A.M., late of Trinity College, Cambridge; who has subjoined an Appendix, Postscript, and Supplements on the Merits of the MSS., the use of the Scholia, the value of Falla's version, and the inveterate corruptions of the text. Cambridge, 1837.

SUCH is the title of a work recently published by a scholar, who may be said to be an unique specimen of the genus to be found in this country, and which, like the Otis and Uro Gallus, we believe, to be nearly extinct in Great Britain. But as we find that Mr. Burgess has identified himself with the writer of the reviews, which ap-

peared in this Magazine, of Dr. Bloomfield's and Dr. Arnold's Thucydides, we should deem it uncourteous to apply the tomahawk of criticism to a fellow contributor; while all the praise that we might be disposed to bestow would carry with it the suspicion of its being only the verdict of a packed jury. We may, however, without the least imputation upon our honesty, earnestly recommend the purchase of the volume to all who are desirous of seeing with what facility a scholar, who has devoted thirty years and upwards to Greek criticism, has overcome the various difficulties that meet us in every page of the most difficult of ancient authors, not excepting Persius himself. Judging from the very neat emendations scattered through the volume *ἐλαφὲς θυλάκιον*, we confess we shall be happy to receive from Mr. Burgess's hands his intended complete edition of Thucydides, where, to use his own language, "future scholars may find little or nothing left them to correct the manifold and manifest mistakes of transcribers, hitherto looked upon as the very words of the author himself." We hope, however, that before Mr. Burgess sets about the task of correcting the faults of others, he will have an eye to his own, and learn, though late in life, that a man is not the worse scholar for having a little modesty, even though Mr. Burgess chooses to shelter himself under his smart apophthegm, that "the ancients were too wise to be modest; a virtue which is only skin deep, and generally affected the most by those who possess it the least."

To give our readers some idea of the contents of the original portion of the volume, we cannot do better than extract the following summary of Mr. Burgess's critical creed, or, as some will consider it, heresy.

"I will," says Mr. B., "not only assert, but prove, first that all the existing MSS. of Thucydides are derived directly or indirectly from one Archetypus; secondly, that such Archetypus was corrupted after the time of the oldest Scholiast; thirdly, that it was castrated by a monk, who lived three centuries afterwards; fourthly, that the very MS. which Poppo calls the best and oldest, is really one of the worst, and was absolutely transcribed from a modern original; fifthly, that in the two last books numerous correct readings have been pre-



served by solitary or even second-rate MSS., while not a single one is due to the Codd. Opt. of Poppo; sixthly, that so far from not resorting to conjectural criticism in the case of Thucydides, as recommended by Hermann and his followers, Poppo and others (none of whom have been able to practise the doctrine they preach), we must bring to the perusal of this author the same critical sagacity that has been employed upon others equally corrupt, and with a success proportioned to the vigor of each scholar's intellect in the pursuit of truth; and, lastly, I will show by the very first chapter of the first book, that the text of Thucydides is far less perfect than that of Herodotus, the Anabasis of Xenophon, most of the Dialogues of Plato, nearly all of Isocrates, and the greater part of Demosthenes, Æschines, and the minor orators; nay, even than the Prometheus and Persians of Æschylus, the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles, the Alcestes and Orestes of Euripides, and the Plutus and Clouds of Aristophanes."

*The Life of Sir Edward Coke, with Memoirs of his Contemporaries. By Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1837.*

THE history of this work is very extraordinary. If it were not that the facts have been communicated to us confidentially, upon the most unquestionable authority, we never could have believed them. We have been informed that the respectable name upon the title page is a mere *nom de guerre*, and that the work is really and truly a production of the celebrated Rip Van Winkle, universally known as a descendant from one of the Seven Sleepers, and a friend of Mr. Washington Irving. It has further been represented to us that Mr. Van Winkle, who, as every body knows, arrived in this country about the year 1815, has recently awoken, after a second nap of something more than twenty years' duration, and that, having begun this work before he fell asleep, he has hastily brought it to a close since his restoration to a sense of what is passing in the world. At first we really could not give credit to this singular story; but upon a careful perusal of the work we have found it confirmed in such a variety of ways that we are sceptical no longer. Strange as it is,

we are quite satisfied that it must be true; and, without further preface, shall lay before our readers the reasons which induce us to come to that conclusion. We shall probably be obliged to go into some rather minute details, but a question of such interest to the literary world is obviously worthy of a strict investigation.

It will be observed that the title page purports that the book was written by a "barrister at law." Now our first point shall be to prove that *that* assertion *cannot* be true; that in fact it is merely a lure to draw the critics off the right scent, and prevent their hunting up Mr. Rip Van Winkle.

Would any "barrister at law" call a decision of the Court of King's Bench its "*verdict*;" a word applicable only to the determination of a jury? And yet this occurs twice in volume ii. p. 82, of the present work.

Would any member of "Gray's Inn" refer to "*Sidfin's*" Reports? (vol. ii. p. 82, p. 85, and p. 388.) Or, to *Petty's* Miscellanea Parliamentaria? (vol. ii. p. 139.) Or quote the *Bandbury* Peerage Case? (vol. ii. p. 82,) or talk of the keeper of the Great Seals of England? (vol. ii. p. 204,) or fancy that any one could by possibility be *indicted* in the Star Chamber? (ii. 189,) or allude to *Stamford's* Pleas of the Crown? (ii. 221,) or describe a document as "*another improvement of an Indenture*?" (ii. 325,) or refer to Coke's "*4 Institutes*," instead of his 4th Institute? (i. 117,) or make mention twice of Sir Julius *Cæsar*, the Master of the Rolls? (ii. 199,) or of Hargreave? and Hargreave's Coke on Littleton? (ii. 193, 194,) or describe the writ by which Coke was discharged from the office of Chief Justice, as "*a supersedeas suspending him*," (i. 334.)

Would any gentleman who, like Justice Shallow, was once of the Inns of Court, describe the legal practice of Coke's time thus—"The cases too in Coke's day principally involved questions of real property: these were rare, and others, not more important, were trivial ones of defamation of character"? (i. 20,) or tell his readers that the members of the Commons House of Parliament, during that period in which they were paid wages for their attendance, "probably much resembled the petty juries of modern quarter

sessions: they were drawn from home with equal reluctance, and were, in the majority of instances, far less independent, and not nearly so well informed as to the best interests of their country"? (i. 80.)

It may be all very well for Mr. Rip Van Winkle to write thus of the men whose long-continued struggles to secure the liberties of their fellow subjects were ultimately successful; but we are quite sure that no one whose education was completed on this side the Kaatskill mountains can possibly concur in this estimate of the rank and intelligence of the parliament-men during the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

If we pass from Law to Latin, the impossibility of this work having proceeded from a learned member of Gray's Inn will become as clear as the sun at noon-day. Do barristers at law write thus? "*illustissima Hospitii Lincolnienensis*," (i. 12); "*Attornatum Generalum*," (ibid.); "*15 Die November*," (ibid.); "*Gulielma Knightley filia*," (ibid.); "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*," (i. 57, and again ii. 199); "*quendam detestabilem et venenosum libellum*," (i. 249); "*ipsum diminum Regem relinquerent*," (ibid.); "*Seneschalli munus vacum sit*," (i. 255); "*placet vobis ut honorum vir dominus Edvardus Cooke*," (ibid.); "*oraculum non dubiam*," (ii. 351); "*Divinos Heros*," (ibid.); "*Sic oculus*\* *sæpe ille audit sententiam in se prolata, nunquam hic nisi madidoculus† protulit*," (ii. 352); "*pius posteros*," (ibid.) Would Mr. Rip Van Winkle persuade us that this is Gray's Inn Latin? Ridiculous. There are scarcely to be found in any part of the work half a dozen consecutive Latin words which do not contain some gross and palpable blunder; and yet Mr. Van Winkle would have us believe that his book had emanated from a "barrister at law." The public, we are persuaded, will agree with us in thinking that such authorship is impossible. Inattention to legal phraseology, unacquaintance with legal literature, and defiance of the simplest rules of Latin syntax, are not the characteristics of that Inn of Court which numbered

both Sir Nicholas and Sir Francis Bacon amongst its eminent men.

For these incontrovertible reasons we hold that the description of the *status* of the supposed author given upon the title page is a mere joke. We shall now proceed one step further in our inquiry after "the real Simon Pure," and our second point is, that the work contains indisputable evidence that the author has been asleep for the last twenty years.

He takes it for granted that the biography of Coke forms an *hiatus valde defendendus* in our literature; he fancies that it rests upon the notice by Oldys in the *Biographia Britannica*, and is evidently utterly ignorant of all that has recently been done and discovered upon this subject. He knows nothing of the interesting "*Life of Sir Edward Coke*," by Mr. Woolrych, published in 1826; nothing of the *Life of Coke*, by the lamented Henry Roscoe, included in his *Lives of Eminent Lawyers*, published in 1830; nothing of the *Life of Coke* published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge; nothing of the biography of Coke published by the same society in their *Penny Cyclopædia*. Every one of these publications contains great additions to Coke's biography: some of them give accounts of his Manuscripts at Holkham; all furnish many particulars not to be found in the work before us; and the last mentioned, that in the *Cyclopædia*, amply compensates for some few inaccuracies by being the only one in which advantage has been taken of the curious autobiographical memoranda, in the hand-writing of Coke himself, to be found in a copy of Littleton's *Tenures* preserved amongst the Harleian MS. No. 6687. Our author is wisely ignorant of all these things. He knows nothing of Coke's memoranda, except that he stumbled upon one passage in the Portrait Gallery, and has copied it (vol. ii. p. 318) with some inaccuracies; and he found another passage somewhere else, which, if the work referred to below is to be depended upon, he seems to have misapplied in vol. i. p. 77.\* And as to Coke's MSS. at Holkham, all that is said of them merely displays

\* *Siccoculus*? † *Madidoculus*?

\* See *Penny Cyclopædia*, art. *Coke*, vii. 334.



the utter incompetency of the author. When he fell asleep he had heard only of the *thirteenth* edition of the first Institute, and he seems to fancy that the world of lawyers went to sleep when he did, and that Coke's works, as well as his biography, remain at the present time much about in the same condition as when he folded his arms to slumber. (vol. ii. p. 450—455.) The *nineteenth* edition, published as long ago as 1832, now lies before us, and probably there have been several editions since.

Nor is it only upon the subject of Coke that the author has been asleep; his slumbers have been profound, total, dreamless. Who that has been alive to the current literature of the last few years would refer to Mr. Brayley's interesting volume, entitled, *The Graphic and Historical Illustrator*, as "*Boyley's Illustrator*"? (i. 367.) Who that knows anything of Sir Henry Ellis's *Collections of Letters* would pass them off as "*The Ellis Correspondence*"? (vol. i. 367,) or "*The Ellis Papers*"? (ii. 319.) Within the last few years the world has been so schooled and tutored upon the subject of "*Records*," that no man who has not been "to dull forgetfulness a prey," could by possibility be so utterly ignorant as to refer to "*Tower Records*, No. 2"? (vol. i. p. 10.)

If these things, which exhibit complete unacquaintance with all that has recently been going on in the world connected with Coke and his biography, do not prove the writer to have been asleep, we should like to know by what sort of evidence that interesting fact could be established; we are as certain of it as if we had sat by his bed-side all the while. We even think that an ingenious person might prove whereabouts in the composition of his work, "*Nature's soft nurse*" began to "*steep his senses in forgetfulness*."

Thus, at p. 19 of vol. i. we read, "his grandson, Roger Coke, tells us that he usually rose at three o'clock in the morning." At p. 375 of vol. ii. we have precisely the same piece of information repeated *verbatim*, with the omission of the word "*usually*." It is evident that *something* had taken place between the periods at which those two passages were written.

So again, in a note to p. 20 of vol.

8

i. there is an account of Queen Elizabeth's "*short and energetic letter*" to the Bishop of Ely, in which she threatened to "*unfrock*" him, unless he relinquished the garden of Ely House to Sir Christopher Hatton. At p. 161 of vol. ii. the same tale is repeated substantially in the same words. This time, however, it is removed from the notes to the text, and Ely House is erroneously described as "*a palace of the see of London*."

In other parts of the work we have duplicate lamentations over the non-existence of newspapers in Coke's time, to have inserted which once would have been quite sufficient, especially as newspapers really did exist at that period, although not quite in their modern form. We are twice told, once in a note and once in the text, that Sir W. Hoste gave to the church of Tittleshall, in which Coke was buried, a flag captured from the Russians. There are two series of lackadaisical lamentations over the barbarity of Law French; the reader is twice apprised that it is "*a very necessary legal axiom, to which all the courts pay respect, that bad grammar shall not vitiate a deed*;" and there are in different parts of the work two parallels, or rather contrasts, between the characters of James the First and his successor.

But the most striking instances of duplication,—those which prove the most clearly that the author must have slept between two periods of his work,—are to be found in cases where the second mention of the same subject flatly contradicts the first.

Observe these two characters of Buckingham.

"The character of this royal favourite of two Kings has not been sketched by a single favouring hand. He was an instance of that sudden elevation, to which in those days the public were too well accustomed. He was proud, haughty, and overbearing; had some talents and great zeal. The very fact of his being a royal favourite insured his unpopularity; for, of all who were thus elevated, Essex, perhaps, was the only one who retained the favour of the people without losing the smile of the court. But Essex was composed of different materials. He was warm-hearted, open, generous, and brave; stood by his friends with energy, and left them not in the hour of their

adversity, was affable to his inferiors, and even ventured to quarrel with his mistress Queen, whenever he thought her wrong. *Buckingham had none of these good qualities.*"

This occurs at page 356 of volume i. "Now mark what follows" at page 57 of volume ii.

"Buckingham, in good truth, appears to have been a much better man than the opponents of the Stuarts are willing to allow. He was open-hearted and generous; loved his friends and hated his enemies with equal warmth and sincerity; was greedy of honour and wealth, but in their pursuit was straight-forward and uncompromising."

At p. 51 of volume ii. Bacon is described in the words of the poet as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." At p. 33 of volume i, it is said he was "the wisest, brightest, but *certainly not* the meanest of mankind."

At p. 124 of vol. i. Coke's second wife is described as "Lady Elizabeth Hatton, the beautiful, young, and wealthy widow of Sir William Hatton, the daughter of Thomas Cecil first Earl of Exeter, and consequently grand-daughter of the great Lord Burleigh." At p. 131 of the same volume it is stated that "Sir William Hatton, Lady Coke's first husband, was the nephew of Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Keeper. Sir Christopher died a bachelor in November 1592, [it was 1591, but our author never cares anything about dates], when his great estates devolved to his nephew." At p. 160 of volume ii. we are told on the contrary that, at a certain period, Lady Hatton was probably living apart from her husband, Sir Edward Coke, at Hatton House, in Holborn, *a mansion which had been left her by her first husband, Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor.* Now we will not say anything about carelessness, inaccuracy, and all that sort of thing; we leave those trifles for others to comment upon. Sleepiness is the point of our argument, and we ask whether anything can prove it more clearly than such singular contradictions as those we have pointed out. Long years must have passed away in oblivion before the record of what he had previously written could

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have been so entirely wiped away from the table of Van Winkle's memory.

But there is another striking circumstance connected with this work, which, although not communicated to us by our informant, we are nevertheless convinced is the fact. We believe that the book was written at three distinct periods—before sleep, after sleep, and during sleep. "During sleep?"—Yes, during sleep. Is there anything impossible in that? Men walk in their sleep, talk in their sleep, why should they not write in their sleep? Read the following extracts, and say whether any waking man could have written them.

At p. 450 of volume ii. there is a reference to certain opinions "expressed by the late Charles Butler, in his preface to the 13th edition [of the First Institute] which he helped to prepare, in fact finished, *after the death of its first editor, the late learned Francis Hargrave, who may be said to have perished a martyr to the work.*"

The thirteenth edition was published "by Hargrave and Butler, in 1787," (vol. ii. p. 454).

"Hargrave proceeded in his annotations, which were laborious in the extreme, as far as folio 190; when increasing ill health, arising from his anxious sedentary pursuits, compelled him, reluctantly, to discontinue his labour, and to announce the fact to his readers in an affecting parting address, in which he anxiously apologises for breaking down in a work which he had illustrated to a much greater extent than he originally promised." (Vol. ii. p. 455).

"This address was dated in January 1785; he died shortly after, when his valuable papers and law library, purchased after his decease by a parliamentary grant, were deposited and showed to the public in the British Museum." (Ibid).

Now what is the fact? We are quite sure that no "barrister at law" needs to be informed that Francis Hargrave, the gentleman here mentioned, lived, spoke, and wrote far into the present century. Instead of dying of an overdose of Coke shortly after January 1785, he lived a practising barrister,—we wish it could be added "a prosperous gentleman,"—down to the year 1821. (Vide Gent. Mag. vol. xci. part 2, p. 292). He himself petitioned Parliament to purchase his books in



1813; they were deposited in the Library of Lincoln's Inn until about 1818, and then removed to the British Museum. The martyrdom, and all the rest of Mr. Van Winkle's affecting story, is mere moonshine—a dream which affords indisputable proof that Queen Mab presided over some part, at any event, of our author's labours.

Another singular corroboration of the presence of "the fairies' midwife" occurs at p. 353 of vol. ii. Our author dreamt that he "paid a visit to the grave of the great Coke at Tittleshall," and he tells a long silly tale about "poor Tom Raby," the Clerk of the Parish, and what he said to Tom, and what Tom, "as he wriggled about on the bench," (ii. p. 353), said to him. In his dream the author fancied that he saw the monument of Sir Edward Coke's first wife, and that he read its inscription. His mind was full of a multitude of heterogeneous fancies. Coke,—his wife,—his daughters,—and his legal practice,—his adjudged cases,—and his writs of summons, all huddled together in poor Mr. Van Winkle's brain, made him imagine that the inscription over the kneeling figure of Mrs. Coke ran thus,—"Thy daughters have done virtuously, yet thou summonest them all,"—and this

"Child of an idle brain  
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy,"

is actually inserted in the work before us as if it existed in Tittleshall Church.

It is said of Lady Macbeth, that she would "rise from her bed, throw her night-gown upon her, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon it, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in most fast sleep." It must have been under circumstances somewhat similar that the passage we are next about to notice was written. Van Winkle had just finished the narrative of Coke's dismissal from his office of Chief Justice. He had quoted the writ, dated the 16th of November, 1616, by which he was removed from that office, (i. 334). He had extracted, from Nichols's Progresses of James the First, various passages in private letters commenting upon the circumstances, and had made frequent men-

tion of the date of the transaction (i. 338—341). He had given copious extracts from the address of the Chancellor to Coke's successor, delivered upon his taking the oath as Chief Justice "on the 18th of November, 1616" (i. 344—346). After some choice reflections upon this memorable incident, and remarks upon the fees of the judges in Coke's time, the author at once jumps to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and introduces what he calls a memoir of that statesman, principally, as it would seem, for the purpose of making way for the following burst of noble indignation.

"When Coke was deprived of his office, there is no record of any assistance rendered by Cecil to prevent such a flagrant injustice. *He was not the man to interfere for another when it might have endangered his own place.* He was sorry for his friend, but silent; probably lest Buckingham should make him the next martyr to his interests. His conduct in this case was cowardly and disgraceful; he knew a worthier course than this." (Vol. i. p. 352).

One may fancy Winkle in his night gown dotting down these heroic sentences, reading them over with pompous emphasis and evident self-satisfaction, "yet all this while in most fast sleep." Poor soul! he forgot one thing. He had just written, as we have seen, over and over again, that Coke was discharged in 1616; he had just written also (i. p. 352.) that the dastard Cecil, who, in 1616, dared not assist his friend lest he should lose "his place," *died in 1612!* "How comes it, Winkle, you are thus forgot!" How could it come except that sleep had made such a sinner of his memory that he had most unnaturally forgotten even the very last-born children of his pen? But the vagary does not end even here. This outpouring of wrath against Cecil occurs near the end of the first volume. Long before we get to the close of the second it is all forgotten, and Cecil stands forth as Coke's warm and constant friend. "The great Lord Burleigh," remarks our author, "was ever his [Coke's] most constant friend and patron; and when he died, his son, Robert Cecil, was just as warmly his friend." (Vol. ii. p. 376.)

How natural is all this! The mis-

ture of things possible with impossibilities, and the confused crowding together of events without regard to lapse of time, or distance of place, are the most striking characteristics of the operations of the sleeping senses. In questions affecting time, the present work affords innumerable instances of confusion which nothing but dreaming can account for.

In the first page of the work we read of Coke's "birth in 1550," and we find the first chapter stated to comprise the period from 1550 to 1578. At p. 2, we are told he was eight years of age at the accession of Elizabeth, and (at p. 3) fifty-three at that of James the First. At p. 8, we read "he was born on the first of February in the year 1551." At p. 9, we are told that he was baptized on the 8th of February, 1551, and are presented with "the following copy of the Mileham Register." "Edvardus Coke, generosus, baptizatus suit viii die Februarii, An. 1551." At p. 13, we learn that "in 1660! being then ten years of age," he was sent to school. At p. 14, that in 1567, being then seventeen, he was matriculated of Trin. Coll. Cam.; and afterwards, at p. 352, we read that "Cecil was born in 1550, the same year as Coke." Now, amongst all these contradictory statements, who can tell in what year his birth really took place?\*

Let us see if there is any greater certainty as to the time of his death. The book opens thus: "The long series of eighty-four years, which intervened between the birth and death of Edward Coke;"—as the time of his birth is undiscoverable from our author's work, this tells us little; but at p. 352, vol. i, we learn that Cecil "died in 1612; Coke surviving him two and twenty years." Coke died therefore in 1634. But when we come to the account of his death, we read, "in this frame of mind, on the 3rd of September, 1633, died the great Coke." (ii. 319.) Four pages further on we find him a party to a deed dated 6th May 1634; and two pages beyond we

are told of "a declaration under Sir Edward Coke's hand, dated A. D. 1634," and of an assignment made by him dated 21st April, 10 King Charles, which was in 1634. At p. 348, vol. ii. we read "Coke was interred on the fourth of October 1634:" but at p. 354, in the inscription upon his monument, which Van Winkle dreamt that he made a pilgrimage to Tittleshall expressly in order to copy, we find that "he crowned his pious life" "on Wednesday the third day of September, in the year of our Lord MDCXXXIII, and of his age LXXXIII." At the bottom of the same page we read, "In the register of Goodwick cum Tittleshall [it ought to be Tittleshall cum Godwick], it is inscribed 1634, Sir Edward Coke, Knt. &c. was *bureyed* October y<sup>e</sup> fourth." If this last had been quoted upon the authority of any one but an author who copies inscriptions in his dreams, it would have been conclusive; and inasmuch as we find in Mr. Woolrych's *Life of Coke*, p. 192, that the date on the monument is 1634, and not 1633, as read by our author, we have no doubt that 1634 is the correct year.

Instances of confusion as to place might be multiplied. At one time we have Coke of the *Inner Temple*, (vol. i. p. 18), and at another—of the *Middle Temple* (i. p. 19); but the most curious examples belonging to this class relate to the British Museum. Van Winkle evidently has dreamt that he has been searching amongst "the splendid stores" of that repository. Dreamt, we say; for who can believe that he ever has been there who finds him telling us what he has learnt from a manuscript which he refers to, thus—"Cotton MS. Vitellus, CHAPTER 9, page 320?" The history of this little affair is curious, and amply illustrates "the stuff that dreams are made of." Winkle finds a notice of this manuscript in that common book, Herbert's *Antiquities of the Inns of Court*, p. 211. He takes what he likes out of it, and more correctly than is usual with him,

\* We do not mean that there is really any doubt as to the time of Coke's birth. In the Harleian MS. No. 6627, he himself informs us that he was born on Saturday the 1st of February, 1551. The same manuscript contains a great many other biographical and genealogical particulars which are altogether unnoticed in the present work.



there being only one material error in twelve lines; but when he comes to quote his authority, he prefers Herbert's reference to a reference to Herbert. Here, however, arises a difficulty. Herbert says, "*Vitellius C. ix.*" What can be the meaning of that? Van Winkle's evil genius whispered in his ear—"probably *Vitellus* means bound in calf, and C. stands for chapter." The hint is taken, Herbert is discarded, altogether unmentioned, and Winkle writes, "I learn from an old manuscript of the time of Henry VIII. *Vitellus*, chapter 9." (i. 21.)

At another time he very explicitly refers to "Letters in the British Museum" (ii. 127), and never scruples to adopt the references of the well-known writers, from whom he has obtained his information. In fact, the book has been made up, second hand, in that way, and with such inaccuracy, as can be accounted for by nothing but the circumstance that the author did a great part of it in his sleep. We have taken the trouble to examine several of the documents with the authorities, from which they have been printed, and the following are the results:

In the letter from the Judges to the King, justifying their refusal to delay the case of Commendams upon the application of the Attorney-General, and which occupies two pages, there are 17 variations from the authority. (i. 296.)

In the Letter from the Council to the King, giving an account of Coke's appearance before them, on the 26th July, 1616, and which occupies five pages and a half, there are 43 variations. (i. 318.)

In the Letter from Lord Ellesmere to the King, transmitting Coke's replies to the objections brought against his reports, and which occupies three pages, there are 17 variations. (i. 318.)

In a letter written by Coke to Buckingham on the revival of the inquiry into his Reports (i. 324), and which occupies one page and a half, there are 10 variations; and in a short paper inclosed there are 8 more. (i. 325.)

In a long letter to Lady Hatton, relating to the dispute as to the mar-

riage of her daughter, and which occupies about 7 pages, there are 73 variations. (ii. 5.)

In a letter from Lady Purbeck to Buckingham, printed from the Cabala (ii. 74), and which occupies a little more than two pages, there are 16 variations.

We have examined also various single passages throughout the work, and find them all alike inaccurate, to a degree that without examination is perfectly incredible. Nor are these inaccuracies mere variations of spelling, for that is modernised throughout, but for the most part substantial and important deviations from the truth. We have had some little experience in such matters, but certainly nothing quite so bad ever came under our notice before in a work of so much pretence. One half of the work is made up of copies of documents derived from very ordinary sources; and we may safely say that we do not believe that any one of them is free from important errors. Can there be a greater proof of the drowsiness of Mr. Van Winkle?

We had selected a variety of passages, from which, in aid of the reality of Mr. Van Winkle's authorship, we think it might clearly be inferred that the author is not an Englishman—but we must forbear. Enough has surely been said to prove the probability of the extraordinary tale with which we set out. We scarcely think, after all, that the work is worth the pains we have bestowed upon it. Whoever its author may be, he is a shallow, incompetent person; confused and unsettled in his notions of the period to which his work relates, and altogether unable to reach the height of those great arguments which are laid open by the judicial integrity, the undaunted patriotism, and the legal talent of the subject of his biography. The unity and interest of his work are destroyed by imperfect arrangement, by perpetual reiterations, and by the introduction, often very unseasonably, of what he terms memoirs of Coke's contemporaries. His blunders—instances of which might have been multiplied a hundred fold,\* deprive the work of any historical value; and his

\* Some of these blunders are particularly calculated to amuse our readers. What can be made of the following?—"Anno Salutis CIXIXCLVII." (ii. 437.) The two

rambling, unconnected mode of writing, gives it little chance of any permanent popularity. Such books do infinite harm to literature, by producing false impressions and scattering errors which it takes centuries of inquiry to eradicate.

*Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages. The Merchant and the Friar. By Sir Francis Palgrave, K. H. London, 8vo. 1837.*

"EVERY good gift and every perfect gift is from above;"—such is the motto upon Sir Francis Palgrave's frontispiece; the doctrine which it is the main object of his work to inculcate; the moral to be deduced from the "truths and fictions" which he has here presented to us. His design is to bring home and apply this great truth to the present circumstances of our political and social relations; to arouse us from the self-complacency with which we are accustomed to regard the diffusion of intelligence, the advancement of science, and the other indications of, what is called, "the progress of society," and to force upon our attention the doctrine that "a man can receive nothing except it be given him from heaven."

Whatever may be thought of the book—the value of which depends upon its fitness as the means of attaining the author's end,—or of the doctrine itself, in the unlimited extent to which it is here carried, the purity of the design sanctifies the attempt, and entitles the author to the respect of all good men.

Such is our opinion. We honour the author for his intention; we trace, throughout his book, pure and excellent principles, and a strain of high and admirable feeling; but we are unconvinced by his arguments, which do not embrace the whole of a very wide and mysterious subject; and we think that so far as the work is an attempt to inculcate doctrines connected with our Constitutional History, the author has mistaken the proper course. History is "the light of truth," and cannot be safely or satisfactorily taught by means of imaginary incidents, however "truth-like" the author may think them.

With these drawbacks the book is a very good one. Readers who are acquainted with Sir Francis Palgrave's former works, will find indeed but little historical doctrine that is new in it. The opinions upon questions of

X's ought to be C's reversed.—"James appeared on all occasions as careful of Buckingham's honour as his own. Thus on the 14th of March 1625, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a message to the House, &c." (i. 360.) The message was sent by Charles I. on the 14th March 1625-6. James died on the 27th March 1625, and the 14th March 1625-6 was, of course, nearly twelve months afterwards; but that is quite beyond the comprehension of Van Winkle.—"Melton Constable, the seat of the *Ashby's* in Norfolk" (ii. 485.); "An excellent portrait by the *sane* painter" (ibid.); "a man of fair *hands*" (i. 279.) instead of "*lands*"; "I thank God I forget not the fifth petition, *Dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut, &c.*; but, withal I have learned this distinction: there is I. *Remissio vindictæ*; II. *Remissio poenæ*; III. *Remissio judicii*." (i. 320.) "Dugdale's *Ramage* [Baronage], vol. 2. p. 482. [ought to be 432]." "Reliquæ Wotton. 112 *Edelln*. [Edition] 1651." We have Burleigh's death in 1698 (i. 145); the Attorney-General Yelverton prosecuted in 1820 (ii. 315); and Coke publishing a volume of Reports in 1813. (ii. 422.) "Cunabula regis, the cradles of the law" (ii. 449), "errors and heresies commonly called *Lollories*" (ii. 170), "*Rhymer's Foedera*." (ii. 91.) At p. 205, vol. ii. we have Corfe Castle attacked on the 1st of May 1648; at p. 209 is an account of an attempt to take it by storm on the 28th June 1648; and at p. 212 we arrive at its ultimate surrender in February 1645. We wish we could find room for some of the proofs of the author's deep learning, which are afforded by his mode of placing stops in the little bits of Latin which occur every now and then, and seem to have been a sad puzzle to him; but we must come to a close, adding only one further example, and that, because it proves two interesting facts: 1st, that Winkle is ignorant of the meaning of a common old English word; and 2nd, that he has just sufficient knowledge of chess to be able to misapply its technicalities. On the trial of Raleigh, Coke, charging him with a design to set up the Lady Arabella, exclaimed, "You intended to make her a stale!" Van, not comprehending this, ingeniously improves it thus: "You intended to make her a stale mate!" (vol. i. 159.) Farewell, Van Winkle.



constitutional polity which are here enforced, have all been promulgated by the same author before, and some of them several times and in various shapes; they are, however, repeated here in a more popular and captivating form, as lessons deducible from a series of pictures of the state of society at about the close of the thirteenth century.

The first chapter introduces us to the refectory of the wealthy Abbey of Abingdon. The abbot and the brethren are assembled at their repast together with a goodly company of strangers. Amongst them are "the Merchant," the celebrated Marco Polo, recently returned from Cathay, and "the Friar," the equally celebrated Roger Bacon, whose *Opus Majus* was beginning to draw upon him the attention and the suspicions of those who opposed all alterations, and regarded the achievements of science as the results of magical and forbidden arts. The merchant excites the astonishment of his hosts by detailing the wonders of the East; and the abbot, unwilling that Europe should yield the palm, even in prodigies, contrasts with them the marvels of the hot-house of Albertus Magnus, and the manner in which the short-sightedness of the Emperor was assisted by the essential virtue of a concave beryl.

The merchant and the friar, thus introduced, become thenceforth the heroes of the story. They travel together towards London, and an incident which occurred on their way gives occasion to the second picture. They alighted near an oak—

"In the last stage of decay, reduced to a mere shell, and hoary with mosses and lichens. The tree grew upon a small hillock, so regularly shaped, that the rising seemed to be a work not of nature but of art. A more attentive examination confirmed this supposition. Concentric ramparts and fosses environed the circular mound, whose form was distinctly seen, though their outline was entirely rounded off at the summits and edges by the compact flowery turf, with which they were as fully covered as the rest of the downs; thus affording full evidence of the many winters and summers which had rolled away since the soil had been disturbed." (P. 52, 53.)

The travellers arrived at this *mota* just as the Shire Gemote, or County

Court, was about to assemble there for the purpose of electing two knights to represent the County in Parliament. They thus became witnesses of the whole forms of an election. One knight, who was duly elected, put spurs to his horse and escaped the honour by breaking the heads of two catchpoles and taking refuge in the Chiltern Hundreds; a liberty into which the Sheriff dared not enter. The other knight was irregularly elected by the Sheriff, and a few of the knights, without the concurrence of the great body of the suitors. A violent uproar seemed about to ensue, but the elected knight having given bail for his appearance in Parliament, the Sheriff abruptly departed, and the meeting was dissolved amidst the murmurs of the Shiresmen.

The scene shifts from the Shire Mote to the Guildhall; from this exhibition of ancient county parliamentary jobbing to the equally irregular proceedings of the citizens of the metropolis. The election of a Mayor, —the funeral procession of an Alderman,—the discussion of the feudal claims of the Lord of Castle Baynard, —the allowance of the by-laws of the Guild of Painters,—and proceedings before the King's Justices in Eyre in cases which exemplify the benefit of clergy, the trial by jury, and the privilege of sanctuary, are detailed with antiquarian accuracy, and, occasionally, with considerable graphic power.

From the city we are wafted to Westminster; where the King's Council is sitting to dispense the equity which is denied by the strict rules of the common law. The merchant and the friar are spectators of the proceedings upon the petitions of a poor suitor unable to pay the fine for the King's writ by which alone he could obtain justice; of an outlaw who appealed to the mercy of the Crown; and of an orphan who was unjustly claimed as a nief, or female vassal, by an oppressive lord. They hear sentence passed upon a perjured jury; they are made acquainted with the debates of the Commons upon the grant of a subsidy; and, in the House of Lords, they listen to the long-standing dispute between the two archbishops as to the supremacy.

These bustling scenes give place to "The Friar's Study." In the seclusion of a Franciscan Monastery, in Newgate Street, now the Blue Coat School, Roger Bacon carries his experiments upon the manufacture of gunpowder to such perfection that he blows up his cell. In the confusion of the accident Bacon escapes, leaving his begrimed assistant, Friar Bungay, to conduct the merchant to the tower upon the bridge, Bacon's well-known study at Oxford. Here the merchant finds the friar encircled by the usual symbols of the black art. An Arabic volume lies expanded in his study; he is surrounded by various mechanical contrivances; a voice issues from "the gaping mouth of a grim brazen head," which by means of tubes was converted into a medium for the conveyance of sounds; his telescope is the means of discovering a crime committed in the environs of Oxford, under circumstances in which detection was thought to be impossible; and, finally, he seeks to improve his knowledge of anatomy, and especially of the mechanical structure of the eye, by the dissection of the human subject. After Bacon has retired to pursue his astronomical observations, Marco has an opportunity of observing the manner in which Mad Miles and Friar Bungay use their master's name, and their own ingenuity, in cajoling an Oxford student, who desired "a sight of her who was to be his best beloved."

"The last scene of all" brings again before us the tower upon the bridge. The actors are the heroes of the tale; the subjects discussed are the proper use and application of that natural knowledge which Bacon was found so ardently pursuing; its importance as compared with the truths of revelation; and its supposed dangerous tendency to make men wise but *not* unto salvation.

Our brief sketch of the contents of the work will exhibit the current of its story; but that current is from time to time broken by applications of the facts to the present state of manners, of knowledge, and of politics. These applications are written in various styles. Of the humorous, some are smart enough; but the majority, we fear, are heavy attempts at a plea-

santry which is devoid of wit. The following is at once clever and true.

"We are indeed a happy, elegant, moral, and transcendent people. We have no masters, they are all principals:—no shopmen, they are all assistants:—no shops, they are all establishments:—no jailors, they are all governors. Nobody is flogged in Bridewell, he merely receives the correction of the house:—nobody is ever unable to pay his debts, he is only unable to meet his engagements:—nobody is angry, he is only excited:—nobody is cross, he is only nervous:—and lastly, nobody is drunk, the very utmost you can assert is, that, as was the case with Gerard Vantbrace, 'he has taken his wine.' " (P. 296.)

So, again, there are both point and humour in the author's account of his attempt to convert the professor of astronomy at Salamanca to a belief in the Copernican system.

"Pope Pius VII. certainly showed great kindness to us heretics; he acted much like a gentleman, and behaved very handsomely, when in 1818 he came into the consistory and repealed the edicts against Galileo and the Copernican system. Before that surrender of ancient dogmas, though the Heliocentric system was taught in all Popish Universities, excepting Salamanca, it was always required of the professors, in deference to the decrees of the church, to use the term hypothesis instead of theory. Salamanca, however, stood out, and the professor of astronomy would have resigned his chair rather than agree to the change.

"Professor Cabezudo was lately here, and as I thought it was a sad thing that any member of 'the great European family' should exhibit such woful ignorance, I did all I could—it is not much, to be sure—to enlighten him. But all my efforts were in vain. I attended a whole course of lectures, and went to the expense of buying a complete set of the little red pocket Encyclopedia, and tried to confute Cabezudo out of it; yet I always got the worst of the argument. Often was I so puzzled, that I began to think that they treated the undergraduate of St. John's very unfairly when they plucked him at the examination, for having answered the question, 'whether the earth moved round the sun, or the sun round the earth?' by saying, 'sometimes the one and sometimes the other.' " (P. 304, 5.)

But the political applications of the story, which are of a more serious



character, constitute perhaps the best parts of the book. The following sentences teach a most important lesson in language of no little power.

"The most favourite sophism, employed by those who seek to attack or vilify existing establishments—whether ecclesiastical or temporal—is to ascribe to institutions the faults of the human individuals who compose the institutions, and to maintain that by reconstructing the state you can eradicate the abuse. But the stones with which you raise the structure are infected in the quarry. Pull down and rebuild the dwelling as often as you list, change or alter its plan or elevation as much as you please, and the old moral leprosy will streak and fret the new walls as foully and deeply as before. Princes and rulers, magistrates and judges of the earth, are only men; the visible church is composed of men; and, collectively, man's nature is unsusceptible of reform. The main source of evil is inexhaustible. It is an atmosphere which constantly follows us, surrounds us. Plant the 'mal seme d'Adamo' where you choose, the same bitter fruits will always rise above the ground.

"Shall we add to the political integrity of the clergy, by rendering them the paid agents of a national treasury? Seize the lands, rend the mitre, place the priest as the expectant upon the contributions of his congregation: what has the cause of religion gained? He who flattered the King becomes the baser sycophant of the greasy multitude. The permanent endowment of a clergy, trains them into moral courage, whilst their dependence upon the voluntary donations of their flock, as surely sinks them in moral slavery."—(P. 231, 2.)

The philosophy of restorations, whether of sovereigns or of institutions, was never perhaps more accurately, or more eloquently, unfolded than in the following passages.

"Never was there, and never can there be, a restoration by which authority, once absolutely extinguished, can possibly regain its pristine power. When the statue is dragged from the pedestal, the very clamps which fixed the effigy so firmly to the support, have acted as levers in rending and wrenching the marble asunder. Place the image upon the dislocated basis, and it stands but to fall. Tides may be resumed and proclaimed, the voice of the herald drowned amidst the clangour of the pealing bells, the shouts of the multitude, the swelling notes of the clarion, and the blair of the trumpet. Again, upon the tower's battlements, the broad emblazoned banner may be unfurled, and the bright regalia brought forth from their conceal-

ment to deck the monarch returned from exile, and inaugurated upon his paternal throne. Besides blame in the market-place, condemns run with almost vice, healths are drunk by the kneeling rousers in the banquet chamber. Charles Stuart is in his palace,—but the Stuart King is not restored.

"The King never gets his own again. The broken bone will knit and become even stronger than before the fracture; but, if the sceptre be once snapped asunder, the soldered stem never possesses the toughness of the original metal,—its solidity is destroyed.

"But is there any reason to wonder, if the devices of mortal man, the shadows of a shade, are seen to waste and wane away? Should we sorrow, because the stability of the everlasting hills is denied to the fabric raised upon dust and ashes? Must we not confess the truth, and submit, without repining, to the wisdom of the dispensation which decrees that when human institutions have once arrived at their fatal term they can never be revived. During the convulsions which alter the level of society, new opinions have been adopted, new habits have been assumed. Young spirits have arisen, confident in their own untaught conceit; whilst ranks of contending champions have sunk into the grave. Diversified as the human countenance is, by feature and expression, the human mind is still more varied by temper, education, rank, position, and intellect. Providence works by eliciting modes of thought, not cyclical, but successive; and in which man freely acts, though without the power of controlling their evolution. No era which has once gone by, can ever be brought back. Individuals are never reproduced; and the creatures, not merely of the last age, but of the last year, or even of the yesterday, will never more be found together. The same combinations will never recur, so long as the world endures. *The fitness of the forms possessed by the extinguished policy is utterly lost; and the same integrity which resisted the removal of the old landmarks, will, as consistently, refuse to disturb the new, within whose boundaries other rights of property have been acquired. Blessed is the protecting hand.*"—(Page 102—4.)

The antiquarian portion of the work contains some things which are worthy of preservation, but really "truth and fiction" are so intimately blended, that it is difficult to separate the former so as to make it useful for historical purposes. Sir Francis Palgrave has found new evidence of a knowledge of the composition of gunpowder

in the thirteenth century, in two MSS. of that age, one preserved in the Bodleian (Digby MSS. 67) and the other in the possession of Hudson Gurney, Esq. The former occurs in a treatise which purports to be a translation from the Arabic into Latin, by a Spanish monk named Ferrarius; the latter is found in a miscellaneous collection of recipes, proverbs, and traditional rhymes. The MS. of Ferrarius contains directions for the manufacture of "the Greek fire" and "the flying fire;" Mr. Gurney's MS. relates to the mixture of a powder to produce "le crake," which Sir Francis Palgrave suggests may be a corruption of "le Grek," or "le feu Greek," and not a word designating the crack or effect of the explosion. The language of the recipe seems rather to lead to a contrary conclusion; but the question is of little moment, especially as these new facts do not add materially to our knowledge upon this subject. It is capable of clear proof, that the composition of an explosive powder was known in Europe at the close of the thirteenth century, and before that period in China and other countries of the East. It was at first used only for pyrotechnic purposes; and the questions which remain in doubt respecting it are, by what nation, and at what period, was it first applied to purposes of destruction?

Some curious facts are stated relating to the London Guild of Painters. In the *Liber Horne*, an ancient book of entries preserved amongst the city archives, there occur the bye-laws of this guild made in the 11th year of Edward I. "From portions of those bye-laws," remarks Sir Francis Palgrave, "it can be collected, that the principal occupation of the guild consisted in painting heraldic bearings and ornaments." (Dedication, p. xxiv.) Some extracts given by Sir Francis Palgrave fully confirm this supposition, and, in his opinion, prove that, according to the regulations of the craft at that time, "metallic or body colours were to be *tempered* or mixed with oil, and not, as has been alleged, varnished with that fluid, and that they were put in opposition to the brasil-wood and indigo probably used as water colours; and the last colour was called *Indigo of Baldac*, in conse-

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quence, as may be presumed, of its being exported from, or manufactured at, that Egyptian town."—(ibid. p. xviii.) The following extract, which relates to the same worshipful company, contains information which will be new to many of our readers.

"Queen Elizabeth, towards the conclusion of her reign, became extremely struck with the rapid decay of the fine arts. Distressed by the 'horrible counterfeits' of her countenance, which began to be exceedingly current; and in order to ensure the transmission to her loving subjects of a likeness, which she might like them to see, she granted to the said Company of Painters, otherwise Painter Stainers, a most stringent monopoly. No one was to paint any portraiture of the Sovereign, or any member of the Royal Family, save and except a freeman of the company, under divers pains and penalties in said charter contained. Despite of municipal reform, their privileges are not disregarded. Albeit the main occupation of the freemen at the present day be that useful application of the art which is usually called into action in company with the plasterer and the whitewasher, still the very distinguished and talented individual, who now so deservedly fills the station of Sergeant Painter to the King, followed the precedents of Kneller and Reynolds, and duly qualified himself for the appointment, by taking up his freedom in the Painter Stainers' company according to the charter."—(P. 162, 3.)

The space we have devoted to this little volume will, in some degree, indicate our opinion of its value. Without being at all blind to its imperfections, we can see so much matter in it that is really good, that we do not hesitate to recommend it heartily to general attention. We may be allowed also to express a hope that it may be the forerunner of others belonging to the same class. In that case Sir Francis Palgrave will do well to give more attention to the exemplification of the individual characters of his heroes. "The Merchant and the Friar" should have been a merchant and a friar, not in name only, but in deed also. In the volume before us the traveller might have been anything but a merchant, the man of science anything but a friar. The knowledge of the one, and the acquirements of the other, should have been modified by the feelings and opinions which belonged to their several stations in the world.



*Southey's History of the Peninsular War.* Vols. V. and VI. Murray, 1837.—It would be difficult to speak in terms of praise too extended of the manner in which these volumes are written. The great art of the historian is to ascertain as truly as possible how much he should narrate; to select out of the gross mass of facts those which are important, and on which the rest depend; not to weary by a tedious and unnecessary circumstantiality, like some early annotators and chroniclers; nor, on the other hand, to destroy all point of anecdote, all picturesqueness of detail, and all characteristic portraiture, by adopting the plan rather of a philosophical commentary on History, than History itself. Mr. Southey has had a noble field for his patriotism and his learning to display itself:—a romantic country—a people of an heroic ancestry—a lawless and wicked usurpation—a noble struggle for independence—a warm-hearted and disinterested ally—and a coun-

try saved and restored to freedom by a succession of brilliant campaigns—the union of the most determined bravery, conducted by the most eminent military talent. The style of Mr. Southey's narrative is elegant, agreeable, flowing, and pure; his reflections and remarks the produce alike of a strong judgment and of feeling intensely directed to justice and truth and righteousness. The whole history is most attractive, and abounds in description most clearly and graphically sketched of the great military operations—the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the siege of St. Sebastian, the battle of the Pyrenees, and the final victory at Toulouse. Notwithstanding the merit of some other writers, we have no doubt but that this work of Mr. Southey's will be the text-book of our Spanish history. We must give, as we close the volumes, an epitaph on Alburquerque by Mr. Frere, worthy, as Mr. Southey says, of the author and subject:

Impiger, impavidus, spes maxima gentis Iberæ,  
Mente rapax, acerque manu bellator, avita  
Institui monumenta, novis attollere factis.  
Fortunâ comite, et virtute duce, omnia gessi;  
Nullâ in re, nec spe, mea sors incepta fefellit.  
Gadibus auxilium tetuli, patriamque labentem  
Sustentavi. Hæc meta meis fuit ultima factis,  
Quippe iras hominum meritis superare nequivi.  
Hic privata patriâ vitæ datus est mihi fatis,  
Sed non laudis item: gliscit nova fama sepulto.  
Anglorum quod testantur proceres populusque  
Magno funus honore secuti, mœstitiæque  
Unanimes.—Æterna, Pater, sint fœdera, faxis  
Quæ pepigi—Nec me nimium mea Patria adempto  
Indigeat, nec plus æquo desiderit unquam.  
Sint fortes alii ac filius, qui mea possint  
Facta sequi, semperque benignis civibus uti.

*Biography of the early Church.* By the Rev. R. W. Evans, M.A. (*Theological Library.*) 12mo.—The author promises, if his health and leisure allow, to continue this work in another volume, concluding with the period of the Council of Nice. We sincerely hope that his project may be completed; for a more elegant, instructive volume of Biography, considering the scanty state of original materials which he had at command, we have seldom read. The substratum is laid in that which no talent nor learning could have supplied of themselves—a most truly devout and pious feeling; to that is added a diligent industry in the collection of materials, a sound judgment in using them, and a bright imaginative power of embellishing his narrative. The style is plain, lucid, and modulated, at times animated and eloquent; the reflections just and forcible; the allusions ingenious, and often new. The Lives of Justin Martyr, of Clement of Alexandria, and

of Tertullian, are of peculiar interest; and we shall esteem the work among the choicest treasures of our ecclesiastical biography. At some future time we shall hope to see the writer displaying his abilities and his well-arranged learning on a wider field; for they are evidently adapted to more elaborate and important works than the present. The conductors of the Theological Library have chosen their workmen well.

*The Christian Warrior.* By the late Isaac Ambrose.—A little work written in a forcible style and manner, which is well adapted to awaken the feelings and act upon the conduct of the lower classes of the people especially. The work is the production of a very pious and zealous mind, and is written in a tone of animation and correctness which will not fail to produce a due effect upon all attentive readers.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for publication.*

Mr. BRITTON's long-promised *HISTORY and ILLUSTRATIONS of CASSIOBURY*, is nearly ready. It is a folio volume, consisting of 35 Engravings, representing interior and exterior views of the house, cottages, lodges, &c. with historical and descriptive accounts. The plates, presented to the author by the Earl of Essex, are from Drawings by Turner, Alexander, Edridge, Hunt, Pugin, &c.

*Bibliotheca Scholastica*; or a Scholastic Dictionary, describing the manners, customs, institutions, &c. of the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Normans, &c. by P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D. translator of Juvenal, Horace, &c.

An Analytical View of all Religions, by JOSIAH CONDER, Esq.

Holy Scripture verified; or the Divine Authority of the Bible confirmed by an Appeal to Facts of Science, History, and Human Consciousness. By the Rev. G. REFORM, LL.D. (being the Fifth Series of the Congregational Lecture).

Divine Emblems, with Engravings, after the fashion of Master Francis Quarles, by JOHANN ABRICHT, A.M.

The Author's Advocate; and Young Publisher's Friend, by the Author of "The Perils of Authorship," &c.

Interesting Tales, by J. H. JUNG STILLING, including Incidents connected with his Life which do not appear in his Biography. Translated from the German by SAMUEL JACKSON.

Dr. ANDREW SMITH has just obtained from the Government a grant of money to enable him to publish the whole of the Zoological Drawings made during the late Expedition into Africa.

A grant for a similar purpose has also been made to CHARLES DARWIN, Esq. who brought to this country, after the voyage in the surveying ship *Beagle*, such an immense addition of species in different branches of Zoology.

The sum of 100l. has been remitted from Canton, through Mr. Bridgman, the editor of the *Chinese Repository*, to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to be given by them as a prize for the best essay "On the Opium Trade, and its Effects, Commercial, Political, and Moral." The essays are to be sent in before the 1st of October, 1838, the names of the authors being inclosed in sealed covers, the one belonging to the successful essay alone to be opened.

## SURTEES SOCIETY.

The third annual and first triennial meeting of the Surtees Society was held at the Waterloo Hotel, Durham, on Thursday the 28th Sept.; Wm. Lawson, of Brough-hall, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the chair. The office bearers for the next three years are:—*President*—The Lord Bishop of Durham. *Vice-Presidents*—John Adamson, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne; the Right Rev. John Briggs, D.D. York; John Trotter Brockett, Esq. F.S.A. Newcastle; the Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Durham; Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. LL.D. &c. Secretary to the Commission on the Public Records of the Kingdom; the Rev. Samuel Gamlen, M.A. Vicar of Bossall; the Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D. Prebendary of Durham and Vicar of Norham; James Hamilton, Esq. M.A. Lecturer in Languages in the University of Durham; the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. Sub-Commissioner on the Public Records of the Kingdom; David Irving, Esq. LL.D. Keeper of the Advocates Library, Edinburgh; William Lawson, Esq. F.S.A. Brough-hall, Yorkshire; the Rev. John Lingard, D.D. Hornby, Lancashire; Sir Frederick Madden, K.H. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum; George Ormsby, Esq. Durham; Henry Petrie, Esq. F.S.A. Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London; Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Middle-hill, Broadway; Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Keswick; Joseph Stevenson, Esq. F.S.A. London; George Taylor, Esq. Wotton-le-Wear; the Rev. George Townsend, M.A. Prebendary of Durham and Vicar of Northallerton; Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Esq. Wallington; John Ward, Esq. Durham. *Treasurers*—Robert Henry Allan, Esq. F.S.A. Durham; John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. London. *Secretary*—The Rev. Jas. Raine, Durham.

The New Members elected at this meeting were, Lord Milton; Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D. Prebendary of Durham; Rev. G. E. Corrie, Fellow and Tutor of Catharine Hall, Cambridge; Wilson Dobie Wilson, Esq. of Glevat-bach, F.S.A. Advocate; Major-General Beevor; Pudsey Dawson, of Sinnington Manor, Esq.; Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D.; John Clayton, Esq. Newcastle; Thomas Meynell, jun. of North Kilvington, Esq.; Rev. H. Douglas, Prebendary of Durham; Rev. F. C. Plumptre, D.D. Master



of University College, Oxford; Rev. J. H. Brown, Rector of Middleton in Teesdale; Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, Bridlington; Mr. Hollon, York; Rev. Thos. Corser, Manchester; Joseph Willis, Esq. Gateshead; Mr. Thomas Hudson Turner, London; Matthew C. Dawes, Esq. Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. H. G. Liddell, Rector of Easington; — Squibb, Esq. London; Rev. James Baker, Spiritual Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham; W. B. D. Turnbull, Esq. Edinburgh; Stacey Grimaldi, Esq. F.S.A. London; Rev. R. W. Bamford, Durham; and G. T. L. Blekinsopp, of Hoppiland, Esq.

The publications of the Society for the year, *The Charters and Account Rolls of the Priory of Finchale*, and *the Records of the Sanctuaries of Durham and Beverley*, were laid upon the table. The members afterwards dined together; the Rev. Professor Chevallier in the chair.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 5. The Quarterly General Meeting was held at the Court-house, Warwick, Sir John Mordaunt, M.P. in the chair. A large accession was announced of presents to the Museum, consisting of objects of mineralogy and geology, conchology, entomology (among which were one collection of 1000 and another of 300 insects), zoology, and antiquarian curiosities; and it was resolved that the room was now so well stored with rare and valuable specimens, that in future strangers should be charged one shilling for admittance.

Mr. T. O. Gery, of Daventry, exhibited six fragments of Roman pottery, found last July in cutting a new road from the village of Norton to Whitton. The field in which they were found is called Great Spawney, and adjoins the Watling-street road, at the distance of three miles from Daventry, and two miles from the great Roman encampment at Borough Hill. There were at least a cart-load of fragments of urns, of different sizes, the greater portion of which were buried again before Mr. Gery had an opportunity of seeing the works again. He preserved two small ones, of about three inches in diameter, quite whole, and has put together the fragments of three or four more. Some must have been very large indeed. One of the men stated that they discovered one more than a yard in length, and quite as much in circumference, covered with a small millstone.

The Rev. G. Childe made public his observations on Rain. He said it was a general but erroneous opinion that the greatest quantity of rain which fell in any month of the year, fell in February. From his own observations (during eight or nine years) he had ascertained that in

July was the greatest quantity; September, second; August, third; October, fourth; June, fifth; April, sixth; November, seventh; May, eighth; February, ninth, instead of first; December, tenth; January, eleventh; and March, twelfth. It would be found that if there were a deficiency of rain in the winter months, December, January, and February, that deficiency would be in a great measure compensated by an excess in the three summer months, July, August, and September.

Dr. Lloyd addressed the meeting upon the Mineralogy and Geology of the county of Warwick. After referring to the different stratified and non-stratified rocks discovered in the county, he alluded to the question agitated last year by Dr. Buckland, that in Warwick, in the vicinity of Cotton End, was to be found a description of shell limestone, or, as that gentleman christened his last child, *Keuper*. Mr. Murchison, in a work he was about to publish, doubted very much whether the Warwick sand-stone was *Keuper* or not; and asserted that at Shrewley Common there was a quantity of sand-stone which he (Mr. M.) called *his Keuper*: it is a sand-stone more closely grained, whiter, and in thinner layers than that discovered at Warwick. Mr. M. was confirmed in his opinion because he had discovered upon it certain shells, of a similar description to those which were visible upon the same kind of sand as found in Worcestershire, and in another county. Dr. Buckland had discovered, upon different pieces of sand, the traces of animals of the lizard tribe; and, from other circumstances, felt confident that his *Keuper* was to be found in Warwick as well as at Alcester, Rugby, and many places in a north-westerly direction from the town, and extending in a different line to Stoneleigh, Brinklow, Combe Abbey, Binley, Nuneaton, Hartshill, and even into Leicestershire, as well as in other parts of the county. At Wilnecote, where had been found a piece of *lias*, presented to the Society by Mr. Greaves, there was no doubt many curiosities if the pits were examined closely.

Dr. Conolly then made some observations on the comparative anatomy of the skeleton, more particularly with respect to the differences between those of the monkey and of man.

At the preceding meeting, on the 3d of April, a lecture was delivered by M. H. Bloxham, Esq. of Rugby, on the British antiquities in Warwickshire, illustrated by numerous drawings of camps and other remains, and by specimens of articles found in places of burial, &c. A copy of the lecture was presented to the Society.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The various lectures of the term have commenced. The Savilian Professor of Astronomy and the Vinerian Professor of Common Law each deliver a course. The Reader in Geology will deliver a course of eight lectures, illustrating by the original specimens the organic remains of a former world, which are figured and referred to in his Bridgewater Treatise. The Camden Professor of Ancient History gives a course of lectures on Athens in the time of Socrates; consisting of Dissertations on the Finance, Police, Education, Manners, &c. of the Athenians at that period. The Professor of Moral Philosophy has re-commenced his lectures on the Nicomachean Ethics, and has also commenced a course on the Republic of Plato.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Oct. 12. An interesting lecture on the Oriental languages was given by Professor Duncan Forbes, in the theatre of King's College. The learned professor expatiated on the importance of a knowledge of the Arabic, the Hebrew, and the languages of Asia to the Biblical scholar, the antiquary, and the historian. He took a survey of the Phœnician and Punic languages, and ridiculed in a very happy manner the absurdity of those who pretended to assimilate the Gaelic and Irish languages with the language of Carthage. The professor produced a copy of Colonel Vallancey's "Essay on the Language of Ireland and Phœnicia" (in which the author has endeavoured to establish their identity), and observed, if the theory laid down by the writer were true, the curious in philology had nothing to do but to take themselves to St. Giles's, in which classic region they would enjoy a specimen of the language in which *Æneus* courted *Dido* without any further trouble or research. In the course of the lecture, the treatise of Colonel Vallancey was completely spoiled of the pretended learning with which it is filled, and the fallacy of the assertion that Ireland and the "Thule" of the ancients are the same place exposed. It was clear that the scene in the "Pænulus" of *Plautus*, well known to scholars, and which is written in the Punic language, bore no analogy whatever to the language of Ireland, and that the similarity which it had been attempted to establish between them had been made out by altering consonants and vowels according to the exigency of the case, and resting upon what was called "free translation" for the making out a meaning suitable to the views of the theorist.

## LAMBETH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

The lectures delivered during the ensuing season are as follow:—Oct. 8, E. Cowper, Esq. on the recent Improvements in Printing;—10, N. F. Zaba, Esq. on the History of Poland;—17, J. T. Cooper, Esq. on Meteorology (in continuation);—24, N. F. Zaba, Esq. on the History of Poland (in continuation); 31, G. Francis, Esq. on Botany;—Nov. 7, W. Lukeing, Esq. on Electricity;—15, Dr. Grant, on the Natural History and Habits of Fishes;—21, W. C. Dendy, Esq. on the Sense of Touch, Feeling, &c.;—28, J. Sadler, Esq. on Aerostation and the Parachute;—Dec. 5, W. J. Erasmus Wilson, Esq. on the Nervous System;—12, J. Sadler, Esq. on Chemistry;—19, J. De Carle Sowerby, Esq. on the Theory of Colour.

## GRESHAM MUSIC LECTURESHIP.

The death of the late Mr. R. J. S. Stephens having left the lectureship in Music on Sir T. Gresham's foundation vacant, several candidates presented themselves for the honour of succeeding him. The aspirants were Messrs. Horsley, E. Taylor, Bishop, Phillips, and Gauntlet. Probationary lectures were appointed by the committee. It was arranged by the Gresham committee that each candidate was to have the use of a grand pianoforte, but no other instrument, and bring ten assistant vocalists to illustrate his subject.

The first lecture was delivered in the theatre of the City of London School, by Mr. Horsley, Mus. Bac. The lecturer took a survey of the history of English music, and illustrated his observations with a variety of madrigals and glees from the various ages and masters. In conclusion he impressed upon his audience the necessity of encouragement for the school of English music. It was by encouragement that perfection was to be secured, and without it vain would be the efforts of professors and composers to render the art of music in this country pre-eminent. The illustrations, consisting of madrigals, &c. were sung by Messrs. Hobbs, King, Elliott, Terrail, Spence, Hawkins, Chapman, and Bradbury; and by Miss Birch and Miss M. Hawes, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Horsley himself.

On the 18th, Mr. E. Taylor delivered his probationary lecture, which embraced the subject of English music in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and in the days of Gresham. Mr. Taylor had the aid of professional singers, as Mr. Horsley had, to illustrate his remarks; and through them he favoured the assembly with some



fine selections from the sacred, theatrical, and chamber compositions of the era alluded to. The singing of madrigals, he maintained, was then the ordinary social amusement of the better classes in England after dinner or supper; and he thence concluded that, in point of sterling cultivation of music, we are far behind our Elizabethan ancestors. He strongly recommended the recovery of our lost ground, and a more general devotion to this branch of the fine arts. The use, as well as pleasure, of the popular study of music, he happily illustrated by some account of the result of the system adopted

in Prussia to that end; and mentioned, as one of the most enduring of his recollections of musical effects, that of having heard the stillness of early morning on the banks of the Rhine, at Coblenz, broken by the choral hymn of a whole regiment of dragoons, who were then proceeding to exercise. Mr. Taylor was highly applauded at the conclusion of his animated lecture. The Lord Mayor presided in the assembly on this occasion.—Mr. Bishop delivered his lecture on the 20th Oct.; Mr. Phillips on the 21st; and Mr. Gauntlet on the 23d.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

*Some particulars respecting Roman remains lately discovered at Caister by Great Yarmouth, communicated to Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. by the Rev. Thomas Clowes.*

Sept. 4, 1837.

DEAR SIR,—Since you appear really to wish that I should put together my notes about the Caister remains, I had, perhaps, better do it in the shape of a letter addressed to you, of which you can make any use you please. As, I believe, you wished, I have described some few of the coins, and speculated a little upon the use for which the building was intended. Yours, &c. THOMAS CLOWES.

Some labourers working in a field, a few hundred yards to the north-west of Caister church, by the side of the Norwich road, discovered a wall built of Roman brick or tiles, and having previously found many skeletons in the course of their labours, they supposed that this was a vault or bricked grave; upon hearing this report, I went over and set two men to work to clear out the place, that we might see what it contained, and take the dimensions. Nothing could be discovered in throwing out the earth except mingled bones of animals, particularly the ox and pig, with numerous oyster-shells, stones, and fragments of Roman pottery. When all the loose earth was cleared away, we came down to the natural clay of which the subsoil consisted, and found that we had a bricked pit of the following dimensions:—

Length at bottom 11 feet. Breadth 7 feet.

Do. at top 12 feet. Do. 8 feet.

Thus it will appear that each wall had been built with a regular outward inclination of 6 in. from top to bottom. Their height appeared to be 3 ft. 9 in. probably,

allowing for destruction, it had been at least 4 feet.

The masonry was very rude, and there was no appearance of covering above, nor could we discover any traces of a paved bottom, there being nothing but the natural clay in which the whole was imbedded, forming the floor of this oblong pit. The bricks of which the walls were constructed, were of the following figure and dimensions:—

Thickness, about 1 in. turned up with a lip or edge, upon two of the sides, of one inch deep, making the apparent thickness of the brick at the outer edge 2 inches: these turned-up edges constituted the face of the wall, so that there were from 23 to 24 courses of bricks in each wall. The two ends of the bricks were left plain without a lip or turned-up edge. The length of each brick was 14 inches; the breadth 12 inches. The dimensions, however, of the bricks were very uncertain, especially in breadth, which depended upon the degree of accuracy with which the workmen had turned up the edge.

It will be understood that a course of bricks being laid end to end, with the turned-up edges outward, and the breadth of one brick constituting the thickness of the wall, there would be a hollow trough the whole length of the wall of about one inch in depth; into this they poured their liquid mortar, and then laid another course of bricks: so that while the exterior of the walls presented a face of brick only, the centre of each wall consisted of alternate layers of brick and mortar, each an inch in thickness, the layers of mortar being concealed from the eye externally by the turned-up edge of the bricks. I could not succeed in getting a whole brick, but I got such large portions, as clearly indi-

cated their dimensions, and I was unwilling to set the example of pulling down, as there were a sufficient number of country people willing to follow such a precedent; and I was not sorry to have the whole buried again safely, to be examined at any future time.

The clay pit by which these remains were found, has only very recently been opened, the whole field having till within a few months been completely level. In working the clay, the men discovered many skeletons, some perfect, some not, some lying buried in one direction, some in another. The depth of the soil above the clay varies from two to four feet, and most of the skeletons lie about two feet beneath the surface, none of them being sunk into the clay, while the top of the walls of our brick pit did not rise to the surface by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 feet: supposing the walls to have originally risen to the present surface, their height, measured on the inclined plane, would have been about six or seven feet, and it is very easy to suppose that the bricks which were laid in the light broken soil, might have been removed by the ploughshare or other means, while those which were imbedded in the more solid clay remained undisturbed.

Some few coins of the time of Constantine were discovered in throwing out the soil, but these are constantly found in this and the adjoining fields upon the surface of the ploughed land.

The following are the inscriptions upon some of the coins which I procured:—

Licinius jun. nob. c. — Reverse, *Virtus exercitus*.

Constantinus jun. n. — Reverse, . . .

. . . *exercitus*, with an altar, *votis xx*.

Constantinus Aug. — *Gloria exercitus*, two soldiers, with each a spear and bow, subscribed P.J.C.

Imp. Carausius P.T. Aug. — *Provida U.C.* figure of Plenty S.P.C.

Mr. Woodward tells me that another is Tetricus; and a thick coin much like an old penny is a Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus. Reverse, *Fortuna*.

Imp. Diocletianus Aug. A female figure apparently, with a shield in one hand and a spear in the other.

The workmen describe the whole superficial soil to have abounded in fragments of broken pottery such as those which I picked up on the spot, which are evidently fragments of Roman urns.

The skeletons, I should conceive, must have been deposited in this spot long since the period of its occupation by the Romans, as the bones so near the surface would scarcely have endured half the time in so perfect a condition; they must also,

I imagine, have been deposited there since the filling up of the brick pit, because I myself discovered one skeleton entire in letting down a portion of earth which stood perpendicularly over the edge of the pit after we had cleared it out, and another skull was taken out from the earth just above another part of the brickwork.

No urns were found entire except one small lacrymatory, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 inches in height, perfectly plain, consisting of black earth: the fragments were all too small to give much idea of the entire vessel, consisting only of necks, pieces of rims, and bottoms. Some of the bones which were taken out of the earth in the brick pit were apparently beginning to exhibit the hardness of incipient fossilization, as was also a piece of wood which I took out of another part of the soil.

No further remains have been discovered; and the place is now so far levelled as to be left to the operations of the plough, unless we should succeed in any further investigations, and be encouraged to examine the ground more extensively.

I saw in the Museum at Mayence a brick of precisely the same description; vastly superior, however, in texture and workmanship to those found at Caister, and much larger: the edges were more sharply turned; and, if I forget not, it had the maker's name or mark upon it, with a circle of grooved lines; while those at Caister were very roughly turned at the edge; and if any mark was impressed, it was in so rough and irregular a manner that I doubted whether it had been made accidentally or intentionally.

I had observed, also, that in several bricks the lip appeared broken off at each end for about an inch, as if to receive a corresponding projection in a neighbour brick, and thus form the joint; but I could discover no projection in any of them, nor any use made of this notch in the brick. I observed, however, in the specimens at Mayence, that these notches were clearly made by the mould in which the brick was originally framed, and no doubt with some reference to the forming of the joints in the masonry of any building which should be built with due care and accuracy. I saw at Treves fragments of Wedgewood-like and almost glazed vessels of close-grained red earth, precisely similar to some of the fragments which I collected at Caister.

In speculating upon the purpose for which this might have been constructed, it does not appear that it ever was intended to be covered. As a receptacle for urns or bodies of the dead, it would



require some roof of brick, stone, or timber. For sustaining either of the former, the outward inclination of the walls would be entirely unsuitable, and their slight construction would be no better fitted for the purpose. It would no doubt have been extremely easy to cover it with timber and with earth; but in that case some remains of the wood work would probably have been found, and I could not discover the slightest appearance of any thing of the kind on that particular spot. And here again it appears to me that the slightness of the walls is a great objection; for a chamber of the dimension of eleven feet by seven, if constructed for any sacred purpose, would have been considered worthy of more substantial and probably enduring walls than these.

In the barrow opened at Bartlow, in Essex, from which the curiously interesting relics described by Mr. Gage were obtained, the dimensions are much smaller, six feet three inches by two feet three inches and a half external measure. The walls in that sepulchre were also perpendicular, and the last course of brick or stone was set-in some inches, preparing a narrowed opening of only eight inches to be closed by single stones across.

It appears to me that this pit at Caister must have been constructed for some domestic purposes,—as a rustic bath, though extremely ill suited for that purpose on a gently rising ground with no water very near; or as a tanner's pit, or for any purpose for which a pit of such dimensions might have been made, to serve in an encampment where rustic contrivances must supply the place of the more refined accommodations to which the luxurious Roman had become accustomed—the rude pit, for instance, which has been described, instead of the marble-sided bath; a bleak encampment on a point of land between the German Ocean on the one side, and an estuary on the other, in exchange for the sunny slopes and fervid baths of Treves or Aix. Mr. Woodward suggests that the building was intended for a corn store; but I scarcely incline to this supposition, as an underground vault, though very well for concealment in cases of necessity, would by no means be a corn store in a well-defended Roman encampment.

It was in truth so rude a building, that my own idea is that its use was one of an ordinary and common-place a nature as scarcely to be worth much speculation; that it was Roman, beyond doubt, is, I conceive, the only point of interest.

After writing the foregoing particulars, I received information that some brick-

makers turning over the soil to uncover the brick earth in a field about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of that in which we found the bricked pit, had discovered two urns filled with fragments of bone. I directly made inquiry, and find the report to be most provokingly true, inasmuch as the urns are destroyed and their contents reburied in the soil. I obtained fragments of one sufficient to complete the orifice of the urn, with the exception of a piece less than an inch in length, from which fragments it appears that the mouth was not round but oval; whether intentionally made so, or accidentally distorted in the drying, I cannot say.

The loss of the urns is however of less importance, as there does not appear to have been any peculiar difference between them and others which I have seen. The account which I collected from the workmen is, that each urn was covered with a tile, and that they were completely filled with fragments of bone. In one, the fragments were very minute, and I collected a few of them; in the other, the figure of bones, they said, was more distinguishable. I saw the precise spot from which one urn was taken, about three feet beneath the surface; the situation of the other was rather remarkable, being sunk much lower into the brick earth itself, six or seven feet beneath the surface; and the brickmaker was at a loss to conceive how the people who buried it had got so deep, for it appeared as though a hole of about two feet diameter had been sunk, at the bottom of which the urn had been deposited, having been bedded in a mass of wood ashes, or, as he said, cinder dust, completely filling the bottom of the hole. The shape of this urn, he said, was precisely like a stone bottle containing three or four pints cut off below the neck, making an aperture large enough to admit the hand. The urns were distant from each other about 20 feet as nearly as I could understand their description.

I was particular in my inquiries as to the tile with which these urns were said to be covered, as I remembered that the celebrated Dr. Brown, of Norwich, in his *Hydriothaphia*, says, "among these urns we could obtain no good account of their coverings; only one seemed sealed over with some kind of brickwork. Of those found at Buxton, some were covered with slims, some to other parts with tiles, those at Yarmouth Caister were closed with Roman brick." I could not find the piece of tile or brick with which these urns were covered, but I imagine it was Roman brick, though the workman called it tile. Dr. Brown also observes, "the

most frequent discovery" of urns "is made at the two Casters by Norwich and Yarmouth, at Burgh Castle," 5 miles from Yarmouth, "and at Beancaster."

This brick ground has been worked for many years, but I never remember hearing of any urns discovered there before. About 16 years ago some Roman urns were discovered in another part of the parish in a south-west direction from the bricked pit, and bordering upon the marshes, which probably were at that time an estuary, furnishing access for the Roman fleets to *Garlanconum* and *Venta*. In sinking a well beside the Yarmouth road, at the depth of 30 feet below the present surface of the marsh, a piece of plank was discovered, which appeared to be a plank of a ship; and the common rumour amongst the more inquisitive of the working people is, that anchors have been found in the marshes at different times, indicating that ships rode at anchor where now solid land is found.

T. CLOWES.

A gold coin of the Emperor Nero, of great beauty and in excellent preservation, was found a few weeks ago by a woman hoeing turnips in a field, near Durham. The head of the Emperor is as fresh and prominent as when it was struck. Obverse—*AVGVSTVS NERO CAESAR*. Reverse—*Jupiter sitting on a throne, IVNITER CVSTOS*. The coin was purchased by the Rev. James Raine, of Crook Hall.

#### CONTINENTAL ANTIQUITIES.

Some tombs have been discovered at Echternach in Switzerland, which are said to be anterior to the year 1000, and agree with the date of the foundation of the monastery of Echternach.

The remains of a temple of Ops have just been discovered at St. Jean des Vierges (Arriege). Near them, beneath a mass of rock chalk, was found a gold medal of Nero, in full preservation; one side bears the effigy of that Emperor; the reverse, a female seated on ruins, with the single legend—"Roma."

#### INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The museum of the East India Company in Leadenhall-street, has received a large addition of very valuable antiquities, containing many rare coins. The latter consist of upwards of 3000 specimens from Cabul and other parts of Hindostan, ranging at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, belonging to the several dynasties, extending from three centuries

before Christ to about twelve centuries of the Christian era. They form part of the collection made by Mr. Mason, formerly a private in the artillery, but withdrawing from that service, settled in the neighbourhood, where he devoted much of his time to researches into the interesting stores of antiquity which it contains, and who for this, as well as various services rendered to the local government, not only received his discharge, but also a local appointment as resident, of which he has availed himself in continuing his inquiries, many of his specimens having been added to this collection about six months since. The principal part of the coins, which are of copper, bronze, silver, and gold, are in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and many have been previously unknown and undescribed. Amongst the latter are copper coins of Agathodes, Pantaleon, Phalantes, Lycias, Diomedes, Vesones, Hermias, Eumpheris, &c. princes of the Greek, Bactrian, Syrio-Bactrian, Hindo-Scythian, and Parthian dynasties. The silver coins of Menander are also very numerous, being more than an hundred in number, of various devices, as animals, mounted figures, &c. The coins, up to the time of Azes, contain two inscriptions, the one in the Greek, and the other in an unknown, but probably the vernacular language; after which, from the time of Kanerkas, the letters are evidently Greek characters, expressing the native language. Amongst the most rare specimens are silver coins of Alexander the Great, Menander, Eucratides, a circular one of Apollodorus, which is unique, all the others found of this monarch being square: as well as of Antimachus, Kermeas, and Kadphytes, of whom the gold coins are also numerous. The impression on most is bold, and so perfect as if but recently turned out of the Mint; but many, particularly the copper coins, are mere pieces rudely separated from the bars of the metal, bearing arbitrary stamps. Many of them have been taken from the tops or sepulchral monuments of the Buddhists, where, along with jewellery and other relics, they were deposited in chambers made expressly for containing them. The specimens form an inconsiderable objects of interest in the already valuable Oriental collection contained in the museum of the East India House, and under the able superintendence of Professor Wilson, will be found materially available in adding to our knowledge of the historical antiquities of a highly interesting part of the Indian continent.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 4th of October contained an ordonnance dissolving the French Chambers. The Electoral Colleges are convoked for November 4, to elect each a deputy. Those of Corsica are to meet on the 18th of November. The chambers are convoked for the 18th of December next. This is followed by an ordonnance elevating 47 persons to be members of the Chamber of Peers. Bignon, Humann, and Count d'Harcourt, are of the most eminent on the list.

## HOLLAND.

The States General were opened at the Hague on the 16th of October, by a royal speech. The King had intended to deliver the address in person, but was prevented from the recent death of the Queen. His Majesty speaks generally of the healthiness of public credit, the good condition of trade, agriculture, and the manufacturing and shipping interests, as also of the favourable state of the public health. After adverting to the benefits of the late Navigation Treaty with Prussia, the probable advantages of the Treaty of Commerce negotiating with Great Britain, and the projected railroad to the Rhine, the speech concludes by stating that, from the promising state of the public accounts, a reduction of taxation would soon take place.

## SPAIN.

Affairs have recently presented an aspect a little more favourable to the Queen's cause. The troops of Carlos have been obliged to retreat from the neighbourhood of the capital, which at one time was seriously threatened; but there is, notwithstanding, very little prospect of a speedy termination to this devastating civil contest; from which the condition of the great bulk of the people is deplorable, owing to the ravages committed by the troops of the contending parties. Communication between the provinces and the government of Madrid is in some instances entirely cut off, in all very uncertain. New bands of marauders rise up in every direction; and the smoking ruins of burnt villages blacken some of the fairest districts in Spain. Memorials for protection and relief are sent to the government from the municip-

pal assemblies; but there is no power to help them in Madrid. Our countrymen remaining in Spain appear to have been subjected to the most shameful neglect and ill-treatment; 450 men of the old British Legion, with 119 officers, are still there, without any means of getting to England.

Letters from Madrid and elsewhere state, that the losses of Don Carlos, in his late attempt upon Madrid and his precipitate retreat, exceed 7000 men, including 3000 deserters, 1000 prisoners, and 1000 fugitives, who voluntarily gave up their arms to the civil authorities at short distances from the Pretender's line of march. Letters of the 5th of October also state, that Don Carlos, closely pursued by Espartero, had rapidly passed through Atienza and Burgo de Osma, and entered the Pinares of Soria. In Navarre, the Carlists, after being repulsed from before Peralta, invested Lodoso, whence they were forced to retire by Iriarte. At Valladolid the Queen's troops were lately victorious over the Carlists, whose loss appears to have been very great. Zariategui was obliged to retreat with so much precipitation, that sixteen pieces of artillery were left behind, and fell into the hands of the Christians.

On the 22d of Sept. the Cortes decreed, that all Spaniards residing abroad, in Europe, without leave of the government, who should not take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Queen in the course of the next three months, should cease to be considered as Spaniards, and be deprived of their decorations, honours, and pensions.

Recent intelligence announces the formation of a new Ministry, through the intrigues, as is supposed, of Mendizabel; they are all decidedly liberal, though none of them are members of the Cortes. The following is a list:—Bardaji, President of the Council; Don Rafael Perez, Home Department; Don Pablo Mata Vigil, Grace and Justice; Don Jose Maria Perez, Finance, *ad interim*; Don F. Ulloa, Marine and Commerce; Don Francisco Ramonet, of War. The new minister of grace and justice is deputy for Oviedo, of the University of which he was sometime rector. Ramonet is an old officer, whose day of glory has long passed away.

## PORTUGAL.

The civil war has at length terminated. It appears, that the Constitutional general Das Antas, having availed himself of the letter of the truce, mentioned in our last, collected a considerable reinforcement, and occupied Braga. He there attacked the Charterist troops in the neighbourhood of that town; many of the auxiliary legion embodied in the Charterist army changed sides during the engagement, and the consequence was the total defeat of the party which they deserted. It would appear that the engagement was neither extensive nor sanguinary; for the victor admits, in killed and wounded, a loss of only fifty men. But, however trifling the action, its determination has been decisive of the campaign; for the whole of the Charterist army at once submitted, stipulating that all the officers should be placed upon the half-pay list; with this condition, however, that those of highest rank, including Terceira and Saldanha, leave the kingdom. To the latter measure the Queen has refused her assent.

After a debate of four days, the Cortes have resolved to establish a second Chamber, with a view of rendering the Portuguese institutions as uniform as the habits of the people will admit of, with those of Spain. A division took place on the question, when the advocates of a Senate triumphed by a majority of 64 against 16.

In consequence of the birth of a prince, who was baptised on the 5th of October, by the name of Pedro d'Alcantara (and a long string of other names), Don Fernando, the husband of the Queen of Portugal, according with the provision made by the Constitution, has assumed the title of King, which confers upon him, however, no real power.

The Cortes have confirmed to Admiral Napier his original pension of £600 per annum for life.

## AFRICA.

Another expedition has been undertaken by the French against the Bey of Constantine, for the purpose of redeeming, in some measure, the disgrace of the last defeat. The Bey of Constantine entrusted the defence of his capital to the Aga, being himself resolved to keep the field at the head of 6000 cavalry, in order to harass the enemy. Five thousand Turkish troops have reinforced the army of the Bey. The French invading force consisted of 14,120 infantry, 2500 cavalry, and 48 pieces of ordnance. It arrived before the walls of Constantine on the 6th of October; the breach was opened on the 11th, and made practicable on the 12th. The assault was commenced on the morning of

the 13th, and carried with great bravery and complete success. Gen. Count Damremont, the commander-in-chief, was killed during the assault by a cannon shot.

## EAST INDIES.

From the Calcutta Papers of the 6th of May, we learn that the people of Ava were engaged in a civil war. The King was in a state of derangement, and the Queen and her brother had taken the reins of government into their hands. The King's brother had appealed to arms, and the two parties had collected their respective adherents. The Prince Thavawottee had erected his standard at Moktsobo, about forty miles from the capital. He is said to be popular in the kingdom, and more liberal in his principles than Burmese nobility generally are.

## AMERICA.

The President's Message was delivered to Congress on the 4th of Sept. He ascribes the present condition of their commerce to over-action in all the departments of business, and the redundancy of credit; and attempts to throw much discredit upon this country and the government, for permitting an extension of the paper currency during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, maintaining that this has been the cause of the late revulsion. He argues against the policy of intrusting the surplus revenues to local banks, maintaining that the treasury alone is a fit medium for carrying on the business of the revenue, and the safest for holding the surplus deposits; adding, that it would require only 10 additional officers, with a further charge of 60,000 dollars per annum. The withdrawal of all the deposits from any local banks whatever; opposition to the formation of a national bank; and the establishment of a treasury bank, with a determination to persist in a specie currency, appear to be the gist of this address.

The New York papers, and other recent accounts, all concur in presenting decisive indications of the gradual restoration of commercial confidence and activity in that country. The measures presented to Congress, in pursuance of the President's Message, continued to engage the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives. The bill extending the time for payment of Custom-house Bonds had been so altered in the Senate as to give the merchants three months' additional time.

Letters from the United States represent the cholera as making dreadful ravages in Central America. In some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have been carried off. In Salvador 1300 persons have died; and at Tonganata upwards of 1200.



Sept. 18. A meeting of the clergy of the peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, in Allerton and Allertonshire (convened by the Master Keeper, at the request of the clergy) was held at North-allerton, the Rev.-George Townsend, Master Keeper, in the chair, to take into consideration certain specific grievances now pressing upon the clergy. It was resolved that a petition be drawn up and presented to the Archbishop of York, the ecclesiastical head of the province, urging that the legislature be humbly requested to repeal so much of the acts of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 85, and 1 Victoria, c. 22, as calls upon the clergy to mutiny parties without publication of banns in the parish church:—and so much of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 86, as requires the clergy to bury under authority of the registrar's certificate, and subjects them to pains and penalties for non-performance of a service opposed to the canons and rubric:—and so much of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 71, as deprives the church of an inherent right to tithe from waste land reclaimed after the year 1835, and makes no provision from them for the spiritual wants of those who may settle thereupon, when in a state of cultivation:—and any law which prevents the free exercise of the ancient prerogative of deans and chapters to elect, or refuse, the candidate for the episcopate, who may be nominated for their approbation by the Crown:—and to restore the sitting of Convocation, for the despatch of business relating to the Church.

*Sept. 30.*—The first stone of the New University Library at Cambridge was laid by the Vice-Chancellor, but owing to the casual members of the University being too few, and the anxiety of proceeding immediately with the work preventing many, the proceedings were strictly official. The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor

was accompanied only by the Master of Jesus College, the Vice-Master of Trinity, the Registrar, the Senior Proctor, Professor Peacock, the Rev. Mr. Whewell, and two or three other Members of the Senate. The stone having been deposited in the usual form, the Vice-Chancellor expressed a hope that the blessing of Almighty God might descend upon the building, that it might be the means of exalting His honour, and tend to the propagation of the Christian religion. The following is a copy of the inscription upon the stone:—

SEPT. 29. A. D. MDCCCXXXVII. VICTORIA I.  
JOH. JEFFRIES. MARCHION. CAMDEN. CANG.  
GILBERTO. AINSLIE. ITERUM. PROCAN.  
CAR. ROB. COCKERELL. ARCHIT.

The building will form nearly a quadrangle, whose sides are 200 feet, and 185 feet respectively, upon the site of the old Library and of the old court of King's College. It will comprise a basement story extending under two sides of the quadrangle; a noble range of museums, lecture-rooms, schools, &c. 20 feet in height, and varying from 35 to 40 feet in width, on the first floor; and above it, will be placed the libraries, whose entire length will be nearly 600 feet; their general height will be 35 feet, but the library fronting St. Mary's church will be 50 feet in width and 40 feet in height. When completed, there will be no library in Europe which will offer an equal extent of accommodation; and the whole building, by its great mass, and the propriety of its members and decorations, will form a magnificent ornament to the University. An entire side of this quadrangle, next to Calus college, will be completed immediately; and we earnestly hope that the University will be in possession of sufficient funds to proceed with very little delay with the side next to Clare-hall. The whole building is to be of stone.

Considerable progress is making with the *Fitzwilliam Museum*, under the care of Mr. Basevi. The design is one of great boldness and magnificence; its front is 165 feet in length; its depth 105 feet, and its height 66 feet; on the ground floor, on three sides of the great entrance hall and sculpture gallery, is placed the library with cabinets for prints, medals, &c.; on the first floor above it, the picture galleries, five in number, extending nearly 240 feet in length, and of noble proportions: both these ranges of rooms will be approached from the sculpture hall and gallery, which is 67 feet long, 50 wide, and 50 high. The whole of the exterior of the building will be of Portland stone, and it will be finished, both within and without, in the most elaborate manner, and with the finest materials.

The estimated expense of this building is 60,000*l.* which is entirely supplied from the proceeds of the princely bequest of Viscount Fitzwilliam.

Oct. 2. The foundation stone of a monument to commemorate the genius and virtues of the late Sir Walter Scott was laid in St. George's-square, Glasgow, with the usual masonic and other honours. The Lord Provost delivered a public address on the occasion, in which he remarked: "Those works of the great man whose memory we meet to honour, which will live with the nation's language, are not controversial, stirring up strife; they are pictures of life, around which all men gather to derive enjoyment. Their distinguishing features are the power of noting and expressing the peculiarities of character, as well as fertility of invention. We, from whose firesides—from the living inmates of whose domestic circle his characters were drawn—can feel and attest their identity with nature. We have sat at table with—we have shaken hands with—we have quarrelled and been friends with—his Dundie Dimonts, his Cuddie Headriggs, and last, though not least, his Baillie Nicol Jarvies. There can be no testimony to the truth of his portraits so strong and credible as ours. But it is from those less familiar with his prototypes that witness must be borne of the power and originality of his genius. It has not been left to posterity to bear this testimony. Already his fame has been echoed back to us by distant lands, in which a differently constituted society judges as impartially of his merits as the latest posterity will be able to do." The following is a copy of the inscription on the plate deposited in the foundation stone:—"This column, an humble tribute to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, is erected by the Citizens of Glasgow, that it may record their admiration of his genius, their deep sense of the honour which his name reflects on his country, and their gratitude for the delight which they have received from his writings. This foundation-stone was laid by the Hon. William Mills, Lord Provost of Glasgow, in the presence of the Magistrates of the City and Suburbs, &c. &c. &c. on the second day of October, MDCCCXXXVII, in the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria."

Of the various monuments proposed to Sir Walter Scott, this at Glasgow is the first to be actually commenced. The stone will be brought from Mr. M'Haffie's fine quarries at Eastwood.

#### NEW CHURCHES.

Oct. 3. The foundation stone of a new church in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-



street, was laid by the Bishop of London, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. The site is in New-street square.

Oct. 12. The new chapel erected in Vincent-square, Westminster, called *St. Mary's Chapel*, a chapel of ease to St. John's, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the rectors of St. Margaret's and St. John's, and numerous other clergymen, and a very large assemblage of persons. The neighbourhood in which this church is built is crowded; and the free seats are very numerous. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster gave the ground; the Church Commissioners, 3,000*l.*; the Society for building Churches and Chapels, 500*l.*; Lord Glenelg, 20*l.*; Lord Bexley, 100*l.* in addition to which his lordship has presented the sacramental plate; Miss Vansittart 50*l.*; the Rev. H. H. Edwards, (late rector of St. John's) 150*l.*; Joshua Watson, Esq. 100*l.*; Lord Farnborough, 50*l.*; William Evans, Esq. (of Millbank), 25*l.*; W. A. White, Esq. 20*l.*; John Rickman, Esq. 15*l.* &c. — On the same day the foundation stone was laid of a new Church at *Lower Rotherhithe*. This is the second of three new churches to be built in this extensive parish, the population of which exceeds 13,000, and is much scattered. The parish church, two miles distant from this spot, is at present the only episcopal place of worship. The inscription-plate bore the following:—"The foundation stone of this church of the Holy Trinity, in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, was laid October the 12th, A.D. 1837, in the first year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. E. G. Barnard, Esq. M.P.; Edward Blick, M.A. rector; William Hutchinson, B.A. curate; James White, John Bryan Courthorpe, churchwardens; Jones Rowley, James Daniel Bennett, sidesmen. Sampson Kempthorne, architect." The Metropolitan Churches Fund contributes 2,000*l.* the church commissioners 1,000*l.* and the Incorporated Society 500*l.* Besides the subscriptions now received, about 2,600*l.* is required to complete the three churches to be built. — The erection of *Dacre* church, co. York, has been completed from a plan modelled and designed by a young lady of the neighbourhood, the promoter of this laudable undertaking being a gentleman of the name of Ingleson. The church has been opened with the usual formularies, and a Sunday school has already been attached to it. — On the 27th of Sept. the consecration of *Hartlebury* new church took place with the usual ceremonies by the Bishop of Worcester. — Subscriptions are now

in the course of collection for the erection of a new church at *Barrowford*, Lancashire, a township containing about 2000 inhabitants, and heretofore provided only with dissenting places of worship.

— G. W. Brackenridge, Esq. has given 500*l.* towards building a church at *Clevedon*, Somersetshire, and 1000*l.* towards its endowment. — Sir A. Elton has given the ground for site of the church, and 50*l.* to the building fund. — It is intended to erect a church calculated to contain 1000 persons, on a site in the parish of *Taunton*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, presented by James Billet, Esq.; the patronage to be vested in five trustees, under the Act of 1 and 2 William IV. The sum required is about 4000*l.* including the endowment, of which about 2000*l.* has already been subscribed.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

Sept. 30. This theatre opened for the season with Shakspeare's play of *The Winter's Tale*.

Oct. 11. A new piece, in three acts, entitled *The Novice*, was produced, the plot of which is laid in Bavaria. It was well received.

Oct. 19. A melo-dramatic romance, under the title of *Afrancesado*, was brought forward. Although there was some very pretty music by Mr. A. Lee, and the scenery was very beautiful, the piece was but coldly received.

#### DRURY LANE.

Oct. 7. This Theatre opened, under the management of Mr. Bunn, with *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

#### HAYMARKET.

Oct. 5. An operetta, in one act, called *Swiss Swains*, the music composed by Mr. A. Lee, was produced. It was full of delightful little ballads, sweetly executed by Mrs. Waylett.

Oct. 19. A petite comedy, named *The Romantic Widow*, the principal actor in which was a Mr. Ranger, was introduced, but indifferently received.

#### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Oct. 4. A new operatic burletta, entitled *The Cornet*, was produced, which was approved.

A burlesque on Shakspeare's *King John* has been playing at this theatre. It is full of broad farce, and has been very successful.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Sept. 22.* James Bunce Curling, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

*Sept. 23.* Joseph Townsend, of Wood-end, Bucks, to be an Assistant Commissioner under the Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.—Sir John De Vealle to be Bailiff of the Island of Jersey.

*Sept. 29.* Brevet—Major K. Greaves to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

*Oct. 3.* Sarah Kelsall, of Little-green, in Compton, Sussex, spinster, in compliance with the will of her maternal uncle Thos. Peckham Phipps, esq. to take the names of Peckham-Phipps instead of Kelsall.

*Oct. 4.* Major-Gen. Geo. Thos. Napier, C.B. to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

*Oct. 6.* 32d Foot, Gen. Sir R. Macfarlane to be Col.—41st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Darling to be Col.—60th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. P. Stuart to be Col. Commandant of a Battalion.—99th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. B. Egerton to be Col.—90th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating to be Col.

*Oct. 9.* Lieut. Robert Cannan, 40th Madras N. Inf. and late Lt.-Colonel in the service of the Queen of Spain, to accept the cross of the first class of the Order of St. Ferdinand.

*Oct. 11.* The Earl of Uxbridge to be one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty.—Lt.-Col. Cornwall, of the Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-Col. Schlutter, and Capt. Baron Knesbeck, of the Hanoverian Service, to be Equerries to the Duke of Cambridge.—Randle Wilkinson Richardson, of Norwich hall, in Great Salkeld, Cumberland, esq. in compliance with the will of Josiah Richardson Saunders, of Manchester, merchant, to take the name and arms of Saunders only.

*Oct. 13.* Lt.-Col. Thos. Samuel Nicolls, of Panthowen, co. Carmarthen, now second and youngest surviving son of Edw. Nicolls, of Swithamley, co. Stafford, esq. who was son of William Nicolls, of Stafford, gent. by Sarah, only child of William Trafford, of Swithamley, esq. to take the name of Trafford in lieu of Nicolls, and bear the arms of Trafford, of Swithamley.

*Oct. 18.* Joseph Cade, esq. to be Consul at Panama, T. S. Willimott, esq. at Puerto Cabello, and J. F. Close, esq. at Charente.

*Oct. 20.* 7th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. J. Brander to be Lieut.-Col.; Major J. J. Whyte, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. W. Biggs to be Major.—23d Ditto, Capt. T. Matheson to be Major.

James Mercer, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. T. Spencer, to be Bp. of Madras.

Rev. D. Moir and Rev. M. Russell, to be Episcopal Bps. in Scotland.

Rev. C. G. V. Harcourt, Preb. in Carlisle Cath.

Rev. L. P. Bagot, Sibbertoft V. Northampton.

Rev. J. D. Baker, Bishop's Tawton V. Devon.

Rev. J. C. Barrett, St. Mary's P.C. Birmingham.

Rev. H. W. Beadon, Plucknett V. Somerset.

Rev. J. Bowstead, Rettendon R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Bowstead, Greetham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Archd. Buckle, Upway R. Dorset.

Rev. R. F. Carter, Rowner R. Hunts.

Rev. W. G. Cole, Chapel-hill P.C. co. Linc.

Rev. H. Comyn, Sanced V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. B. Cox, Aisleby P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Cotte, Beyton E. Suffolk.

Rev. V. E. Eyre, Diddington Coveston V. Norf.

Rev. J. Finley, Studly V. Warwickshire.

Rev. F. C. Fowler, Corton V. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Hathorathwaite, Caton P. C. Lanc.

Rev. C. J. Hawkins, Crambe V. co. York.

Rev. R. Hornby, Walton-le-dale P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. Horton, St. George's R. Southwark.

Rev. T. Lloyd, Swafield R. Norfolk.

Rev. B. Pole, Shetlock R. Cornwall.

Rev. E. Postle, Yelverton R. Norfolk.

Rev. A. Topp, Church of Elgin, Morayshire.

Rev. J. T. Tove, St. Stephen's B. Exeter.

Rev. W. H. Tudor, Houghton V. Norfolk.

Rev. B. Ward, Beccles P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. B. West, Wrawly V. Lincoln.

Rev. S. H. Widdrington, St. Leonard-on-the-sea P.C. Hastings.

Rev. J. C. D. Yule, Brushford P.C. Devon.

Rev. P. P. Bastard, Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

Rev. B. Hutchinson, Chaplain to the Earl of Clancarty.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir H. Halford, to be President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Drs. Monro, Latham, Watson, and Roupell, to be Censors for the ensuing year.

Dr. Addison to be Physician to Guy's Hospital, and Dr. Balmington Assistant Physician.

Rev. W. Bird, to the Mastership of the Ashburton Free Grammar School.

Rev. C. Green, to the Mastership of Midhurst Grammar School.

Rev. H. Hill, to be Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

## BIRTHS.

*July 7.* At Maize Hill, Greenwich, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. F.S.A. a son.

*Aug. 21.* At Bulwick Park, the wife of T. Tryon, esq. a son.—30. At Priory Lodge, Peckham, the wife of G. Steinman Steinman, esq. F.S.A. a daughter.

*Sept. 4.* In Torrington-square, Mrs. J. W. Bridges, a son.—22. At Great Henney Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. C. Dundas, a dau.—23. In Upper Brook-street, Lady Ashley, a dau.—29. At Elsham, Linc. the Lady Mary Corbett, a dau.—30. The Hon. Mrs. Stanley, wife of E. J. Stanley, esq. Sec. Treas. a son.

*Sept. 16.* The Queen of Portugal, a son.

*Lately.* At Mendip Lodge, Somerset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, a dau.—In St. James's-sq. Lady King, a dau.—Near Leamington, Lady Stratford Canning, a dau.—At Munich, the Hon. Mrs. Yeats Brown, a son.—At Paris, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. John Murray, a son.

*Oct. 1.* At Northchurch, the wife of the Rev. Sir J. H. Seymour, Bart. a son.—4. In Eaton-pl. Lady Augusta Baring, a dau.—5. The wife of John Gully, esq. of Acworth Park, a son.—8. At Worthing, the wife of Major J. Brandson, Bengal Army, a dau.—10. At Beulah House, Torquay, the wife of the Hon. James Butler, a son.—At the Hague, Lady Malet, a son.—11. In Hill-st. Berkeley-square, the Baroness de Cetto, a son.



## MARRIAGES.

- May 2. At Kotergherry, in the Neilgherry Hills, Wm. Carlisle Stather, esq. Lieut. Paymaster, and Interpreter of the 1st reg. grenadiers, Bombay, only son of the late Hon. E. Stather, of Nevis, to Charlotte Anne Seymour, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ormsby.
- June 19. At Bombay, James Farish, esq. Member of Council, to Rebecca Lighton, widow of Capt. Alex. Lighton, and fourth dau. of the late Wm. Terrington, esq. of London.
- July 5. At Paris, Lord Lyndhurst to Georgiana, dau. of Lewis Goldsmid, esq.
- Sept. 5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William, eldest son of John Mott, esq. of the Close, Lichfield, to Louisa Ann, youngest dau. of Roger Kynaston, esq.—6. At Cheltenham, Joseph Smith, esq. of Patterswick Hall, near Coggeshall, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of James Christy, esq. of Patching Hall, Chelmsford.—7. At Geneva, Arabella Henrietta Lee, Baroness Caloribella, fourth dau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington, K. C. to Vincent Fred. Kennett, esq. Capt. E.I.C.—18. At St. Margaret's, Leicester, Thomas Butler, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, son of the late Rev. Weeden Butler, to Jane Isabella, third dau. of J. R. North, esq.—19. The Rev. H. Browne, Rector of Earnley, Sussex, to Octavia Hooker Irene, dau. of the Rev. Moses Dodd, Rector of Fordham, Essex.—At Tempsford, Beds. the Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, Vicar of Offley, Herts, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest dau. of John Follitt Powell, esq.—At Lambeth Church, Edward George, youngest son of Joseph Smith, esq. barrister-at-law, of Bristol, to Louisa, dau. of George Meyer, esq. of Clapham.—21. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Edward Booth, esq. eldest son of Edward Temple Booth, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Marianne Beaumont, of Portman-sq.—At East Putford, Devon, the Rev. Carrington Ley, Vicar of Heere Regis, Dorset, to Lucretia, dau. of John Dayman, esq. of Mambury.—At Pateley Bridge, the Rev. J. C. Graves, B.A. Vicar of Laxton, Northamptonsh. to Sophia, only surviving dau. of late Capt. Clarke, of Selby.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Dabberly, esq. of Gaines, Huntingdonsh. to Emily Hannah, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Grey.—The Rev. Fred. Trevannion Bryan, eldest son of Wm. Burrell, esq. of Broome Park, Northumberland, to Frances Mary, only dau. of the late J. Quantock, esq. of Norton House, Somerset.—At Exeter, Richard Bingley, esq. nephew of the late Richard Carpenter, esq. of Taunton, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Dalton, esq. Commissary of Horse, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. P. Beavis, Rector of Warkleigh.—25. At Hampton Court, Col. Sir J. H. Reynett, K.C.H. Aide-de-camp to the Queen, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. Campbell, esq. of Hampton Court.—26. At Oxford, the Rev. C. Hewett, third son of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir G. Hewett, to Frances Sophia, fourth dau. of the late C. W. Cater, esq. of Guildford-st. London.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. C. S. Twisleton, Rector of Ashow and Whitnash, co. Warwick, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. T. J. Twisleton, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Carr, esq. of Stanington, Northumberland.—At Tunbridge, the Rev. T. Staniforth, Rector of Bolton-by-Bolland, Craven, to Harriet, second dau. of C. Hampden Turner, esq. of Rook's Nest, Surrey.—27. At Speldhurst, Kent, the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late W. Pope, esq.—At Watcot Church, Bath, Thos. C. Brander, esq. Queen's Dragoon, to Anna Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. S. J. Ballard.—At West Monkton, Somersetshire, E. J. Esdaile, esq. to Eliza Janthe, granddau. of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Field Place, Sussex.—28. At Ripple, Worcestershire, the Rev. J. L. Richards, Rector of Bushey, Herts, to Frances Eliz. dau. of the Rev. J. W. Baugh, Chancellor of Bristol.—At Frankfort, the Rev. M. D. Duffield, of Park House, Bere Church, to Frances Amelia, eldest dau. of W. Brummell, esq. of Wivenhoe house, Essex.—At Strensham, Worcestershire, H. Greening, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Grove, D.D.
- Oct. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. G. E. Anson, esq. to the Hon. Miss Harbord, dau. of the late Lord Suffield.—3. At Seelcoates Church, Hull, Thomas Colville, esq. of Annfield, Stirlingshire, late of Calcutta, to Eliz. elder dau. of Cap. Robert Kerr, late of Queen's Own Dragoons.—At St. Marylebone Church, G. J. Carnegie, esq. only son of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Carnegie, to Jacobina Frances, only dau. of the late Alex. Nicholson, esq. formerly Capt. 84th regt.—At Edinburgh, E. Monro, esq. eldest son of Dr. Monro, of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. to Emma, eldest dau. of J. Hay, esq.—At Edinburgh, James Fred. Ferrer, esq. Advocate, to Margaret Anne, eldest dau. of Professor Wilson.—At Ross, the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, B.A. curate of Ross, son of the Rev. John Shepherd, late of Paddington, author of the Commentary on the Liturgy, to Mary Ann, second dau. of the Rev. T. Underwood, Rector of Ross.—4. At Nettlecombe, Som. the Rev. Bryan Farnsvett, M.A. eldest son of the Marg. Prof. of Divinity, to Helena Caroline, dau. of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.—The Rev. R. W. Close, second son of Major Close, to Caroline Eliz. eldest dau. of Benj. Coles, esq. of Frognall.—At Earl's Croome, the Rev. H. C. Philpott, to Anne, third dau. of B. G. Kent, esq. of Levant Lodge.—5. At Radstock, Somersetsh. Fred. Wm. Curteis, esq. of Christ College, Cambridge, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Hoodie, Rector of Radstock.—At Cheltenham, John James Bigger, esq. to Charlotte Ferris, relict of the late Major Eastwood, of Falmore House.—7. John Taylor, esq. of Hornsey, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Major Dunn.—At Clifton, the Rev. Fred. Maurice, Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, to Anna, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Barton, 2d Life Guards.—At Wootton, Kent, P. Peacocke, esq. 25th regt. nephew of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Peacocke, to Isabella Louisa, dau. of Sir John Brydges.—10. At Curry Mallett, the Rev. Nicholas Watts, of Kingstemon, Devon, to Emma, dau. of the Rev. J. Upton, Rector of Stocklinch Magdalen, Somerset.—At Langton, near Blandford, James John, eldest son of James John Farquharson, of Langton-house, Dorset, esq. to Mary, dau. of the late John Phelps, of Montacute House, Somerset, esq.—13. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Whitmore, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Wm. Whitmore, esq. of Cheltenham, to Susanna-Emma, third dau. of W. Egerton Jeffreys, esq. of Cotton Hill, Salop.—Henry Axford, esq. surgeon, of Bridgwater, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Parsons, Rector of Gouthurst, Somersetsh.—16. At Charlton Kings, the Rev. J. Griffiths Lloyd, of Trowcoed Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. Petherich, of Exmouth Lodge, Leekhampton.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Alfred Dyson, esq. son of the Rev. H. Dyson, rector of Wexham, Bucks, to Fanny Jane, dau. of the late Rev. John Aubrey Woolla, vicar of Farnham, Hants.—18. At St. Olave's, Hart-st. Geo. Gilbert, esq. of Colchester, to Helen, second dau. of William Cruckshank, esq. late of Bloomfield Hall, co. Somerset; and at the same time Chas. Henry Rogers Harrison, surgeon, of Southampton-st. Fitzroy-sq. to Gerace, fourth dau. of the said Wm. Cruckshank, esq.

## OBITUARY.

## THE DUCHESS DE ST. LEU.

Oct. 5. At Arenenberg, in Switzerland, aged 54, Hortense Eugénie Duchess de Saint Leu, and ex-Queen of Holland.

Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais was born at Paris on the 10th April, 1783. She was the daughter of Viscount Alexandre de Beauharnais, who died on the scaffold in 1793, and of Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, subsequently married to the Emperor Napoleon. On the 4th Jan. 1802, she was married to Louis Buonaparte, a match effected through the influence of her mother, and which, like many political matches, was a source of domestic unhappiness to both parties. Louis, who was then twenty-two years old, ascribes to this union all the misfortunes of his life, every hour of which it saddened. Both before the nuptials, and during the ceremony, they felt that they could never agree, and yet they complied with the wish of Josephine and the will of her husband. In Holland, Hortense countenanced a line of politics in opposition to her husband, and was generally regarded as the head of the French party. From the 4th of January 1802, to September 1807, when they finally separated, they lived together scarcely four months, at three long intervals. Three children were the issue of this ill-fated marriage. The eldest, Napoleon Charles, died at the Hague in May 1807, in the fifth year of his age. The second, Napoleon Louis, born Oct. 11, 1804, was christened at St. Cloud, by Pope Pius VII. and nominated Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, March 3, 1809. It was he that Louis endeavoured to raise to the throne of Holland when he abdicated, in 1810. He was killed in the insurrection which took place in Romagna, in 1832. The third son, Charles Louis Napoleon, is the youth who made the late attempt at Strasbourg. He is married to his cousin Charlotte, daughter of Joseph ex-King of Spain. On Louis Buonaparte's arrival at Rome, in September 1814, he insisted upon his eldest son being sent to him. Hortense refusing to part with either of them, he applied to the tribunals, which, after much discussion, issued a decree in his favour. Napoleon had, in the meantime, reascended the throne, and it was only on his second abdication that young Napoleon Louis was restored to his father.

Hortense's health had long been declining, but her death had been hastened by the alarm and anxiety caused by her son's rash expedition to Alsace, and his subsequent imprisonment.

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The title of Duchess de Saint Leu, which she had borne since the fall of the empire, is derived from the estate of Saint Leu, near Paris, which, after being the property of Louis Buonaparte, was purchased by the late Duke de Bourbon, and by him left to Madame de Feucheres, who has sold a part of it. On his abdication Louis Buonaparte assumed the title of Count de Saint Leu, under which he was wont to travel. It was by Louis XVIII. that Hortense was created Duchess de Saint Leu.

The funeral of the Duchess of St. Leu took place on the 11th inst. The *cortège* left the Chateau of Arenenberg, amidst an immense concourse of people, the coffin being carried by sixteen young men, habited specially for the ceremony, and chosen in equal numbers from among the Catholics and Protestants. The body was laid on an *estrade*, decorated with a crown and with the family arms of the deceased, in the parochial church of Constance. After the religious service had terminated, the body was brought back to the chateau, where it is to remain until King Louis Philippe shall have authorised her removal to Ruel, near Malmaison, the last abode of her mother, the Empress Josephine.

## VISCOUNT BANGOR.

Sept. . . . Aged 47, the Right Hon. Edward Southwell Ward, third Viscount Bangor (1781), and Baron Ward, of Castle Ward, co. Down (1770).

His Lordship was born in March 1790, the third son of the Hon. Edward Ward, (second son of Bernard the first Viscount,) by Lady Arabella Crosbie, third daughter of William Earl of Glandore. He succeeded his uncle Nicholas, the second Viscount, in the peerage Sept. 11, 1827; but never sat in either House of Parliament.

His Lordship married, Feb. 14, 1826, Harriet Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Maxwell, and niece to Lord Farnham. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons: 1. the Right Hon. Edward now Viscount Bangor, born in 1827; 2. the Hon. Henry William Crosbie Ward; 3. the Hon. William John; 4. the Hon. Bernard-Matthew; and 5. a son born in 1833.

## LORD TEMPLEMORE.

Sept. 26. At his seat, Combe Bank, Kent, after ten days' illness, aged 40, the Right Hon. Arthur Chichester, Baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Done-

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gal; a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born Jan. 8, 1797, the eldest son of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, only brother of the present Marquis of Donegal, by Lady Anne Harriet Stewart, third daughter of John seventh Earl of Galloway, and aunt to the present Earl.

His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army Dec. 18, 1827. He was Military Secretary to Sir Hussey Vivian the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, at the time of his elevation to the peerage, which took place at the Coronation of King William the Fourth, by patent dated Sept. 7, 1831. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty, and was continued as a Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria.

His Lordship married, July 27, 1830, Lady Augusta Paget, fourth daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue six sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry-Spencer now Lord Templemore, born in 1821; 2. the Hon. Augustus-George-Charles; 3. the Hon. Frederick-Arthur-Henry; 4. the Hon. Adolphus-William; 5. the Hon. Caroline-Georgiana; 6. the Hon. Francis-Algeron-James; 7. the Hon. Augusta; and 8. a son born in Dec. 1833.

His Lordship's body was interred at Sundridge on the 3d Oct. attended by his two eldest sons, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Uxbridge, Sir Arthur Paget, Sir Edward Paget, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, the Marquis Conyngham, the Hon. George Byng, &c.

#### GEN. THE HON. E. PHIPPS.

Sept. 14. At Venice, after a few days' illness, aged 77, the Hon. Edmund Phipps, General in the army, Colonel of the second battalion of the 60th regiment; and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; for many years M.P. for Scarborough; and uncle to the Earl of Mulgrave.

He was born April 7, 1760, the fourth son of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, by the Hon. Lepell Hervey, eldest daughter of John Lord Hervey, of Ickworth, and aunt to the present Marquis of Bristol.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 85th foot, March 17, 1780, and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 93d regiment, Feb. 23, 1781. He served in Jamaica as Ensign and Lieutenant, and returned to England with the regiment in June 1781. In June 1782 he obtained a company in the 93d, and in the following autumn he volunteered his services for Gibraltar, where he was appointed

Aide-de-Camp to General Elliott the Governor, and likewise did duty as Captain with the 59th regiment.

At the peace of 1783 he was reduced on the half-pay of the 93d, from which he exchanged to a Captain-Lieutenancy of the 1st foot guards, in Oct. 1784. In the February preceding he had been appointed Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Rutland, in which situation he continued until the death of his Grace, Oct. 24, 1787.

On the 12th May, 1793, he joined the grenadier battalion of the Guards at Tour-nay, and he was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunquerque. He was promoted to a company with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in Oct. following; and returned to England on the 23d of November. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1796, and that of Major-General in 1802. In Dec. 1803 he was placed on the staff of Yorkshire; from which, in June 1804, he was removed to the London district; in August of that year he went to command the garrison at Portsmouth, and in November he returned to the London district. In May 1805 he was appointed a Member of the Clothing Board; in June 1806 appointed to the Western district, where he continued until his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General, in 1808; in Aug. 1807 he was made Colonel-Commandant of the 3d battalion 60th regiment; and in Oct. 1812 he was appointed to the situation of Clerk of Deliveries at the Board of Ordnance. He attained the full rank of General in 1819.

In Oct. 1794 he was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Scarborough, on a vacancy occasioned by the creation of his brother Henry (afterwards first Earl of Mulgrave) to his English barony. He was rechosen at each subsequent election until that of Dec. 1832, when he retired; having generally voted with the Tory party.

General Phipps was a gentleman of great accomplishments and information. He associated through the course of his long life with all the men of talent and genius of the day. He himself possessed literary powers of no mean character, and a taste and judgment of no inferior quality. He was always gay and cheerful in society, a kind friend, a hospitable host, and an agreeable companion.

He has died unmarried.

#### LT.-GEN. SIR E. STOPFORD, G.C.B.

Sept. 14. At Leamington, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G.C.B. and K.T.S. a Lieut.-General in the army, and Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot;

uncle to the Earl of Courtown, and elder brother to Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B.

Sir Edward was born Sept. 28, 1766, the second son of James the second Earl of Courtown, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Powys, of Kirtleshall hall, co. Suffolk, and niece to George Duke of Montagu.

He was appointed Ensign in the 3d foot guards Oct. 20, 1784; was promoted to be Lieutenant and Captain in 1792; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1798; and Colonel in the army in 1808. He served in Flanders, and in Spain and Portugal. He was present at the battles of Talavera, Vittoria, and the Nive, for which he wore a medal and two clasps. In 1811 he attained the rank of Major-General. He received the royal permission to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, Feb. 10, 1814; was made a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath, at its enlargement, in Jan. 1815, and a Grand Cross, March 28, 1835.

In 1818 he received the Colonelcy of the African corps; from which in June 1819 he was removed to that of the 41st foot. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1821.

Sir Edward Stopford was unmarried. In private life, his character was every thing which a truly honourable mind and amiable disposition could constitute. In his public services, he maintained and promoted the high reputation of the noble troops which he commanded; and was honoured, both for his conduct in the field, and for his mild, steady, and judicious discipline, with the confidence and esteem of the illustrious Chief under whom he served.

His body was interred on the 19th Sept. in the parish church of Leamington. The funeral was attended by several distinguished officers as well as other friends. In addition to his near relations there were present as pall-bearers and supporters—the Earl of Clarendon, Admiral Oliver, Major-General Sir Wm. Thornton, Bart. K.C.B., Major-General Sir Charles Brook Vere, K.C.B., Major-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., Colonel Armstrong, and Colonel Fox, Aide-de-camp extraordinary to the Queen.

#### GEN. SIR J. SMITH, G.C.H.

July 2. Aged 83, General Sir John Smith, G.C.H. Colonel Commandant of the 7th battalion of Royal Horse Artillery.

This officer entered the service as a Cadet the 15th of March, 1768, and was promoted the 1st of March 1771 to be

Second Lieutenant. In 1773 he went to Canada, and was taken prisoner at St. John's, Nov. 5, 1775. In Jan. 1777, he exchanged, and joined the army at Rhode Island, under the command of the then Earl Percy; and shortly after joined that at New York, commanded by Sir William Howe. He was in all the subsequent actions and sieges during the war, and finally taken with the army under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in Virginia, when he returned to England on parole, after a service of nine years in America. He had been appointed, the 7th of July, 1779, 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and the 28th Feb. 1782, Captain-Lieutenant and Captain.

In 1785 he went on command to Gibraltar, where he remained five years. The 1st of March, 1794, he received the brevet of Major, and the 6th of March, 1795, was appointed Major in the Royal Artillery. In 1795 he was ordered to join the army under Lord Moira at Southampton as Major, to superintend the Gunner Drivers on that service, and as second in command of Artillery, under General Stewart, for foreign service. In October of the same year he was ordered to the West Indies, under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, and became Commanding Officer of Artillery under him, and remained until 1797, when he was relieved in consequence of ill health. The 27th of August, 1797, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1799 he was ordered to join the expedition under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for Holland. In 1804 he was ordered with the command of Artillery to Gibraltar, where he remained until 1814, ten years, during which period the command of that fortress devolved on him.

He attained the brevet of Colonel in 1804, that of Major-General in 1810, of Lieut.-General in 1819, and of General in 1837, and had been one of the Colonels Commandant of the Royal Artillery from the 3rd July 1815. He received the Guelphic order, and the honour of Knighthood, Aug. 10, 1831.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR S. V. HINDE, K.C.B.

Sept. 20. At Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Venables Hindle, Colonel of the 32d regiment of foot, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

He was the son and heir of Robert Hindle, of Hunsdon house, esq. (eldest son of Robert Hindle, of Chertsey abbey, esq. and O'Bryana, daughter of John Venables, esq. of Ogden, by O'Bryana, daughter of Sir Peter Lyncester of Tabley, Bart.); his mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas Ball, esq. Lieut.-Governor of



Jersey. He received his professional education as a cadet at Woolwich. In Jan. 1788 the Duke of Richmond presented him with an ensigncy in his brother's regiment, the 25th, then at Gibraltar, where he remained until the commencement of the French revolutionary war. He was then sent on service up the Mediterranean, and was in all the actions at the taking of Corsica. He was also at the occupation of Toulon, and on duty there until its evacuation; and when the enemy had recovered possession of the place, was almost the last man on shore, fighting bravely to cover the embarkation.

In 1797 he served on board the fleet under the command of Earl St. Vincent at the blockade of Cadiz, and in testimony of his Lordship's approbation of his services in suppressing an incipient mutiny on board the St. George, he was recommended for promotion, and in consequence received the brevet of Major, dated on the 6th July.

In 1799 he served in the campaign in Holland under Sir John Moore, and was wounded at the battle of Alenmaar. On the 5th Nov. 1800 he was appointed Major in the 32d regiment; in 1801 he went with that corps to Ireland; in 1802 attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in Aug. 1804 was advanced to the same rank in his regiment. In the same year he commanded a light battalion of the line at the Curragh Camp, and afterwards in Dublin; and in 1805 he took the command of the 1st battalion, and shortly after embarked with Sir Eyre Coote's expedition for the West Indies. The troops, however, were not landed; but the regiment returned to Ireland, and remained there until it embarked for the Baltic in the summer of 1807. Lt.-Col. Hinde commanded it at the disembarkation in Zealand, and at the siege and capture of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet.

In 1808 he commanded the regiment in Sir Brent Spencer's expedition to Cadiz; and afterwards joined the army in the Peninsula. He was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, and at the re-embarkation.

In 1809 he joined the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren. In 1811 he became a Colonel, by brevet. The same year, the 32d regiment, under his command, joined the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain, and was present at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo and the siege of Badajos. On the death of Major-Gen. Bowes, at the attack of Fort Guatano, near Salamanca, he was appointed to the command of that officer's brigade in the 6th division, consisting of the 2d, 3d, and 36th regiments. This he com-

manded at the battle of Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, and in the retreat of the army into Portugal. In 1813 he commanded the second brigade of the same division, consisting of the 11th, 32d, 36th, and 61st regiments, on the advance of the army into Spain, and being in the rear of the army, after the battle of Vittoria, prevented the recapture of that city, and the trophies of the field, by a French corps under Clausel, whilst the British army was in advance in pursuit of the enemy.

Brigadier-Gen. Hinde commanded the brigade at the investment of Pampeluna, and at the battles of the Pyrenees, in the latter of which he led the column which carried the village of Sorruven. In August he was relieved by Major-Gen. Lambert, and resumed the command of the 32d regiment. On the 7th Oct. following, when in front of the town of Auhare, on the upper Nivelle, he received a severe wound, which incapacitated him for further active duty, and in consequence he returned to England, having had the satisfaction of seeing much arduous service, without ever having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

He was promoted to the rank of Major-General 1814, and to that of Lieut.-General 1830; and was made Colonel of his old regiment, the 32d, in 1832. He wore a cross for the battles of Roleia, &c. and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, Sept. 13, 1831.

#### REAR ADM. R. G. MIDDLETON.

Aug. 21. At his seat, Moor House, Limpsfield, Surrey, Rear-Admiral Robert Gambier Middleton, formerly one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

He was a son of George Middleton, esq. brother to Adm. Lord Barham, and Collector of the Customs at Leith, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Wilson, of Stotteneleugh, N.B. esq. He went to sea at an early age, and it is believed was the Lieut. Middleton who served in Lord Hood's fleet, at the occupation of Toulon, in 1793.

He obtained the rank of Post Captain, Aug. 11, 1794, and in 1795 commanded the *Lovestaff*, a 32-gun frigate, which on the 24th of June that year was the consort of the *Dido* 28, in an action with two French frigates, both superior in weight of metal, which ended in the capture of one of them, la *Minerve* of 28 guns. Capt. Towry, the senior officer, in his letter to the Commander-in-chief, acknowledged the very able support he had received from Capt. Middleton, and testified that "by his good conduct, the business of the day was in a great measure brought to a fortunate issue."

In the course of the same year, Capt. Middleton was appointed to the *Flora* of 36 guns, in which he served for a considerable time, under the orders of Nelson, in the gulf of Genoa, and on the neighbouring coasts. In July 1797 he assisted in the occupation of Porto Ferrajo.

In April 1797 the *Flora* was appointed to convey to England Vice-Adm. Waldegrave, then appointed Governor of Newfoundland; and in Nov. following she received the flag of Rear-Adm. Frederick for a passage to Lisbon, from whence she proceeded to her station in the Mediterranean. In May 1798 her boats cut out the *Mondevi* of 16 guns in the harbour of Cerigo; and in the next month he captured the *Coreyre* of 16 guns, near Sicily. During the two succeeding years he was employed on the Lisbon station, where he cruised with considerable success against the enemy's privateers and merchantmen.

In the early part of 1801, the *Flora* accompanied the fleet of Lord Keith to Aboukir Bay, where she had several men killed and wounded, whilst assisting in the debarkation of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army. She was afterwards sent with that general's body to Malta, where it was interred on the 29th April; and in the following month the *Flora* returned to England.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities in 1803, we find Capt. Middleton commanding the North Foreland district of Sea Fencibles. In the summer of 1805 he succeeded Commissioner Otway in the superintendence of the Naval Yard at Gibraltar, where he remained until Sept. 1805, when he was appointed to a seat at the Navy Board. The latter office he retained (his duties being those of Storekeeper General) until the remodelling of the Civil departments of the Navy in 1832. He was then placed on the list of superannuated Rear-Admirals.

Rear-Adm. Middleton married Dec. 11, 1802, Susan-Maria, daughter of John Martin Lenke, esq. of Thorpe hall, Essex.

#### SIR JOHN ENGLISH DOLBEN, BART.

Sept. 26. At Finedon hall, Northamptonshire, after a few days' illness, in his 88th year, Sir John English Dolben, the fourth Baronet of that place, D.C.L. and F.S.A.

This venerable and remarkable personage was the fourth in lineal descent from the Rt. Rev. John Dolben, Archbishop of York in the reign of Charles the Second, who was descended from an ancient family in the county of Denbigh. The Archbishop's younger brother, Sir William Dolben, was a Justice of the

King's Bench; and his son Sir Gilbert, the first Baronet, was a Justice of the Common Pleas. He acquired the estate of Finedon, alias Thingdon, by marriage with the heiress of the ancient family of Mulso. Sir John, the second Baronet, was a Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of Durham; and married the Hon. Elizabeth Digby, daughter of William Lord Digby. Sir William, the third Baronet, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and M.P. for the University of Oxford from 1768 to 1806, and by Judith daughter and sole heiress of Somerset English, esq. (by Judith daughter and heiress of Hugh Reason, of Hampnells, co. Sussex, by the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London) had issue, with one daughter, an only son, whose death we now record.

The portraits of the Archbishop, of Sir English's father and grandfather, and his own, hung together in the hall of Christ Church, Oxford.

Sir John English Dolben was born May 4, 1750. He was educated at Westminster School; and thence elected a Student of Christ Church in 1768. He took his degree of B.C.L. as a grand compounder July 4, 1775, and had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him July 27, 1788. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries April 6, 1780, and at the time of his death was the senior member of that fraternity.

He succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, March 20, 1814.

Sir English Dolben was much attached to classical literature and antiquities, and, like his venerable father, was a zealous supporter of the Established Church, but a sincere friend to toleration. Previously to his final retirement into the country, he lingered with much affection about the haunts of his youthful studies and amusements, being alike remarkable for his venerable deportment and much harmless eccentricity. He was a constant visitor at the commemoration dinners at Christ Church; and he frequently joined the juvenile ranks at Westminster School, whom he would accompany to service at the Abbey, saying he was the youngest among them, beginning to count afresh from the age of seventy.

He had his cards printed in black-letter type, saying that he was himself "old English," and that was the most appropriate style for him.

He carried so many small volumes about with him in his numerous and capacious pockets, that he appeared like a walking library: and his memory, particularly in classical quotations, was equally richly stored.

About 1820 he visited Italy, taking



with him Mr. G. Tytler, a Scotch artist, who afterwards published a large panoramic view of Edinburgh, and also several lithographic views in Italy, in which the figure of Sir English frequently occurs.

Sir J. E. Dolben married, in Oct. 1779, Hannah, daughter of William Hallett, jun. of Cammots, co. Middlesex, esq. by whom he had issue one son and five daughters. His son, William Somerset Dolben, esq. died in 1817, having married Frances, daughter of Capt. Walter Saunders, and leaving issue two daughters, one of whom is now married. Charlotte, a daughter of Sir English, was married in 1806 to the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, who is Vicar of Finedon, and has a numerous family.

#### SIR S. E. BRYDGES, BART.

Sept. 8. At Campagne Gros Jean, near Geneva, in his 75th year, Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart. and K.J.

The biography of this gifted and laborious *littérateur*, this imaginative poet, and in one sense we may accurately say, this *imaginary* character, can scarcely be treated in the sober detail of our ordinary narrative; yet, as our object in this place is always the relation of facts, we shall, in the first instance at least, state the circumstances of his birth and early life as we should do those of any other distinguished individual, premising that the particulars are derived from his own account, published in his edition of Collins's Peerage; from a Memoir (evidently also his own composition) which was printed in "The Public Characters," 1805; and from his Autobiography, published in 1834.

He was born at Wootton Court in Kent, Nov. 30, 1762, being the second son of Edward Brydges, esq. of that place, by Jemima, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. William Egerton, L.L.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, Chancellor of Hereford, Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and Rector of Penshurst in Kent, a grandson of John second Earl of Bridgewater and Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William Duke of Newcastle. He derived his baptismal name from his godfather and near relation Samuel Egerton, esq. of Tatton Park in Cheshire, M.P. for that county from 1754 to 1780.

He was educated, first, for four years, at the grammar school at Maidstone, and afterwards, for five, at the King's School, Canterbury; and in Oct. 1780 was entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, with the character of a good classical scholar, who excelled in the composition of Latin as well as English poetry. He acknowledges, however, that he neg-

lected at the University not only the mathematical studies which were necessary to academical distinction, but even the ancient classics, abandoning himself to a luxurious enjoyment of English poetry and belles-lettres. It is therefore not surprising that he left Cambridge without a degree.

In the summer of 1782, he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in Nov. 1787, he was called to the bar; but he acknowledges that, notwithstanding the temporary emulation he derived from the remembrance of his great ancestor Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, he never had sufficient perseverance to apply himself to the study of the law.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries June 4, 1793.

After his marriage in 1786, Mr. Brydges lived for three years in a retired manner in Hampshire, but on being called to the bar, he took a house in London, where he lived for four years; until, after purchasing Denton, an estate near his native place in Kent, he removed thither, incurring at the time an expenditure of many thousand pounds in repairs, which, "in conjunction with other acts of that inattention and imprudence which too often attends men of his cast, are reported to have since lain with an oppressive weight upon him." (Memoir of 1805.) So early did those embarrassments commence which embittered his latter days.

In 1810, he removed from Denton to his son's house at Lee Priory, near Canterbury, "having then an intention of purchasing Sudeley Castle, the ancient seat of the Chandos family, in Gloucestershire, and, with that object, to dispose of his Kentish estates."

In 1790, after the death of the last Duke of Chandos, his elder brother, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, was incited, by his instigation, to prefer a claim to the Barony of Chandos, alleging his descent from a younger son of the first Brydges who bore that title. The consideration of this claim was long procrasted; but at length, in June 1803, the House of Peers pronounced its decision, "that the Petitioner had *not* made out his claim to the title and dignity of Baron Chandos."

From the period of the rejection of his claims, as is well remarked by Mr. Beltz, "the press—public and private, domestic and foreign—has teemed with imputations of the injustice of the decision and the consequent denial to a British subject of a just right of inheritance by the highest tribunal of the country. This bold complaint has taken almost

every form of literary composition. It has, sometimes, been poured out in melodious strains of poetry; sometimes an eloquent tale of fiction has shadowed forth the actors in the unfortunate contest; here, a happy anecdote or sketch of real or imaginative biography,—there, a piquant note, or topographical reminiscence, has afforded occasion to inveigh against partial and incompetent judges, or corrupt or treacherous agents; and the sensitive and gifted accuser, with inexhaustible powers to charm and to instruct, has even stooped to the drudgery of editing a Peerage of nine volumes, in order that a few of its pages might transmit to posterity a record of his wrongs.\*

But that the claim was actually groundless, and that the connexion between the Bridges of Harbledown, near Canterbury, yeomen,\* and the Brydges Lords Chandos, was imaginary and fabricated, is proved beyond dispute in a volume which, in vindication of the professional character of his predecessor Francis Townsend, esq. Windsor Herald, and of the College of Arms at large, was published in 1834, by George Fred. Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald.

It seems indeed scarcely possible to acquit Sir Egerton Brydges himself of having tampered, and that in several instances, with the documentary evidence that existed of his actual ancestors; though such was the devotion with which he ever adhered to his favourite illusion, that one would fain have concluded that he had created in his own mind a sincere conviction of the justice of his claims. Latterly, though he admitted that he had been defeated by Parliamentary law, he maintained that he could when he pleased assert his rights by common law, and he used to add to the signature of his name,—"per legem Terræ, B. C. of S."—meaning Baron Chandos of Sudeley. His elder brother had died without issue in 1807. But for further particulars on this subject we must refer to Sir Egerton Brydges's account and reflections in his edition of Collins's Peerage, and to Mr. Beltz's volume.

In his edition of the Peerage, Sir Egerton declared, "It becomes the Editor to show, that, if he is not entitled to the honours which he lays claim to, he has no occasion to resort to them to put him

on a par either in education, blood, fortune, alliances, independence, or habits of life, with those who are more fortunate in obtaining such distinctions." With such rhetorical gasconades are his writings constantly interwoven. The "blood" and "alliances" were illustrious indeed in his mother's family, but only there. In fact, it was his Egerton descent which first directed his mind to genealogical pursuits, and incited him to grasp at a peerage which he found just failing on the extinction of a family bearing a name similar to his own. His ambition was inordinate. Not satisfied with the ordinary paths of distinction at the University or at the bar, and absolutely neglecting the opportunities which they offered, he aspired to ascend *per saltum* to the benches of the Lower House of Parliament, and to be admitted, by acclamation, and on his own assertion, as the heir presumptive to a seat in the Upper House.

The hopes and disappointments of his early years are disclosed in his Novel, called "Arthur Fitz-Albini," in which he clothed a fictitious personage with his own sentiments and aspirations, and at the same time depicted with the utmost freedom the foibles not only of his neighbours and acquaintances, but even those of his own family and relations. In Arthur Fitz-Albini, "the few, whose penetration and freedom from envy enabled them to appreciate such a character, beheld the eloquence of the enlightened senator, with the independence of the country-gentleman, and the spirit and hospitality of the feudal chief, without his fierceness, his tyranny, or his uncultivated mind. Before such a man, all the paths of glory seemed to open, and the ascent to fame appeared to be covered with flowers."

Fitz-Albini's father, however, as we may presume Sir Egerton's may have done, refused him the means of entering Parliament; he was quickly disgusted with the vanity and frivolity of a town life; and he joined with still greater repugnance in the insipid and unintellectual intercourse of the country. His manners were fretful, passionate, and repulsive.

"Himself he saw often neglected, and sometimes passed by with gross affront. The virtues he occasionally displayed, or

\* In fact, Sir Egerton's great-grandfather, John Bridges, was a grocer in Canterbury, and both his wives were grocers' daughters, all their kinsmen being of the like rank in life. See the pedigree and proofs printed in "A Review of the Chandos Peerage Case, adjudicated 1803, and of the pretensions of Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart. to designate himself Per legem Terræ Baron Chandos of Sudeley. By Geo. Fred. Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald, 1834." 8vo.



the wisdom that at times burst from him, and silenced all opposition, he saw followed by unwilling and extorted praise. And he saw a thousand tongues ready to burst forth and overwhelm him at the least deviations from rectitude, or even from the appearance of rectitude. An inequality of temper and of mind, an indignation and haughtiness at folly and meanness, which seemed by fits to possess him, he was conscious often raised the bitterest enmity against him. But, when he wished to please, and the softness and benevolence of his heart discovered themselves, it seemed strange that he should be the object of neglect and aversion."

In these and many similar passages may be traced the adumbrations of Sir Egerton's own character, and proofs that he was not unconscious of the defects which repelled the affections of his fellow-creatures, though unhappily destitute of that sober discretion and that Christian humility which would have proved the only efficient means to control or correct them.

At the general election in 1796, "the ambition which he had always indulged by fits, prompted him to seek a seat in Parliament by canvassing a neighbouring city (Canterbury, we presume), from which, however, he was soon induced to withdraw."

"As this disappointment, co-operating with other causes, made him restless, he soon after accepted the command of a troop in one of the new-raised regiments of Fencible Cavalry, with which he continued to serve for two years in different parts of England." But again we meet with the same unsteadiness as at college and at the bar, for it is added that "his studious habits, his eccentricities, his indolence, and his frequent absences of mind were little suited to the duties of a soldier."

After his second marriage in 1797 he returned home, and again withdrew himself from his neighbours to his books, and the unbroken solitude of domestic privacy. An invitation from another large town in his neighbourhood (we suppose Maidstone is meant) again tempted him to offer himself as a Parliamentary candidate, but he positively wanted the means to enter into a contest. On this subject he gave utterance to his sentiments in "Arthur Fitz-Albini," not under any fictitious character, but in the first person as the author, in the following unreserved terms:

"Too proud to solicit a seat as the dependent of Ministers or great men; too poor to carry on expensive and uncertain contests against Indian extortion, or the usurious plenty of loan-contracting

bankers, he sees the most stupid, the most ignorant, and the most prodigal of mankind, who can bribe thousands of drunken voters, and pay, without ruin, the prodigality and fraudulent charges of tavern-keepers and interested agents, step over his head with brutal insolence, while he is left in the shades of a silent retreat to soothe his indignation by the flashes of imagery and sentiment that now and then break in its darkness."

But the same ambition which struggled after such lofty objects, was strangely elated by some very insignificant ones.

"In Feb. 1808 he received the unexpected but gratifying notification from the Chancellor of the Equestrian, Secular, and Chapter Order of St. Joachim, then resident at Stockholm, that at a chapter in the preceding November, held at Bamberg in Franconia, the distinctions of that Order, which had so lately been honoured by the acceptance of the illustrious Nelson, had been conferred upon him." Such are the grandiloquent and ridiculous terms in which Sir Egerton records in his peerage the acceptance of a ribbon, the real character of which is exposed in Mr. Belz's volume. It was an order which had been established by some junior members of the sovereign houses in Germany, but was managed by an English adventurer, who called himself *Sir Levett Hanson*, and who regularly returned the election of any applicant that had *moyenné* a certain sum at a banking-house in Pall Mall. It is true that, to recommend the merchandise, Nelson was entrapped to accept this dignity, and it is true also that he received the Royal permission to accept it; but this Sir Egerton Brydges never had; notwithstanding, he thenceforward assumed the title of *Sir*, which, with the initials K.J., appears in the title-page of his Peerage, and other publications previous to his obtaining a baronetcy.

At length, in 1812 he obtained a seat in Parliament for Maidstone, for which he sat during the six sessions of that Parliament, until its dissolution in 1818. He was then, perhaps, too old to become conspicuous; however, he by no means took that leading part in the senate of which he had in early life so fondly dreamed.

He obtained a patent of baronetcy, dated Dec. 27, 1814. At the same time that he accepted this dignity, as it were in contradiction to his former pretensions, he also accepted a coat of arms from the College of Heralds, materially differenced from that of Brydges, Lords Chandos (see it figured in Belz, Appx. xxiii).

In 1815, on the loss of his parliamentary privileges, Sir Egerton Brydges

quitted England, and had since remained an exile from his native land.

Such is the melancholy tissue of Sir Egerton's personal history. As an author his career was equally full of ambition and presumption, attended by their natural consequences, ridicule, neglect, and disappointment. It is, however, now generally allowed that his mental talents were far more sterling than his aristocratic pretensions; and of late years his advanced age and forlorn circumstances have been accepted as an excuse for that waywardness which was ever one of his principal characteristics.

We will, however, again quote his own sentiments, continuing our former extract from his *Peerage*:

"It is further his boast, that in all those arts which he has most cultivated, all his highest ambitions have been directed to those objects which would have been equally open to one of the meanest birth and fortune, *to whom Nature had been profuse of her gifts*. \* \* He who aims, however unjustly, at the honours of a Poet and a Moralist, will surely entertain no inordinate longings for the adventitious superiority conferred by the bauble, a Coronet! A love of reading, more especially works of fancy, history, and biography, and the dreams of authorship, have been the ruling passions of the Editor's life. In these pursuits no mercenary considerations ever mixed themselves for a moment: for these he has neglected interest, and every more profitable ambition. Instigated by these, he undertook, and has at length, by many a wearisome effort, carried through the present laborious edition of Collins's *Peerage*."

The branches of literature to which he devoted himself, were poetry, romance, and political effusions abounding in invective; the republication of old English poetry; and genealogy. His labours as an Editor rendered good service to the studies of poetical and genealogical antiquaries; though, with the view of enhancing his merits as an original writer, he often affected to depreciate and condemn them.

But our readers will recollect that the literary character of Sir Egerton Brydges has been recently discussed at considerable length and with much justice and discrimination in our number for March 1835, and we cannot do better than refer to that article. Its merits and its defects are there exhibited, with those of his personal character, as unfolded in his own most singular confessions, the *Autobiography*. We shall here undertake only a more detailed and chronological account of the succession of his literary works.

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His first publication was a volume of *Sonnets and other Poems*, in 8vo. 1785. He was among the first of the modern school of Sonneteers; for at that time those of Bowles, Miss Seward, &c. had not appeared. Some of Sir Egerton's *Sonnets* possess great merit, particularly one on Echo and Silence, which has been warmly praised by Wordsworth. Latterly, he had returned with such devotedness to this his earliest class of composition, that he used to write several daily, and it is said that he composed two thousand in the space of one year.

In April 1789 he commenced, in conjunction with the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, afterwards the historian of Staffordshire, "*The Topographer*," a monthly miscellany, which was continued until June 1791, and forms four volumes 8vo.

In 1792 he commenced a similar work in 4to, under the title of "*Topographical Miscellanies*," of which little more than 200 pages were printed. The preface contains an interesting synopsis of the ancient mansions of England, which has been re-worked up in the introduction to Neale's *Seats*.

In 1792, "*Mary de Clifford*," a novel; and in 1798, another, entitled "*Arthur Fitz Albini*." These we have already noticed.

In 1798, "*Reflections on the late Augmentations of the English Peerage*, to which are added, a short Account of the Peers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a Catalogue of all the Knights created in that illustrious reign." (Anonymous) 1798. An 8vo pamphlet.

"*Tests of the National Wealth and Finances*, in Dec. 1798." 8vo.

In 1800, "*Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum*," being a new edition, with additions, of a work under the same title by Edward Philips, nephew of Milton." 8vo.

"*Le Forester*," a novel. 3 vols. 1802.

"*Memoirs of the Peers of England during the reign of James the First*." 1802. 8vo.

In 1805 he commenced that curious and valuable bibliographical work the "*Censura Literaria*," which was continued to the year 1809, and forms ten volumes 8vo. To this the late Joseph Haslewood, esq. F.S.A. was a material contributor; and he still more largely and actively co-operated in "*The British Bibliographer*," and the "*Restituta*," compilations of a similar character, but comprising also some extensive reprints; the former consists of four volumes, 8vo. 1810-1812; and the latter also of four volumes, 1816.

In 1812 Sir Egerton Brydges com-  
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pleted his edition of Collins's *Peerage* (undertaken in 1806), in nine volumes, 8vo. He also published "The Ruminator, a series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays."

In 1813, "The Sylvan Wanderer," a small volume of Essays. A second part was added in 1815; both were printed at his private press at Lee Priory.

"Occasional Poems," written in 1811. 4to. 1814.

"Bertram, a Poem." 1815. 8vo.

"Excerpta Tudoriana, or Extracts from Elizabethan Literature," 1814-1818. 2 vols. 8vo.

"Population and Riches." 1819.

"Coningsby," a novel. 1819.

"Res Literariæ," 1820, 1821. 3 vols. 8vo.

"The Hall of Hellingsey," a novel, 1821. 3 vols. 8vo.

"Letters from the Continent," 1821, 8vo. Prefixed is a portrait of the author, engraved by Nolchi, from a miniature by Carloni.

"What are Riches? or, an Examination of the definitions of the subject given by modern Economists." 1821. 8vo pamphlet.

"Polyanthes Librorum Vetusiorum." 1822. 8vo.

"Letters on Lord Byron." 1824. 8vo.

"Gnomien: detached thoughts." 1824. 8vo.

"Odo, Count of Lingen," a Poem, 1824.

"Theatrum Poetarum." 1824. 8vo.

"Recollections of Foreign Travel." 1825. 2 vols. 8vo.

"Stemmata Illustria, præcipue Regia." 1825. fol. (100 copies, for private distribution).

"Lex Terræ, with regard to the descent of English Peerages." 1831. 8vo.

"The Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal for 1831." 2 vols. 8vo.

"Expositions on the Parliamentary Reform Bill." 1831. folio.

"Lake of Geneva." 1832. 2 vols. 8vo.

"Vendica." 1832. fol.

"Imaginary Biography." 1834. 3 vols. "The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. K.T. (Per legem terræ) Baron Chandos of Sudeley," &c. 1834. 2 vols. 8vo. To these volumes are prefixed two portraits, one from a picture by Carloni 1819, and the other representing the aged bard and philosopher *intonsâ barba, incomptisque capillis*, drawn and etched by Francis Danby, A.R.A. Geneva, 1834.

This long list does not comprise several minor works, printed at his private press, and consisting either of occasional poetical effusions, or selections from the *old poets*, genealogists, &c. Of these an accurate description will be found in Mr.

Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, pp. 379-401. "My private press," says Sir Egerton in a letter to Dr. Isham, "was established in July 1813, in a vacant room at the extremity of the offices [at the mansion of his son, Lee Priory, near Canterbury]. The number of copies printed there has in no case exceeded one hundred; and I have reason to believe that the complete sets fall short of thirty. The rest have been distributed or sold piecemeal. The first thing printed was, 'Selections from the Poems of Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle,' only twenty-four copies, for gifts. Perhaps the most intrinsically valuable of the reprints at this press is Francis Davidson's 'Poetical Rhapsody.' But two poetical tracts of Nich. Breton, and original Poems of W. Browne, from a MS. are also very valuable; and the reprint of Lord Brook's 'Life of Sir Philip Sydney' is surely an acceptable present to bibliography." The Lee Priory Press was conducted by two experienced workmen of Mr. Bensley's office, Johnson as compositor, and Warwick as pressman, who were allowed to sell the works for their own benefit. The former is since known as a skillful printer in London, and the author of *Typographia*: the latter fell a victim to the Kentish hop. The press languished after Sir Egerton's removal to the continent, and was finally discontinued in 1823.

Sir Egerton was also a large contributor to periodical publications; particularly on genealogy and antiquities in former days, to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and latterly of poetry and lighter compositions to the *Metropolitan* and others of our monthly contemporaries. He also frequently wrote on political economy and other public questions in the newspapers, as is mentioned in his *Autobiography*; and during the discussions on our legislative constitution in 1832, he communicated some letters to the *Times* newspaper, on the Peerages signed H. M. and dated Leipzig.

Sir Egerton Brydges was twice married; first, in Jan. 1796, to Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of the Rev. William Dejeans Byrche, (by Elizabeth, only sister of Thomas Barrett, of Lee Priory, esq.) By that lady he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Thomas, who took the additional name of Barrett in 1803, and was a Captain in the grenadier guards; he died unmarried in 1834; 2. Sir John William Egerton Brydges, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; he was born in Nov. 1792, and was formerly a Lieut. in the 14th dragoons; 3. Elizabeth-Jemima, married in 1817 to Lieut.-Col. George Holmes, C.B. of the 3d dragoon guards; 4. Jemima-Anne-Deborah, married in

1817 to Edward Quillinan, esq. of the 3d dragoon guards (and author of several poetical pieces which were printed at the Lee Priory press); and 3. Charlotte-Katharine, married in 1830 to Frederick Dashwood Swann, esq. Capt. grenadier guards.

Having lost his first wife in 1796, Sir Egerton married secondly, in the following year, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Robinson, Rector of Burfield, Berks, and brother to Matthew second Lord Rokeby. By that lady, who survives him, he had five sons and five daughters: 6. George-Matthew, a Midshipman R.N. who died in Minorca in 1812; 7. Anne-Mary; 8. Edward-William-George, who died in 1816, aged sixteen; 9. the Rev. Egerton Anthony Brydges, Rector of Denton, Kent (to whom his father has bequeathed the copyright of all his works); 10. Anthony-Rokeby; 11. Ferdinand-Stanley-Head; 12. Mary-Jane, married in 1827 to George Todd, esq. Capt. 3d dragoon guards; 13. Ellen; 14. Frances Isabella; and 15. Jane-Grey.

#### RICHARD WILSON, Esq.

Sept. 18. On the Cliff, Scarborough, aged 73, Richard Wilson, esq.

This gentleman, the eldest son of Mr. Richard Wilson, shipowner, was born at Scarborough on the 6th of February, 1764. Being designed by his parents for the sea service, he gained a competent knowledge of nautical affairs by serving for some years in one of his father's ships, and in 1790 he commanded the *Cybele*, which was built expressly for this purpose. This ship was principally employed in the Baltic trade. The command of a merchant vessel, of which he and his father were chiefly the owners, was too confined in its operations and objects to meet Mr. Wilson's more extended views; and, never having had a great liking for the service in which he had been placed, he left the *Cybele* in the year 1797, and never went afterwards to sea, confining his attention, and successfully so, to the management of those vessels in which his father and himself had a pecuniary interest.

In the year 1802, when this country was threatened with invasion by Bonaparte, he had a command in those Sea Fencibles who had voluntarily enlisted themselves for the protection of our northern shores.

In 1807, Mr. Wilson was admitted a member of the old Corporation of Scarborough; and he served the office of Chief Magistrate of that Borough in the years 1817, 1822, and 1831.

On the 11th of January, 1808, Mr. Wilson married Mary the daughter of

John Dowker, esq. of Salton, in the county of York; a lady of great personal attractions, amiability of disposition, and possessed of those qualities of head and heart which tend to give happiness to the marriage state. Mrs. Wilson not having been blessed with a strong constitution, suffered from indisposition for a long series of years; she died on the 21st Feb. 1835, leaving no issue. The remains of this amiable woman were deposited in Seamer Church (about four miles from Scarborough), and the place of sepulture is marked by an elegant monument in white marble, from the chisel of Behnes.

Mr. Wilson felt most acutely the loss which he had sustained by the death of his wife, and it may be truly said he never recovered the shock; his constitutional strength was further shaken in the beginning of this year (1837) by a severe attack of the then prevailing endemic, influenza, and after a partial recovery therefrom, indications of a diseased state of the heart were apparent to his medical attendants, of which disease he died. His remains were placed in the same vault in Seamer Church with those of his wife.

Mr. Wilson was blessed with an acute mind, solid judgment, and a very retentive memory. He was a zealous member of the Church of England; but yet his charity extended to all sects which appeared to him zealous in promoting the benign influence of the Gospel. His religious sincerity was exemplified not only in acts of public and private worship, but by works of charity and in his good will towards mankind.

He had contemplated for several years, to do some munificent act to his native town, and at length resolved to erect comfortable habitations for decayed or disabled shipowners, master mariners, their wives or widows; and in this his long avowed intention Mrs. Wilson strenuously concurred. One circumstance only protracted their benevolent views; they could not find (for purchase) a piece of freehold land which from its locality appeared to them desirable. At length (early in the year 1836) Mr. Wilson's wishes were accomplished; for he was then enabled to buy for 300*l.* a plot of ground near the North-cliff, which from its proximity to St. Mary's Church and the Castle-hill, and from its open and consequently healthful situation, seemed to him, and those he consulted on the occasion, as a highly desirable site for the object in view. As soon as this purchase was completed, Mr. Wilson took active measures to carry his intentions into effect, by employing Mr. Barry, the architect, to prepare plans with an estimate for the erection of houses



comfortable dwellings; premising that they were to be built in a substantial manner, and with the best materials. Having approved of the plans which the architect prepared, the work was commenced in the summer of 1836 and completed in June 1837, at an expense rather exceeding 3000*l*. In the July following, Mr. Wilson had the satisfaction to see the houses inhabited by twenty-nine individuals of his own selection. To add to the comforts of the inhabitants he endowed this charity by giving 2000*l*.; the interest thereof to be distributed quarterly. At his death this charity came under the management of fifteen trustees whom he has named, but they are to act according to rules and regulations drawn up by himself. To show the liberality of the donor's mind, it is stipulated that no Sectarian is incapacitated by his religious creed from being a candidate, but if admitted into the charity it is imperative that he or she shall attend divine service at least twice on each Sunday, provided bodily infirmities do not prevent, but at such place of worship as each may prefer.

The style of the building, which is called "Wilson's Mariners' Asylum," is domestic Gothic of the Elizabethan age, and is an ornament to the town, displaying as it does both taste and judgment in the architecture. In the execution of the work, the best materials were used and no expense spared, in the hope that the building may last for ages. There are in it fourteen separate dwellings, each containing two rooms with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the occupants.

Independently of this munificent gift, Mr. Wilson has bequeathed a considerable sum of money to be applied to the promotion of Christianity, and in works of charity. The comparative value of Mr. Wilson's generosity may be better understood, when it is stated, that he died possessed of a competent property, but not what is generally considered a large fortune.

JOSEPH POOLE, ESQ.

*Lately.* At Weston-super-Mare, co. Gloucester, Joseph Poole, esq.

He was a native of Bristol, and well known as the liberal supporter of every institution which had for its object the benefit of his fellow creatures.

The following munificent legacies have been bequeathed by his Will: Bristol Infirmary, 500*l*.; Bristol Dispensary, 300*l*.; St. Augustine's Charity School, 100*l*.; Bristol Female Penitentiary, 100*l*.; Blind Asylum, Bristol, 100*l*.; Orphan Asylum, at Hook's Mills, Bristol, 200*l*.; Minister and Churchwardens of St. Au-

gustine's, for the poor of that parish not receiving alms, 200*l*.; Minister and Churchwardens of Temple, for the poor of that parish not receiving alms, 300*l*.; Bristol Society for supplying the Poor with Trusses, 100*l*.; Hospital for Diseases of the Eye in Lower Maudlin-street, 100*l*.; Bristol Diocesan School Society, 100*l*.; Infant School at the Hotwells, 100*l*.; to the London Society for Building and Repairing Churches, (after the death of an individual) 2000*l*. His relative, who lived with him, and inherits the bulk of his property, appears to have exhibited the same philanthropic spirit. He has presented to other Bristol charities the following liberal donations, in consequence of having, subsequently to the date of his will, heard the Testator express a wish that he had included such Societies in its bequests. — Strangers' Friend Society, 100*l*.; Bristol Church Missionary Society, 100*l*.; Society for Widows and Orphans (connected with the Church Missionary Society), 100*l*.; Moravian Missionary Society, Bristol, 100*l*.; Wesleyan Missionary Society, 100*l*.; Bristol Bible Society, 100*l*.; Temple Infant School, 100*l*. It was only a few months before his death, that Mr. Poole presented the Society for purchasing the Advowsons of Churches in Bristol with a donation of 1100*l*.]

REV. DANIELL MATHIAS, M.A.

*July 21.* At the Rectory-house, White-chapel, after an incumbency of thirty years, the Rev. Daniell Mathias, M.A., formerly Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford.

Mr. Mathias was the third son of John Mathias, esq. of Colby Moor, Wiston, in the county of Pembroke, by Susanna, youngest daughter of Thomas Daniell, esq., of Warrington, Lancashire, a descendant of the ancient family of the Daniells, of Daresbury, in the county of Chester.

The subject of this memoir was born at Warrington, in the year 1769. At the age of nine he commenced his education at the grammar school of his native place, under the tuition of the Rev. Edward Owen, M.A. Rector of Warrington, the learned translator of "*Juvenal*." He passed through the school with great credit; and at the early age of sixteen, he was matriculated as a scholar at Brasenose college. He took the degree of B.A. in 1789, and M.A. in 1792, and in 1793, he was elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of Mrs. Joyce Frankland. During his undergraduateship he was particularly commended for the fluency and elegant style of his Latin and English

compositions. It is the custom at Brasenose to select the most approved of the exercises of the week, and to call upon their authors to recite them publicly in the college hall; and Mr. Mathias's themes were generally considered worthy of this distinction. His character as a classical scholar stood very high, and his contemporaries still speak of his attainments with respect and admiration.

Soon after his election to his fellowship he quitted Oxford, and became the Curate of his former justly revered and beloved master, the Rev. E. Owen, who felt for him an esteem and friendship that continued through life. He remained at this his only curacy nine years, at the end of which time he was called to residence in Oxford, as one of the senior fellows of his college. In 1809, he was presented by the Society of Brasenose to the Rectory of St. Mary Whitechapel. Here his sphere of usefulness was much enlarged. He was a most zealous promoter of religious education amongst the poor; and he co-operated with Dr. Bell in introducing the Madras system into the parochial school founded by the Rev. R. Davenant, a former rector. Mr. Mathias was the author of a very excellent Explanation of the Church Catechism. This he wrote for the use of the charity school; and he took great pains in instructing the children in the important truths to which his treatise refers. On Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, he examined at the parish church the children of the poorer class of his parishioners. This exercise he continued during the thirty years of his incumbency; and in the Lent previous to his death, the attendance of catechumens was more numerous than it had ever been.

In 1812, the increasing population of the parish of Whitechapel demanded more abundant means of religious instruction. The Rev. R. Davenant's school was only capable of accommodating two hundred children; and though an establishment had been opened through the liberality of William Davis, esq., which afforded instruction to double that number, there was still ample scope for the efforts of the benevolent; and the necessity of founding a national school was obvious, as was also the lamentable deficiency of places for divine worship according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. Mr. Mathias, assisted by Mr. W. Davis, and others of the most respectable parishioners, made arrangements for carrying into effect a work of two-fold usefulness. It was proposed that a room should be erected, capable of containing two thousand persons, in which the children might

be taught during the week, and divine service performed on the Sundays. Ground was obtained; the Bishop of London was applied to for his sanction to the undertaking; and on the 27th of October, 1813, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge laid the first stone of the building. On this occasion Mr. Mathias composed and delivered a most appropriate prayer, and afterwards addressed the Duke, who replied with great kindness. The Bishop of London remarked, that this institution had his unqualified approbation; a clergyman was engaged as master; and the education of the poor advanced as rapidly as its promoters could desire; and for many years the Whitechapel National Schools were an ornament and blessing to the district. Of late, however, in consequence of the removal of many of the respectable inhabitants from the parish, the subscriptions have fallen off, and the funds are now at the lowest ebb. Yet this circumstance, whilst it points out the necessity of renewed exertion on the part of the resident friends of the charity, cannot be regarded as a reproach on the memory of the kind-hearted pastor, to whose efforts, in the first instance, the school was mainly indebted for its foundation.

In 1821, Mr. Mathias's name appeared in the list of justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and he occasionally assisted his estimable friends, the magistrates of the Lambeth-street Police-office. He was eminent for his great skill in separating truth from falsehood, and for his tact in the examination of witnesses. Mr. Mathias made his knowledge of law subservient to the interests of the religion of which he was the minister; and from the bench, as well as from the pulpit, he delivered sentiments calculated to improve debased humanity. All his intercourse with his parishioners was characterized by forbearance and a spirit of conciliation. Indeed, in the non-enforcement of his tithes, he was, perhaps, too unmindful of his interests; and when urged to claim his dues, he was accustomed to reply, that it was incompatible with the office of a parish-priest to contend with his flock on any such points, however just might be his reasons for complaint. He rarely asserted his right of taking the chair at vestry meetings. On one particular occasion, however, he insisted on a rector's prerogative. It had been proposed by some portion of the parishioners to pull down the sacred edifice, in which he had for nearly twenty years preached peace and repentance to his flock, on the plea that the fabric had fallen into decay. His church was endeared to him by many moral associations, and admired by his



for its internal architectural beauties; and he strenuously opposed the project of the destructives. At a very full parochial meeting, he declared from the chair, in a most eloquent and impressive speech, that he would rather be buried in the ruins than suffer one stone to be removed from another. His eloquence prevailed; the church underwent a repair; and the soundness of the structure is a standing monument of the soundness of his judgment.

It is a fact, which ought to be generally known, that Mr. Mathias was one of the first of the clergy who exerted themselves to obtain an increase of church accommodation in the eastern district of the metropolis. At the request of the rectors and vicars of the six parishes contiguous to his own, he drew up, in the year 1812, a most able and forcible statement, which is now before the writer of this memoir, addressed to the Bishop of London, pointing out the spiritual needs of the people, and praying for their alleviation. The holy work, of which Mr. Mathias may be regarded as an original promoter, is now effectually and steadily carried on by the Church Building Commission; and it is trusted that the period is rapidly approaching, when the means of public worship will be placed within the reach of the whole mass of a thickly crowded neighbourhood.

As a scholar, Mr. Mathias was "a ripe and good one." We have already glanced at the reputation which he acquired in early life; but his love of literature never forsook him, and in situations apparently unfavourable to the prosecution of classical studies, he found time to cultivate a taste for the poetry, the history, the philosophy, that had attracted him in his boyhood and his youth. As a clergyman, his theology was most orthodox; it was formed on the models of those "giants in the earth," the divines of the English Reformation. It was the result of a diligent comparison of "spiritual things with spiritual," and was strictly accordant with the articles of that pure church which forbids her members, whether ministers or laymen, "to expound one place of Scripture so that it be repugnant to another." In the pulpit, until within the last two or three years, when his powers of utterance were somewhat weakened, he was an eloquent and judicious preacher; and his sermons were rendered the more effective by his fine commanding person, his expressive countenance, the unstudied dignity of his action, and the correct modulation of a particularly sweet voice. His practice well accorded with his preaching. "He spoke of heaven and led the way." In private

life he was all that is most estimable in man, being endowed with an excellent judgment joined to a truly amiable disposition. He never lost an opportunity of serving a friend; he was no man's enemy; for he was an utter stranger to vindictive feeling; and he possessed the rare property of returning good for evil, however great might have been the provocation he had received. *Requiescat in pace!*

Mr. Mathias married, in 1810, Elizabeth, elder daughter of John Lafont, esq., merchant, of London, and had issue ten children, eight of whom, with their mother, survive him.

His mortal remains are deposited in a vault in the chancel of his church.

#### D. UWINS, M.D.

Sept. 22. In Bedford Row, aged 57.  
David Uwins, M.D.

On the long list of ornaments of literature, science, and the social scenes of life, whom the unsparing hand of Death has recently swept away, we have to place this gentleman. At the time Dr. Uwins commenced his studies, the continent of Europe was closed to Englishmen; he had not the advantage which belongs to the present generation of visiting foreign schools, or becoming acquainted, except by reading, with the diseases and remedies of other countries. After going through the regular course of Hospital instruction, he went to Edinburgh, where he arrived at the moment of the death of Dr. Black. It was his good fortune to be a fellow-student of many men since distinguished in the world of science; and a fellow graduate with Dr. Thomas Brown, whose works on the Philosophy of Mind procured for him so great a reputation, and caused his premature death to be so much regretted. Having completed his studies, Dr. Uwins commenced practice as Assistant-Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; and his first literary work was a medical treatise, published under the name of a popular man, who received a handsome sum from a bookseller for fathering a production of which he did not compose a single line. It is fair to say, this sum was equally divided between the young author and the veteran professor, and that all parties were satisfied with the bargain. A more honourable field of exertion now opened to the former: the death of Dr. Kennedy, of Aylesbury, offered a prospect of employment and practice such as he desired; and though he went into the country with slender recommendations and connections, he soon established for himself a good reputation, and enjoyed for some years the respect of an extensive circle in Buckinghamshire

and the neighbouring counties. Here he married; and, returning soon after to London, was elected Physician to the City Dispensary in 1815; and, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Taunton, laboured long and successfully. But the labours of Dr. Uwins were not confined to attending the sick and alleviating the sufferings of the wretched. He had continued to exercise his pen while in the country, and he was not likely to lay it down on finding himself amongst the exciting scenes of the metropolis. An essay on *Insanity and Madhouses*, in the *Quarterly Review*, established his power as a medical writer. It appeared in the number for July 1816, when that Review was at the height of its popularity. The *Quarterly Review* affords few opportunities for medical subjects. An article on *Vaccine Inoculation*, in the number for July 1818, was all he afterwards contributed to that work. A new channel of communication with the public was now opened to him in the continuation of a series of medical essays, began by Dr. Reid, under the name of 'Reports,' in the *Monthly Magazine*. There was a familiar conversational character about these papers which exactly fell in with the Doctor's views; they brought him into periodical communication with his friends, and enabled him to throw out many ideas and record many facts, which would have been lost in waiting for a more formal mode of publication. The transfer of the *Monthly Magazine* from Sir Richard Phillips to another publisher, brought these essays to an end, but not the Doctor's activity. He was now in the field as editor of the *Medical Repository*, published by Underwood; and it was at this period he made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a course of medical instruction in the shape of lectures. Though an able and accomplished writer, he was but an indifferent speaker, and could never quit his manuscript without embarrassment. He, at the solicitation of many personal friends, became Physician to the Artists' Fund, and to some societies formed amongst the Jews, to supply medical attendance to members of their community. From these societies he received the most honourable testimonials to his zeal and usefulness. A work on *Indigestion*, published at this time, was well received and widely circulated.

We now come to a period of the Doctor's life at which he devoted his attention especially to mental and nervous diseases. In 1828 he was appointed Physician to the Lunatic Asylum at Peckham, and published a work on *Insanity*, which was read with avidity. His mind was always

active, and his pen always ready on every occasion of usefulness. The letter inserted in the *Times* newspaper when the Cholera was raging in London, had the effect of quieting the public mind, and produced a reasonable mode of thinking and acting under circumstances of universal agitation and concern. His last production, a pamphlet on *Homœopathy*, has been thought to have added nothing to his reputation. Though in common with others of his profession, he had long derided the speculations of the Germans, the return of his friend Dr. Quin to England, a confirmed Homœopathist, induced him at last to give his serious attention to the alleged discoveries of Hahnemann. Reluctantly, but decidedly, he entered on a course of reading to prepare him for some experiments; the results of which appeared to him so remarkable, that he immediately made them known to the public, and called on the medical world to give a calm investigation to what seemed a question of no small importance. He now found himself in opposition to men with whom he had acted in concert all his life, and whose esteem it was especially painful to him to lose; but he thought he had acquired a new power, at any rate he had found a new stimulus for exertion. Truth to him was above all other considerations; and he persisted in the investigation of Hahnemann's system with this single object in view. In the midst of so much excitement, however, his frame, always feeble, was giving way, and the anticipation of some pecuniary losses, wholly unconnected with his profession, broke down his nervous system, and eventually brought on a fever which terminated his existence on the 22d of September, at the age of 57:—an age when many are in the full and vigorous enjoyment of faculties unimpaired, and powers undiminished. Dr. Uwins was a native of London. He was buried at the Cemetery at Kensall Green.

The life of Dr. Uwins, though not long, was of much activity and extensive usefulness. He was distinguished by so considerable a share of that humane disposition which largely characterizes the higher branches of his profession as to be sometimes, playfully indeed, but not less justly, styled among his friends, "The benevolent Physician."

JOSEPH SPARSHALL, Esq. F.L.S.

April 15. At Norwich, in his 45th year, Joseph Sparshall, esq. F.L.S.

The name of Mr. Sparshall has long been connected with the natural history of the county of Norfolk, and more especially of his native city. Through



entomology was his principal forte, ornithology and the general zoology of the district claimed no small share of his attention. At an early age he exhibited a fondness for collecting and observing the habits of the lower classes of animals, which increased with his maturer years. Being destined for the medical profession (which however he never practised), his studies gave him many opportunities for adding to his previous stores of information; and while a pupil at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, he captured in that institution, on the 22d of July, 1809, a specimen (perhaps the only authentic British example) of the *Odonestis pini*, which is now in the British Museum. About this time he became acquainted with other kindred spirits well known in the neighbourhood, as well as to the scientific world at large; among whom were Joseph Hooker (brother to Sir W. T. Hooker), Howard Sims, Richard Griffin, Rev. J. Burrell, A. H. Haworth, Sir J. E. Smith, S. Wilkin, Rev. W. Kirby, Rev. J. Skrimshire, J. Curtiss, J. Scales, Dawson Turner, Dr. Leach, J. C. Dale, J. F. Stephens, Lily Wrigg, A. McLeay, &c. with all of whom he kept up a friendly intercourse. Though several of the above have since passed, like himself, from this world, many of the remainder will remember, with feelings of pleasure, the entomological excursions on which they have accompanied him to his favourite resort of Horning Ferry, Woodbastwick, one of the finest places for entomology in the county of Norfolk; though his fondness for the study led him to visit every part of the kingdom celebrated for the capture of rare insects, such as the New Forest, Isle of Wight, Epping Forest, Newmarket Heath, Birch, Darn, and Combe Woods, Dover, Whittlesea Mere, and Martlesham Heath, in Suffolk.

In 1824 Mr. Sparshall, in conjunction with Mr. Wilkin, Mr. R. C. Taylor, Mr. Sothorn, and Mr. S. Woodward, originated the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, of which he continued an active member until his death; for, while the herbarium was arranged by the joint labours of Sir J. E. Smith and Mr. Wigham, the insects were arranged by the Rev. W. Kirby and Mr. Sparshall.

In his manners, he was plain and unostentatious, of easy access, and appeared never so happy as when aiding his fellow creatures. To any individual, however humble his sphere who exhibited a fondness for the study of insects, he was ever ready to afford assistance by his own experience, his valuable cabinet and his library; and to those whose future prospects he felt an

especial interest in advancing his exertions were unbounded, and his disinterestedness and kind-heartedness most exemplary. To the distressed he was ever ready to afford relief, many of whom will have to lament the loss of a generous and cheerful benefactor. Mr. Sparshall was the sixth member of his family who has died within a few months. (*London's Magazine of Natural History*).

#### MR. SAMUEL WESLEY.

Oct. 11. In his 72d year, Mr. Samuel Wesley.

He was born in 1766 on the 24th Feb. (which was also the birthday of Handel), and was the younger son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, (brother to the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Wesleyan Methodism) and brother to the very extraordinary musical genius Charles Wesley.

Samuel Wesley, when only three years old, could play and extemporise freely on the organ, and before he was five had taught himself to read and write a print hand, from his unremitting study of the oratorio of Samson, which he had committed entirely to memory. He also learned by heart within a month the whole of Handel's overtures, and before he was eight years of age had composed and written out an oratorio, which he entitled *Ruth*, and presented to Dr. Boyce, who acknowledged the compliment in the following terms:—"Dr. Boyce presents his compliments and thanks to his very ingenious brother composer, Mr. Samuel Wesley, and is very much pleased and obliged by the possession of the oratorio of *Ruth*, which he shall preserve with the utmost care as the most curious product of his musical library." Before he reached the year of his majority he had become an excellent classical scholar, a fine performer on the pianoforte and organ, and unquestionably the most astonishing extemporaneous player in Europe.

His prospects in life were unfortunately clouded by a dreadful accident which befel him in the year 1787. Returning home one evening from a visit to an intimate friend (one of the oldest members of the Madrigal Society), in passing through Snow-hill he fell into a deep excavation which had been prepared for the foundation of a new building. There he lay insensible until daylight disclosed his situation, and he was conveyed home. His head had received a most serious injury, and the medical attendants wished to perform the operation of trepanning, but Wesley obstinately refused his consent, and the wound was permitted to heal. This he ever after regretted; for it is supposed that, in consequence of

some portion of the skull adhering to, or pressing upon, the brain, those periodical states of high nervous irritability originated which subsequently checked and darkened the splendour of his career. For seven years immediately following his accident he remained in a low desponding state, refusing to cultivate his genius for music. On his recovery he prosecuted the science with the utmost ardour, bringing to light the immortal works of Sebastian Bach, then alike unknown here and on the continent.

In 1815, when on his journey to conduct an oratorio at Norwich, Mr. Wesley suffered a relapse of his mental despondency, and for another seven years he retired from public life, endeavouring to find relief in constant attendance upon public worship, and living with the austerity of a hermit. In 1823 he recovered, and up to 1830 composed many excellent pieces, and was much engaged in public performance on the organ. He then relapsed into his former state, but in August last partially recovered his health and spirits. It soon became evident, however, that his constitution was undergoing a great change. When at Christchurch, Newgate-street, about three weeks since, he called, passed a delightful day, and spoke in the evening of Mendelssohn and his "wonderful mind" in terms of the strongest eulogy. On the Saturday before his death he played extemporaneously to a friend, and composed some psalm tunes. On Monday he endeavoured to write a long testimonial for an old pupil, but which his strength only permitted him to sign; and in the evening he retired to his room with a presentiment which the event of Wednesday but too accurately verified.

As a musician, the celebrity of Samuel Wesley is greater on the Continent than in his own country. His compositions are grand and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied, and novel; his harmonies bold, imposing, unexpected, and sublime; his resources were boundless, and if called upon to extemporise for half-a-dozen times during an evening each fantasia was new, fresh, and perfectly unlike the others. His execution was very great, close and neat, and free from labour or effort; and his touch on the pianoforte delicate and *chantante* in the highest degree. His favourite contemporaries were Clementi and Woelff; his models in early life were Battishill and Worgan on the organ, and subsequently Sebastian Bach. Of young Pinto, who was taken away in the prime of life, he always spoke in terms of rapture, and thought him the Mozart of this country. An amateur, the late Mr.

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Goodbehere (son of Alderman Goodbehere), he also remembered in high terms of admiration.

Mr. Wesley was remarkable for great energy, firmness, nobleness of mind, freedom from envy, penetration, docility, approaching to almost an infantine simplicity, and unvarying adherence to truth. These characteristics were united with a credulity which exceeded, if possible, that which marked his uncle, the celebrated John Wesley. His passions were exceedingly strong, and from a habit of always speaking his mind, and his having no idea of management or the finesse of human life, he too often by the brilliancy of his wit, or the bitterness of his sarcasm, unthinkingly caused estrangements, if not raised up an enemy. His conversation was rich, copious, and fascinating; no subject could be started which he could not adorn by shrewd remarks, or illustrate by some appropriate and original anecdote. For many years it has been his constant habit to study the Bible night and morning, and as no meal was taken before he had offered up his orisons to heaven, so he never lay down without thanksgiving. He disclaimed ever having been a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, observing, "That, although the Gregorian music had seduced him to their chapels, the tenets of the Romanists never obtained any influence over his mind." He was regarded with peculiar solicitude by his uncle, John Wesley, who, writing in reference to his supposed conversion to Popery, observes, "He may, indeed, roll a few years in purgling fire, but he will surely go to Heaven at last." Mr. Wesley was accustomed to relate that his father (the Rev. Charles Wesley), when dying, called him to his bedside, and addressed him in the words, "*Omnia vanitas et vexatio spiritus præter amare Deum et illi servire;*" and, blessing him, he added "Sam, we shall meet in Heaven."

Mr. Wesley has left a large family, nearly all of whom are distinguished for their talents and acquirements. The younger branches are of very tender years.

His remains were gathered to the tomb of his fathers on Tuesday Oct. 17, amidst a large concourse of his relations, connections, and friends. The family vault is in the small burial-ground attached to the old church in High-street, Mary-le-Bone, and was constructed at the express desire of the Rev. Charles Wesley, who in contradistinction to his brother, the Rev. John Wesley, entertained a strong feeling against interment in unconsecrated ground. The vault is small, and was originally designed to contain no more than five coffins. That of the deceased was were

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filled up the only unoccupied niche. The bodies of the Rev. Charles Wesley, Mrs. Wesley, Miss Sarah Wesley, and the brothers Charles and Samuel, therefore, sleep together, to mingle in one common dust. About the hour of twelve Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey, arrived with a strong band of chorists, each emulous of spontaneously offering their homage to departed genius. The sublime ritual of our church was chaunted to the strains of Purcell and Croft; and the affecting ceremony closed with the beautiful chorus from Handel's funeral anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore."

There is an engraving of a whole-length portrait of Samuel Wesley, at the age of eight years, the time of his composition of "Ruth."

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*July 4.* Suddenly, in her carriage at Brompton, aged 70, Mrs. Sophia Adams, a widow lady of fortune.

*Sept. 6.* Thrown from his horse in the New Road, and died on his way to the North London Hospital, aged 52, William Henry Booth, esq. Barrister at Law, F.S.A. and F.G.S. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 25th Nov. 1815, and practised as a chamber counsel for many years with considerable success. His talents and acquirements, no less than his amiable character, caused him to be much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance.

*Sept. 15.* Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Thorpe, bookseller, Piccadilly.

*Sept. 20.* At Camberwell-grove, Charlott-Bailey, eldest dau. of C. Tottie, esq. his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul-general.

*Sept. 24.* In Sloane-st. Mary Anne, dau. of the late John Jack, esq.

*Sept. 25.* In Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. Robert Porter, late of Jamaica, esq.

*Sept. 27.* At Fulham, Anna-Maria, the wife of Robert Kearsley Dawson, esq. Royal Engineers, dau. of the Rev. Robert Nicholl, of Dunland-house, co. Glam.

At the residence of Mrs. Stuart, in Bolton-row, in her 83d year, Mrs. O'Beirne, widow of Dr. O'Beirne, Lord Bishop of Meath. She was the only dau. of Col. the Hon. Francis Stuart, great uncle of the present Earl of Moray; and was married in 1783. Since the bishop's death, which took place fourteen years ago, Mrs. O'Beirne had resided at Warfield Lodge in Berkshire. She enjoyed during a long course of years the friend-

ship of many amongst the most distinguished and talented of her day.

*Sept. 28.* In Welbeck-st. in his 100th year, John Sharpe Palmer, esq.

*Sept. 29.* In Burton-crescent, aged 72, Mary Ann Ullathorne, relict of Francis Ullathorne, esq.

At Turnham-green, aged 79, J. Munday, esq.

*Sept. 30.* Aged 13, George Sandford, second son of the Hon. Archdeacon Pakenham, and great-nephew to Lord Mount Sandford.

Sarah, wife of Capt. John Jones, R.N. Carlton Cottages, Kent-road.

*Lately.* In her 43rd year, Sarah, relict of Mr. J. McGregor, of Hull, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Josiah Flemming, Rector of Thornton in Craven.

*Oct. 2.* At his house on Clapham common in his 80th year, William Esdaile, esq. banker.

Aged 86, Joseph Clark, esq. of Kensington, formerly of Hampstead.

At Sloane-st. in her 19th year, Louisa, youngest dau. of Doctor Baillie, Deputy Inspector-gen. of Army Hospitals.

In Sloane-street, Mary Eliz. wife of the Rev. James Gibson.

At Fulham, aged 69, P. Francis, esq. only son of the late Sir Philip Francis, K.B. Sir Philip bequeathed his house in St. James's-square, his fine political and classical library, and his manuscripts, to Lady Francis and to his son. His collection of political pamphlets, published about the same time when Junius's Letters appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, are illustrated with manuscript notes, relating to the persons who figured in those memorable epistles. It is possible that some information may be found respecting the copy of these memorable epistles, bound in vellum by Henry Sampson Woodfall, and sent to the author. Sir Philip Francis left sealed up in his library, in manuscript, a history of the period in which he lived, containing biographical sketches of the eminent statesmen his contemporaries.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Caroline, widow of the Hon. B. Cochrane, of Portman-sq.

*Oct. 3.* At Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Bull.

*Oct. 4.* In his 94th year, Capt. George Bevens, of Cambridge-row, Hackney.

In Stamford-st. Maria Ann, widow of Francis Johnson, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

*Oct. 5.* In the Strand, in his 21st year, John St. Mawe Tatlow, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*Oct. 8.* In Grosvenor-st. the Most Noble Catharine Duchess dowager of

Leeds, Mistress of the Robes to the Queen Dowager. She was daughter of Thomas Anguish, esq. was married to the late Duke, Oct. 11, 1768, being his second wife, and was left his widow in 1799, having had issue Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, and Lady Catharine, married in 1819 to J. W. Melville, esq.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 83, Mrs. Langton, relict of T. Langton, esq. late of Lutwyche-hall, Salop.

In Fitzroy-st. aged 86, F. Dollman, esq.

Oct. 9. In Bedford-place, aged 42, Matilda-Shaw, youngest dau. of the late R. Smart, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.

Oct. 15. In Thayer-st. aged 36, T. Devey, esq. of the Council Office, and of Kingstow, Salop.

Aged 8 months, Charlotte-Henrietta, youngest dau. of Norton S. Knatchbull, esq.

Oct. 16. At North-end, Fulham, aged 53, Eleanor Hester, wife of F. Stevens, esq. of Sidmouth.

Oct. 17. In Doughty-st. aged 37, John Thomas Miller, esq. of Furnival's Inn.

Aged 59, R. Child, esq. of Russell-sq. At Duke-st. St. James's, aged 78, Sarah, the relict of the late Mr. J. Macqueen.

Oct. 18. In Hoxton-sq. aged 81, Eliz. wife of the Rev. Watts Wilkinson.

Oct. 19. In his 64th year, Mr. William Justins, for many years Superintendent of the printing of the London County Herald Paper.

Berks.—Sept. 24. At Speen, aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. A. D. Meakin, a few days after her child, Mary Wilding, aged four years.

CAMBRIDGE.—Sept. 27. Richard Stevenson, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and only son of Richard Stevenson, esq. of Barton. He was third Wrangler in the year 1831, and the author of some memoirs on mathematical subjects. For some time before his last illness, he was engaged in the preparation of a "Complete System of Analysis," a work for which he was in every way qualified by his great knowledge and his uncommonly clear and vigorous understanding. A very severe attack of influenza in January last was followed by symptoms of consumption, under which he gradually sunk.

CORNWALL.—Sept. 28. At St Colomb, aged 67, Commander John Stokes, R.N. brother of Mr. Samuel Stokes, Bush Tavern, Bristol.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately*. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Carlisle, Capt. Gilby, 81st regt.

DERBY.—Sept. 17. At Hill's Court,

aged 58, Mary, relict of Thomas Medland, esq. Exeter.

DEVON.—Sept. 22. At Tiverton, the widow of the Rev. John Pitman, Prebendary of Gulton and Rector of Porlock.

At Woolfardisworthy, aged 23, William-Comyns, son of the Rev. Wm. C. Tucker, Rector of Washford Pyne.

Sept. 23. At Sidmouth, Edward Lee, esq. a magistrate for the county.

Sept. 29. At Exeter, Thos. Pocknell, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At Beechwood Park, near Plympton, aged 81, R. Rosdew, esq.

Sept. 30. At Teignmouth, aged 79, Thomas Luny, esq. the celebrated marine painter.

*Lately*. — At Ham, near Plymouth, aged 74, Mary, relict of Geo. Collins, esq. and only child of S. Pollexfen Trelawny, esq.

Oct. 11. At Plymouth, Mr. R. Francis Hawker, son of the Rev. Thos. Hawker, and grandson of the late Dr. Hawker.

Oct. 14. At Teignmouth, in his 75th year, Joseph Egerton, esq. formerly of Great Cumberland-st. London.

DORSET.—Oct. 3. At Allington, near Bridport, aged 80, Thomas Marsh, esq.

Oct. 10. At Weymouth, aged 77, Henrietta-Maria, widow of the late Michael Hicks Beach, esq. of Netheravon-house, Wilts, and Williamstrip-park, Glouc. and grandmother of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart. She was the only surviving dau. and heiress of William Beach, of Netheravon, esq. was married in 1779, and left a widow in 1830, having had issue two sons and one daughter.

ESSEX.—Oct. 13. At Dedham Lodge, Barbara, wife of the Rev. J. T. Hurlock, D.D. Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Langham, and sister to Sir T. Barrett Lennard, Bart. of Belhus.

Oct. 17. Aged 18, Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Howard, Quendon.

GLOUCESTER.—Sept. 28. At Stroud, aged 31, Mr. Robert Washbourne, surgeon, late of the E. I. Company's service.

Sept. 29. At Cheltenham, Anne, wife of the Rev. S. E. Bernard; and, on the same day, aged 64, T. Meyrick, esq. of Bush, Pembrokeshire; and Mary Ann, relict of Capt. Flint, R.N. and sister of the late Sir S. Raffles.

At Bristol, aged 45, Mr. John Adolphus Stansbury, well known in the musical circles as leader at the Theatre and Choral Society.

*Lately*. At Cheltenham, Harriet, eldest sister of the late John Baker, esq. of Waresley-house, Worcestershire.

At Cirencester, suddenly, aged 50, Capt. C. H. Raymond, of the 5th, Gloucesters.



Oct. 1. At Clifton, aged 97, Mrs. Bates, mother of the late Ralph Bates, esq. of Milbourne-hall, Northumberland, and sister to the late Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebburn-hall, Durham.

Oct. 4. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Francis Byrt Morgan, esq. of Shepton Mallet, a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for Somerset.

Oct. 8. Aged 68, Benjamin Claxson, esq. of Eastgate-house, an Alderman and Justice of the Peace for Gloucester.

Oct. 11. At Stapleton, in his 90th year, Thomas Jones, esq.

Oct. 13. Aged 38, Matilda, second dau. of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton-house.

Oct. 14. At Clifton, aged 71, John Warne, esq.

At Stardens, near Newent, aged 91, Mrs. Sarah Severne. She was a dau. of the Rev. Thomas Severne, formerly Rector of Abberley, Worcestershire.

At Cheltenham, Sarah, fifth dau. of the late E. Grasett, esq.

HANTS.—Sept. 11. At Wainsford, near Lymington, aged 67, Amelia Peers, spinster, eldest surviving dau. of Newsham Peers, esq. of Alverstoke-house, Warw.

Sept. 25. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mary, wife of Joseph Boyer, esq. only surviving dau. of the Rev. J. Piddocke, M.A. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Highclere, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Rt. Hon. Susan Countess dowager of Guilford. She was the eldest dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Coutts, esq. of Westminster, banker; became the second wife of George-Augustus third Earl of Guilford in 1796, and was left his widow in 1802, having had issue one son, Frederick Lord North, who died an infant, and two daughters, the present Lady Susan Doyle, and Lady Georgiana North, who died unmarried in 1835. Her Ladyship's body was interred in the family vault at Wroxton on the 3d Oct. attended by the Marquis of Bute (who married the Earl's only dau. by his former marriage), the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lieut.-Col. Doyle, &c. In the event of Lady Susan Doyle surviving her sister the Marchioness of Bute, she will immediately become invested with the Barony of North, now in abeyance.

Sept. 26. At Lymington, C. A. Bedford, esq. of Blandford-sq. Marylebone.

Oct. 8. At Lymington, aged 59, J. Forbes, esq. late of the Navy Pay-office.

HERTS.—Oct. 14. At Digswell-hill, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Rist, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.

HUNTS.—Sept. 23. At Hartfort Vicar-

age, near Huntingdon, Esther Burnard, wife of the Rev. J. D. Hopkins.

KENT.—Sept. 11. At Groombridge, Thomas Jarrett, esq. late of Madras Civil Service.

Sept. 16. At his seat, Plaistow Lodge, Kent, Walter Boyd, esq. the famous financier, in the 84th year of his age. He was well known as the contractor for the Government loans, during the late war, to the extent of from thirty to forty millions. He was the intimate and warm friend of William Pitt, and was M.P. for Shaftesbury in the Parliament of 1796—1802.

Sept. 25. Aged 21, Edward, son of T. Kingsley, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, whilst bathing from a machine off Ramsgate.

Sept. 29. At Ramsgate, aged 47, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.

Sept. 30. At Ramsgate, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Lord Edward Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, uncle to the present Duke of Portland. She was the eldest dau. of Richard Cumberland, esq. was married in 1782, and left a widow in 1812, having had issue the present Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, Preb. of Westminster; Harriet, wife of Sir W. Milner, Bart. and another son and daughter now deceased.

Oct. 7. At Fairlaw, near Tunbridge, John Yates, esq. late Captain 1st Dragoons.

At Tonbridge Wells, the Hon. Jane Smith, dau. of Lord Carrington.

Oct. 9. At Sydenham, aged 77, the widow of T. S. Aldersey, esq.

At Rochester, A. Broadfoot, M.D. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

LANCASHIRE.—Sept. 18. At Liverpool, aged 73, William Peyton Summerfield, esq. formerly of Coventry.

Sept. 29. Agnes, fourth dau. of Myles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite-hall.

Latel. At Manchester, aged 34, Lieut. R. E. Martin, R.N. youngest son of the late Rev. G. Martin, and nephew to the late Duke of Atholl.

Oct. 2. Aged 81, Martha, relict of the Rev. James Pedley, M.A. 49 years Perpetual Curate of Pendleton, near Manchester, and 43 years Master of the Manchester Free Grammar School.

Oct. 6. Aged 64 years, John Touchet, esq. of Broom-house, near Manchester.

Oct. 8. At Ashton-under-Line, Maria, wife of Robert Harrap, esq. cotton-spinner, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Cockcroft, Curate of Felkirk.

LEICESTER.—Latel. At Hallaton, aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of W. Dent, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Sept. 3. At Lincoln, aged 45, the Rev. James Hickson, for 21

years a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, and for nine years a missionary in Newfoundland.

*Sept. 21.* At Willingham, by the overturning of a phaeton, in consequence of the violent driving of the post-boy down hill, Mr. Benjamin Wheatley, the well known book auctioneer, of Piccadilly. He was educated at the Blue Coat School, Lincoln, and was for many years a confidential assistant in the old established house of Leigh and Sotheby, in the Strand. Upon the retirement of Mr. Stewart, of Piccadilly, he succeeded that gentleman as auctioneer, in which business his good temper and obliging disposition secured him many friends, and rendered him very popular with the public. He has left a son and a daughter by a former wife, and two children by his present widow, to whom he had not been married.

Aged 72, John Hett, esq. surgeon, of Lincoln, a gentleman of considerable eminence in his profession. He was one of the oldest members of the ex-corporation, in which he had twice served the office of mayor, and had long fulfilled the duty of a magistrate.

*Lately.* Aged 79, Mary Marshall, the sextoness of Sibsey, an old woman of very strange manners. She had been 50 years a widow, during which time she had lived in her house by herself, refusing admittance to any one. Although very penurious in her own habits, she feasted upwards of a dozen cats every day at her table. About eight years ago, she was attacked by three burglars, whom, with the most extraordinary courage and presence of mind, she kept at bay for a considerable time; being at last overpowered, she was robbed of a large sum of money, principally in gold coins; but she never ceased her exertions till she convicted the thieves. She had filled the office of sextoness for 40 years, during which time she had never been once absent from duty until the day she died. The parishioners, finding that she was not at her post, broke open her door, and found her dead. She has left a large sum of money.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 1.* At Hampton Court, in her 85th year, Margaret, sister of the late Sir Peter Warburton, Bart. of Arley, Cheshire.

*Oct. 5.* At Hadley, aged 88, J. Nutting, esq.

*Oct. 9.* At Harefield-place, Emilia, widow of Ayscoghe Boucherett, esq. of Willingham, Lanc.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Sept. 17.* At Gayton, aged 75, Mrs. Elderton, relict of the

Rev. John Elderton, Vicar of Albourne, Wilts.

*Oct. 1.* Theophilus Jeyes, esq. who was for thirty-seven years Town Clerk of Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Sept. 10.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 77, Robert Reay, esq.

SALOP.—*Sept. 29.* At Trafalgar, near Oswestry, aged 71, Edmund Faunce, esq. formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the 4th (the King's Own) regiment.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 27.* At Gatchell House, near Taunton, aged 69, Captain Webb Stone, late of the E. I. S., and many years an active and upright magistrate for this county.

*Oct. 12.* At Westfield Villa, near Bath, Charlotta, only dau. of late Rev. Samuel Nott, Preb. of Winchester, and sister of the Rev. G. F. Nott, D.D. Preb. of Winchester.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 26.* At the Benedictine Priory, Heywood, the Rev. Charles Leonard Premord, a Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Paris, and Chaplain to his late Most Christian Majesty Charles X. author of "Rules of a Christian Life," 2 vols.

*Sept. 22.* At Caversall Castle, aged 47, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Lady Abbess of the Benedictine Nuns at that place.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct. 8.* At Stoke Park, Ipswich, Ambrose Harbord Steward, esq. a magistrate for Suffolk and Norfolk.

SURREY.—*Sept. 25.* At Chertsey, aged 84, Thomas Willats, esq.

At Ham Park, Croydon, in his 70th year, David Morice, esq. of Cornhill.

*Oct. 2.* At Dorking, F. Joshua, jun. of Regent-st. London, one of the Society of Friends.

*Oct. 18.* At Mortlake, aged 83, John Turner, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Sept. 12.* At Staplefield, aged 79, Sir Henry Gwillim, formerly First Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, on Feb. 9, 1787.

*Sept. 30.* At Brighton, Marmaduke Hewitt, esq. late superintendent-surgeon of the Bombay service, second son of the late Alderman Hewitt, of Beverley.

*Oct. 6.* At Eastbourne, in his 70th year, Charles Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. and Blendon-hall, Kent.

*Oct. 15.* At Brighton, J. Richards, esq. of Clarendon-place, Maida-hill.

*Oct. 17.* At Brighton, Eliza Ann, widow of Thomas Goddard Mackintosh, esq.

*Oct. 18.* At Kemp Town, in his 5th year, Richard-Saunders, youngest child



of the late Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.

WARWICK.—Sept. 24. At Dosthill House, aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Wingfield Dickenson, esq.

Oct. 6. At Maney, near Sutton-Coldfield, Priscilla, eldest dau. of late Rev. John Roland, Rector of Sutton-Coldfield.

Oct. 11. At Leamington, Benjamin Lyon Poynter, esq. Capt. Royal Horse Artillery.

WILTS.—Sept. 29. At Monkton Farleigh House, in her 29th year, Anne, wife of Wade Browne, esq. eldest dau. of Edw. Pennefather, esq.

Oct. 3. At Fisherton, Salisbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hawes, Rector of Little Langford and Ditteridge.

Oct. 9. At Winterslow, in his 42d year, Mr. James Noke Wilnot, solicitor, late of Salisbury.

WORCESTER.—Sept. 25. At Worcester, aged 73, the relict of the Rev. John Eades, Rector of Abbot's Moreton.

YORK.—Sept. 27. Aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Whittaker, of Castle Park, relict of William Whittaker, esq. of Townhill, Yorkshire, and mother of the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, Vicar of Blackburn.

Latel. At Middleton, near Pickering, aged 35, William Clarkson, esq. of Whitby.

WALES.—Sept. 22. At Tenby, Elizabeth Camilla, only daughter of the late C. Edwards, esq. of Ballyhirs, Wexford.

Sept. 29. At Ty Mawr, Breconshire, the residence of her father, Fanny, wife of Wm. H. West, esq.

Oct. 1. At Glandovan, Pembroke, in his 90th year, Abel Anthony Gower, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of the City of London; brother to the late Adm. Sir Erasmus Gower.

—SCOTLAND.—Aug. 24. At Edinburgh, aged 70, George Watson, esq. President of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Sept. 19. At Elgin, the Rev. William Gordon, in the 86th year of his age and 62nd of his ministry; during the last 43 years he was one of the Established Clergy of Elgin.

Suddenly at Glasgow, aged 37, W. J. Cumbers, esq. of Kingston-road, Surrey.

Latel. Miss Jean Thomson, sister to the late Mr. Charles Thomson, town-clerk of Montrose. She died possessed of property to the amount of nearly 50,000*l.*; and has bequeathed 1000*l.* towards the English Episcopal Chapel; 100*l.* to the Lunatic Asylum; 200*l.* to the Seamen's Society; 100*l.* to the Indigent Female Society; 100*l.* to the Destitute Sick

Society; 500*l.* to the Kirk Session of Montrose; and 200*l.* to the Kirk Session of Dun. The bulk of the property is shared by numerous individuals, in legacies of from 100*l.* to 5000*l.* The residue is to form a mortification under the trusteeship of the provost, town-clerk, and English episcopal clergyman, for the relief of five poor men and five poor women of respectable character.

J. Ewing, esq. formerly writer in Glasgow. He has left two-thirds of the free residue of his estate to the Royal Infirmary of that city, and the remaining third equally between the Lunatic Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

At Galston, in her 93d year, Jean Gemmel, relict of Adam Aird. She had eight children, 58 grandchildren, 32 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren,—a total of 92. She retained her faculties to the last.

Oct. 4. At Glasgow, aged 98, Mr. John M'Crie, Rector of the Glasgow Normal Institution, son of the late Rev. Dr. M'Crie of Edinburgh.

Oct. 8. At Stratgarve, William Dilke, esq. of Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire.

IRELAND.—Sept. 13. Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Thomas A. Vesey, Rector of Magherafelt.

Sept. 19. At Castle Dawson, aged 40, Francis Kenelm Bouverie, esq. son of Edward Bouverie, esq. of Delapré Abbey. Mr. Bouverie entered as Commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1816, and continued at the University for a few years, but did not take a degree. He married, in 1836, Miss Elizabeth Shiel.

Latel. At Green-hill, county Limerick, Morgan Mullins, tin-plate worker, aged 114. He dined on the day of his death as usual, and retained his mental faculties to the last.

Aged 34, William West, M. D. son of Alderman Jacob West, of Dublin; a gentleman distinguished by his acquirements, not only in medicine and its kindred sciences, but particularly in philology.

Oct. 2. At Rosstrevor, co. Down, Anna Charlotte, wife of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Knox, Lord Bishop of Limerick. She was the fourth dau. of Thos. Hesketh, esq. was married in 1796, and has left issue two sons and four daughters.

Oct. 5. At Donnybrook, Arthur Morrisson, esq. Alderman of Dublin. He had raised himself from a very humble sphere of life to the position of Chief Magistrate.

JERSEY.—Sept. 17. Aged 32, Wm.

liam Godfrey Gee, esq. of St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, for many years steward to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

**EAST INDIES.**—April 3. At Kotergherry, Neilgherry Hills, in his 33d year, Frederick Daniell, esq. Capt. 18th Madras N. I. The effects undergone during the Burmese war gave a shock to his constitution from which he never recovered.

May 25. At Vellore, aged 37, Capt. R. J. Nixon, 25th Madras N. I.

May 29. At Calcutta, aged 38, the Hon. Frederick John Shore, Chief Commissioner for the Saugur and Nerpudder provinces; second son of the late and brother of the present Lord Teignmouth.

**WEST INDIES.**—*Lately.* In Jamaica, aged 88, William Hylton, esq. for up-

wards of 60 years a resident in that island, and an active promoter of the abolition of slavery. He was descended from the Hyltons, Barons of the county Palatine of Durham. He has left an aged widow and a numerous posterity.

July 27. In Demerara, Charles Macdougall, esq. advocate, late of Inverness, where, previous to his departure, a public dinner was given to him, in Aug. 1836. A very extensive practice was opening to him, and he was looking forward, by the next packet, for his appointment as Attorney-general.

Aug. 2. At Barbadoes, Rebecca Anne, wife of C. T. Cunningham, esq. Colonial Secretary.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 27 to October 24, 1837.

| Christened.                                 |     | Buried. |     |         |              |
|---|-----|---------|-----|---------|--------------|
| Males                                       | 687 | Males   | 423 | Between | 2 and 5 80   |
| Females                                     | 673 | Females | 439 |         | 5 and 10 34  |
|   |     |         |     |         | 10 and 20 31 |
|   |     |         |     |         | 20 and 30 72 |
|   |     |         |     |         | 30 and 40 73 |
|   |     |         |     |         | 40 and 50 94 |
| Whereof have died under two years old...236 |     |         |     |         |              |

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 20.

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye.  | Beans. | Peas. |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| s. d.  | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. |
| 56 1   | 29 9    | 22 0  | 33 0  | 40 1   | 36 6  |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 20.

|                     |                    |                   |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Kent Bags.....      | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s. | Farnham (seconds) | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.   |
| Sussex.....         | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s. | Kent Pockets..... | 3l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.  |
| Essex.....          | 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s. | Sussex.....       | 2l. 18s. to 3l. 14s. |
| Farnham (fine)..... | 7l. 7s. to 9l. 0s. |                   |                      |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 21.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 0s.—Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

#### SMITHFIELD, Oct. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

|             |                    |                                    |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef.....   | 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. | Lamb.....                          | 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. |
| Mutton..... | 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. | Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 23. |                    |
| Veal.....   | 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. | Beasts.....                        | 4,118 Calves 103   |
| Pork.....   | 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. | Sheep & Lambs                      | 24,800 Pigs 296    |

#### COAL MARKET, Oct. 23.

Walls Ends, from 22s. 3d. to 25s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 19s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 39s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 48s. Mottled, 52s. Curd, 70s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 220. — Ellesmere and Chester, 70. — Grand Junction, 202. — Kennet and Avon, 244. — Leeds and Liverpool, 590. — Regent's, 154. — Rochdale, 110. — London Dock Stock, 534. — St. Katharine's, 934. — West India, 934. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200. — Grand Junction Water Works, 53. — West Middlesex, 804. — Globe Insurance, 148. — Guardian, 33. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas Light, 464. — Imperial Gas, 444. — Phoenix Gas, 21. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United, 25. — Canada Land Company, 34. — Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares, inquire as above.



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, 1837, to October 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | Weather.     |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| Sep. 26       | 65                 | 67    | 60                | 29, 80 | showery      |
| 27            | 51                 | 64    | 60                | , 90   | cloudy       |
| 28            | 54                 | 60    | 38                | 30, 04 | do.          |
| 29            | 56                 | 62    | 49                | , 02   | fair         |
| 30            | 56                 | 65    | 50                | , 00   | do.          |
| Oct. 1        | 54                 | 64    | 58                | 29, 90 | cloudy, rain |
| 2             | 62                 | 71    | 57                | 30, 10 | fair, cloudy |
| 3             | 66                 | 70    | 63                | , 10   | do. do.      |
| 4             | 64                 | 70    | 56                | , 02   | do.          |
| 5             | 54                 | 62    | 58                | , 20   | cloudy       |
| 6             | 58                 | 64    | 54                | , 07   | do. fair     |
| 7             | 60                 | 64    | 56                | , 20   | fair         |
| 8             | 58                 | 62    | 50                | , 14   | cloudy, rain |
| 9             | 54                 | 59    | 48                | , 28   | fair         |
| 10            | 54                 | 62    | 49                | , 33   | do. cloudy   |

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. | Weather.     |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| Oct. 11       | 56                 | 64    | 52                | 30, 38 | fair         |
| 12            | 55                 | 62    | 48                | , 44   | do. cloudy   |
| 13            | 50                 | 58    | 48                | , 55   | do. do.      |
| 14            | 48                 | 57    | 40                | , 66   | do.          |
| 15            | 47                 | 56    | 45                | , 56   | do.          |
| 16            | 48                 | 57    | 43                | , 40   | cloudy       |
| 17            | 46                 | 56    | 50                | , 20   | do. rain     |
| 18            | 49                 | 59    | 52                | , 10   | do.          |
| 19            | 48                 | 55    | 48                | , 36   | do. fair     |
| 20            | 61                 | 64    | 52                | , 50   | do. do.      |
| 21            | 52                 | 57    | 50                | , 60   | do.          |
| 22            | 54                 | 58    | 54                | , 40   | do. fair     |
| 23            | 56                 | 62    | 55                | 29, 90 | do. do. rain |
| 24            | 50                 | 52    | 40                | , 50   | rain, fair   |
| 25            | 40                 | 49    | 39                | , 75   | fair, cloudy |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 28, to October 26, 1837, both inclusive.

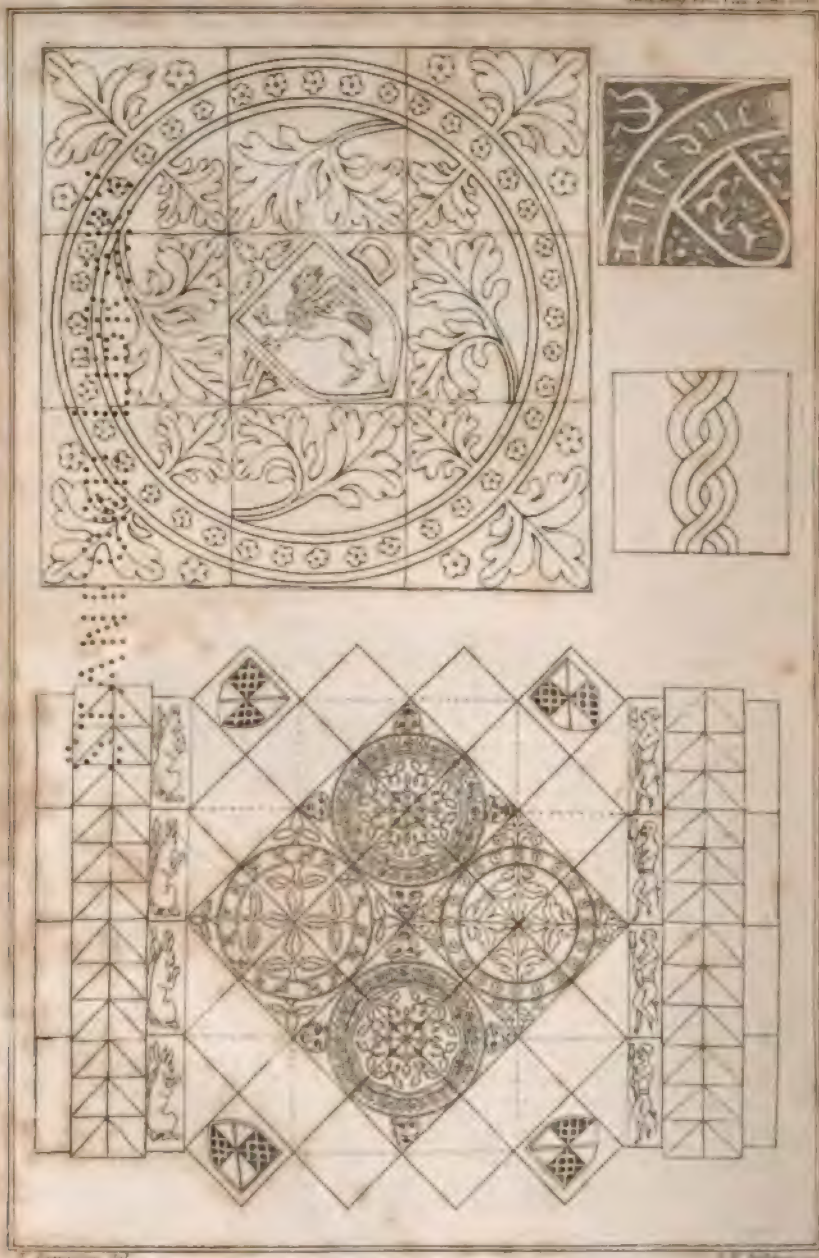
| Sept. & Oct. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3½ per Cent. 1818. | 3½ per Cent. Reduced. | New 3½ per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Old S. Sea Annuities. | South Sea Stock. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills, £1000. |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 28           |             |                      | 91                   |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  |              | 50 pm.       | 47 49 pm.         |
| 29           |             |                      | 91                   |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  |              | 48 50 pm.    | 49 47 pm.         |
| 30           |             |                      | 91                   |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  | 260½         | 48 50 pm.    | 47 49 pm.         |
| 1            |             |                      | 92                   |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  | 260          | 51 49 pm.    | 50 48 pm.         |
| 2            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 100              |                 |                       |                  | 260          | 50 53 pm.    | 48 50 pm.         |
| 3            |             |                      | 92                   |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  |              | 53 54 pm.    | 49 51 pm.         |
| 4            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 100              |                 |                       |                  | 261          | 52 54 pm.    | 49 52 pm.         |
| 5            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 100              |                 |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 6            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 100              |                 |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 7            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 100              |                 |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 8            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 100½             |                 |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 9            |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  | 260½         | 55 52 pm.    | 53 50 pm.         |
| 10           |             |                      | 92½                  |                    |                       | 99½              |                 |                       |                  |              | 52 54 pm.    | 50 52 pm.         |
| 11 208       | 91½         |                      | 92½                  |                    | 98½                   | 99½              | 14½             |                       | 104½             | 261½         |              | 50 52 pm.         |
| 12 208       | 91½         |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  |              |              | 50 52 pm.         |
| 13 209       | 91½         |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             | 89½                   |                  |              | 54 pm.       | 50 52 pm.         |
| 14           |             |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             | 89½                   |                  |              |              | 50 52 pm.         |
| 16 209       | 91          |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  | 261½         | 52 54 pm.    | 50 52 pm.         |
| 17 209½      | 91          |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  | 261½         | 52 pm.       | 52 50 pm.         |
| 18 209½      | 91½         |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             | 89½                   |                  | 261½         | 52 54 pm.    | 52 49 pm.         |
| 19 209       | 91½         |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             | 89½                   | 103½             | 262          | 51 53 pm.    | 51 49 pm.         |
| 20 209½      | 91          |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             | 89½                   |                  |              |              | 50 53 pm.         |
| 21 210       |             |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 53 51 pm.    | 50 51 pm.         |
| 23 210½      | 91½         |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             |                       | 103½             | 262½         | 52 54 pm.    | 52 50 pm.         |
| 24 210½      | 92          |                      | 92½                  |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 54 pm.       | 52 51 pm.         |
| 25           |             |                      | 93                   |                    | 99                    | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  | 263          | 53 pm.       | 51 53 pm.         |
| 26 210½      | 92½         |                      | 93½                  |                    | 100                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |

New South Sea Annuities, October 25, 90½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

1992





J. Battaglini del.

J. Battaglini sculp.

ENCAUSTIC TILES AT MALMSBURY ABBEY.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER, 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. STUART furnishes the following particulars relative to Alderman Ireton and his family, in answer to the inquiry of Mr. GREGORY in our 6th Volume, p. 226.

"Parish Register of Attenborough cum Bramcote, Notts. b. Johannes Ireton infans Germani Ireton armig<sup>r</sup> baptizat. fuit 17<sup>o</sup> die mensis Octobris A<sup>o</sup> 1615."

The date of the baptism of General Ireton (the elder brother of Sir John) as given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1788, vol. lviii. p. 295, appears to be incorrect. The following is an examined Extract from the Register Book of Baptisms for the above parish.

"b. Henricus Ireton infans Germani Ireton, baptizat. fuit 3<sup>o</sup> die mensis Novembris A<sup>o</sup> 1611."

Parish Register of St. Bartholomew the Less, London. — "Bur. Jane Ireton, daughter of John Ireton, Alderman, and Easter his wife, buried the 11th day of March, 1656."

"Bur. Dorothy Ireton, daughter of John Ireton, Alderman of London, was buried the 11th of June, 1656."

"Bur. St. John Ireton's Lady was buried in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell, 1652, out of Warwick Lane, upon y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> of May."

"Bur. Esq<sup>re</sup> Ireton's Eldist Son buried July the 4<sup>th</sup> (63.)"

"March 1629, John Ireton, Esq. was buried the 16<sup>th</sup>."

"November 1710, German Ireton of Grays Inn, Esq. was buried in y<sup>e</sup> Church the thirteenth of this month."

The Protector, Oliver Cromwell, died in the Mayoralty of Sir John Ireton, and the Artillery Company were summoned to attend his funeral on the 23rd Nov. 1658; Sir John also attended as Lord Mayor, and the Company of Clothworkers, of which he was a member, were in the procession. The painting-work for their standards and banners cost 164*l*. though the Worshipful Company found all the taffety and fringe which was used. (Burton's Diary, vol. ii. p. 526.) Sir John Ireton also attended in the cavalcade when King Charles the Second made his public entry into London at his restoration, which was exceedingly wondered at; however, it did not screen him from being excepted out of the Act of Indemnity. (Noble's Life of Cromwell, vol. i. p. 445.) He was knighted by Oliver Cromwell in 1657, and after the restoration appears to have been styled "John Ireton, Esq." His town residence was in Warwick Lane, and he also occupied premises in Cripple-gate parish.

L. S. begs to inform J. A. C. K. (p. 442) that the "old play, in which

the title of *Akercock* is given to a devil," is "Grin, the Collier of Croydon."

"*Belpagor*.—With all my heart, my Lord, I am content,

So I may have my servant Akercock

To wait upon me, as if he were my man."

Collier's Old Plays, vol. xi. p. 196.

Mr. J. W. MIDDLETON communicates the discovery, in October, 1836, at Buckland Priory, near Taunton, of a blue lias gravestone, commemorating one of the sisters of that nunnery. It is 6½ feet long by 3¼ broad at the head, and 2¼ at the feet, and is carved with a cross of the form which the heralds term *flory*, placed upon a long shaft, which runs between the two lines of the following inscription:

SEOR ALIENOR DE ACTUNE GIT  
ICY DEL ALME EIT MERCI AMEN.

R. A. begs that any of our readers will refer him to the best information respecting Sir Robert Clifford, who was one of the most important supporters of Perkin Warbeck. (See Sir Frederick Madden's communication to the Society of Antiquaries, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 159, &c.) If the name of this Sir Robert Clifford's wife could be ascertained, it would probably identify a fine portrait of "Robert Clifford," in painted glass, of the time of Henry 7th, in Long Melford church, Suffolk. The arms of the wife are "Ermine, three bars dauncettée Sable;" and are the same as those of the wife of Sir Ralph Jocelyne, Knt. of the Bath, Lord Mayor of London 1464 and 1476.

The arms of Haut, of Kent, were, Or, a cross engrailed Gules; therefore, the effigy in Ightham church, which wears a lion rampant double-tailed Ermine, engraved in Stothard's Sepulchral Monuments, and adverted to by A. J. K. in Feb. 1837, p. 154, cannot be assigned to that family.

As the report of Professor Duncan Forbes's lecture in our last number was derived from a contemporary, and we are not aware of the whole scope of the Professor's observations, we should scarcely feel justified in inserting the severe remarks of Mr. BRETLE; but we are fully aware that the theory of the identity of the ancient Irish with the Phœnician language has had many powerful supporters both before and since Col. Vallancey, and that some now living are fully able to maintain it.

Erratum. P. 528, for "The Rev. Frederick Trevanion Bryan," read only "Bryan." The Rev. Frederick Trevanion was the officiating clergyman; the marriage took place at Spettisbury, Dorsetshire.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

GOLDSMITH'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS BY PRIOR.

4 Vols. 8vo. Murray.

AMIDST the various hashes and stews of modern literary cookery, it is not displeasing to behold some solid joint—some *pièce de résistance*—towering alone in its strength and grandeur of dimensions; the admiration of our forefathers, and the envy and despair of modern emulation: in other words, we consider it to be some consolation in these days of penny and twopenny magazines, of abridgements and abstracts, of epitomes and manuals, infant Encyclopædias, improved accidences, and such-like guides, not in the *royal*, but *republican* road of literature; amidst the trashy prose of the modern *talented* novel, and the harlot finery of the *Annals* and *Albums*, to find some of the imperishable works of the great English classics occasionally issuing from the press—standing like so many goodly sea-marks above the shallow streams of our degraded literature, and offering themselves as fixed and permanent standards of the unalterable principles of good taste and sound sense. Works to which the reading public, the *ιδιωται καὶ ἀγράμματοι*, may have the power of turning for sounder instruction, when the rage for the present *ephemeræ* of learning has passed away. They will there find a rich mine of intellectual wealth in almost every department of literature, that it would be difficult to exhaust. They will find such a fertility and copiousness of imagery and allusion; such strength and solidity of reasoning—such noble elevation of sentiment—such deep penetration—such a sinewy and masculine vigour of style, and such a varied harmony of periods, as amid all the caprices of fashion and variation of taste, must insure their immortality. The University of Oxford has of late years nobly distinguished herself by the judgment and liberality, with which, through her accurate and munificent press, she has afforded to the public access to works of great importance, and of great previous price and rarity. In classical literature, the *Suidas* of Professor Gaisford, the *Reliquiæ Sacræ* of Dr. Routh—a work of the most patient investigation and extensive learning,—with the *Fasti Hellenici* of Mr. Clinton, and the *Plotinus* of Professor Crenzer, will bear us out in our assertion. And when, in historical literature, we see the excellent and authentic editions of Clarendon, of Burnet, and of Strype, with many others in the miscellaneous walks of science and literature; and works of the most valuable kind in Theology, executed, as in the case of Hooker, with exemplary and pious care; we shall, notwithstanding the sneer of the sciolist, and the ignorant invective of the demagogue, pay her the honest tribute of our continued respect and affection; and we shall still, with every feeling of filial pride, consider her to be now, as she was of old, *one of the eyes of England*, neither dimmed with age, nor enfeebled by disease; but in her full strength, carefully watching from her elevation the ever-changing streams of human knowledge; separating the specious from the solid, and the fleeting and transitory changes of opinion, from the laborious investigations and sound conclusions of an enlightened philosophy, and pursuing her steady and successful course of instruction, unaffected by the factions, the fanatic, and the malignant; who have all joined in



their rabid and virulent attacks upon her,—“*Inter se convenit ursis.*” \* Other works of a similar nature have been produced by private enterprise—sometimes meeting, and sometimes even anticipating a demand. Since the excellent edition of Jeremy Taylor, by Bishop Heber, nearly all the works of our old divines, those giants in Theology, have been published, or are in the course of publication; while the more costly and curious branches of early English poetry, of great value to the history of the art and of language, have not been neglected by those societies whose united means have enabled them to render accessible, what lay far beyond the measure of private undertaking.

To the judgment and zeal of an enlightened and enterprising publisher, we are now indebted for the present complete collection of the works of Goldsmith; an author, whose genius and taste, the justness of whose thoughts, the elegance of whose images, and the gracefulness and amenity of whose style, both in poetry and prose, justly place him among the most successful and popular of our writers. There were, no doubt, even in his own time, many who excelled him in vigour of understanding, loftiness of allusion: imagination, copiousness of invention, extent of learning, and fertility of but his sweet, though small compass of natural notes; his soft and tender voice of complaint; his simple and easy narrative; his light and playful vein of humour, are all his own. The poetry and prose of Goldsmith are the genuine twin-off-spring of the same mind; both abounding in natural graces, heightened and improved by chaste and judicious ornaments. The character and mind of the writer are seen through all his works: and as long as a well regulated wit and fancy, as variety of description, elegance of sentiment, and force of expression, can attract and instruct us, so long will the various works of this delightful writer be held in just esteem:—“*Alioqui sermone proprio et jucunditate quâdam commendari potest, præcipua tamen in commovendâ miseratione virtus.*”

The diligence of the present editor has probably left little or nothing for any future inquiry to glean; and the result of his industry has been the recovery of one or two poems, and some reviews, chiefly of works of fancy, which Goldsmith wrote for the Monthly and Critical. We shall give one or two specimens from these pieces, which, at least, will do no discredit to his earlier fame, if they do not help to thicken the verdure of the laurels which are growing around his tomb.

*Verses in reply to an invitation to dinner at Sir George Baker's (communicated by Major-General Sir Henry Bunbury. V. Lf/v, ch. xvii.)*

“This is a Poem.—This is a Copy of Verses.”

Your mandate I got,  
You may all go to pot.  
Had your senses been right,  
You'd have sent before night;  
As I hope to be saved,  
I put off being shaved;

For I could not make bold,  
While the matter was cold,  
To meddle in suds,  
Or to put on my duds:  
So tell Horneck † and Nesbitt,  
And Baker and his bit,

\* We never read one of these attacks, whether in Reviews, or from the mouth of the *Deputies* in the present reformed senate, without recalling to our mind the words of a man who knew the world, had lived in the full blaze of literary and political hostility, and who was acquainted with the motives and the meanness of the two-tongued demagogue; the flatterer of all that is low and base, and the calumniator of all that is noble and elevated:—“*Quand on ne sent pas la vocation de partager la réputation des hommes célèbres de sa nation, il n'y a rien de mieux pour se faire un nom et pour se procurer du pain, que de les déchirer.*” La malignité publique vous repaît toujours du succès, ce succès est passager; vous êtes oublié au bout de quelques semaines; mais vous avez vécu pendant ce temps là.”

† Mary Horneck, Mrs. Gwyn.

And Kauffman beside,  
And the Jessamy bride,<sup>1</sup>  
And the rest of the crew,  
The Reynoldses, too,  
Little Comedy's face,  
And the Captain in lace.<sup>2</sup>  
By the bye, you may tell him  
I have something to tell him—  
Of use, I insist,  
When he comes to enlist.  
Your Worship must know,  
That a few days ago,  
An order came out  
For the Foot-guards, so stout,  
To wear tails in high taste,  
Twelve inches at least :  
Now I've got him a scale,  
To measure each tail,

To lengthen a short tail,  
And a long one to curtail ;  
Yet how can I, when vex'd,  
Thus stray from my text ?  
Tell each other to rue,  
Your Devonshire crew,  
For sending so late  
To one of my state.  
But 'tis Reynolds's way,  
From Wisdom to stray,  
And Angelica's<sup>3</sup> whim,  
To be frolic like him,  
But, alas ! your good Worships, how  
could they be wiser,  
When both have been spoil'd in to-day's  
Advertiser."<sup>4</sup>

*Letter, in prose and verse, to Mrs. Bunbury.<sup>5</sup>*

"Madam,—I read your letter with all that allowance that critical candour could require ; but, after all, find so much to object to, and so much to raise my indignation, that I cannot help giving it a serious answer. I am not so ignorant, Madam, as not to see there are many sarcasms contained in it, and solecisms also ; (solecism is a word that comes from the town of Soleis in Attica, among the

Greeks, built by Solon, and applied, as we use the word Kidderminster for curtains, from a town also of that name :—but this is learning you have no taste for.) I say, Madam, there are sarcasms in it, and solecisms also. But not to seem an ill-natured critic, I'll take leave to quote your own words, and give you my remarks upon them as they occur. You begin as follows :

'I hope, my good Doctor, you soon will be here,  
And your Spring velvet coat very smart will appear,  
To open our ball the first day in the year.'

"Pray, Madam, where did you ever find the epithet 'good' applied to the title of Doctor? Had you called me learned Doctor, or grave Doctor, or noble Doctor, it might be allowable, because they belong to the profession. But not to cavil at trifles, you talk of my Spring velvet coat, and advise me to wear it the first day of the year ; that is, in the middle of Winter—a Spring velvet in the middle of Win-

ter !!! That would be a solecism indeed ! and yet, to increase the inconsistency, in another part of your letter you call me a *beau*. Now, on one side or another, you must be wrong. If I am a beau, I can never think of wearing a Spring velvet in Winter ; and if I am not a beau, why—then—that explains itself. But let me go on to your two next stranger lines :

'And bring with you a wig that is modish and gay,  
To dance with the girls that are making of hay.'

<sup>1</sup> Catharine Horneck, afterwards Mrs. Bunbury.

<sup>2</sup> Ensign, afterwards General Horneck.

<sup>3</sup> Angelica Kauffman.

<sup>4</sup> The following is the compliment alluded to :

"While fair Angelica with matchless grace  
Paints Conway's lovely form, and Stanhope's face,  
Our hearts to beauty willing homage pay,  
We praise, admire, and gaze our souls away.  
But when the Likeness she has done for thee,  
O Reynolds ! with astonishment we see,  
Forced to submit, with all our pride, we own,  
Such strength—such harmony excelled by none,  
And thou art rival'd by thyself alone."

<sup>5</sup> Miss C. Horneck, in 1771, became Mrs. Bunbury, the wife of Harry Bunbury, Esq., celebrated for the powers of his pencil. An invitation from the lady in a rhyming and jocular strain, to spend some time with them at their seat at Barton, in Suffolk, brought from the Poet this reply, which is now printed for the first time. It was written in 1772. See *Life*, c. xxii.



The absurdity of making hay at Christmas, you yourself seem sensible of. You say, your sister will laugh: and so, indeed, she may. The Latins have an expression for a contemptuous sort of laughter, *Naso contemnere adunco*, that is, to laugh with a crooked nose; she may laugh at you in the manner of the ancients if she thinks fit. But now I am come to the

most extraordinary of all extraordinary propositions, to take you and your sister's advice in playing at Loo. The presumption of the offer raises my indignation beyond the bounds of *prose*; it inspires me at once with verse and resentment. I take advice—and from whom?—You shall hear:

\* First let me suppose, what may shortly be true,  
The company sit, and the word to be—Loo.  
All smirking and pleasant, and big with adventure,  
And ogling the stake which is fixed for the centre.  
Round and round go the cards, while I inwardly damn  
At never once finding a visit from Pam.  
I lay down my stake, apparently cool,  
While the harpies about me all pocket the pool.  
I fret in my gizzard, yet cautious and sly,  
I wish all my friends may be bolder than I.  
Yet still they sit snug—not a creature will aim,  
By losing their money, to venture at fame.  
'Tis in vain that at niggardly caution I scold,  
'Tis in vain that I flatter the brave and the bold.  
All play their own way, and they think me an ass,  
“What does Mrs. Bunbury?”—“I, Sir?—I pass.”  
“Pray, what does Miss Horneck?—take courage; come, do!”  
“Who, I?—let me see, Sir,—why I must pass too.”  
Mrs. Bunbury frets, and I fret like the Devil,  
To see them so cowardly, lucky, and civil.  
Yet still I sit snug, and continue to sigh on,  
Till made by my losses as brave as a lion,  
I venture at all—while my avarice regards  
The whole pool as yours—“Come, give me five cards.”  
“Well done!” cry the ladies,—“ah! Doctor—that's good:  
The pool's very rich—ah! the Doctor is loo'd.”  
Thus foil'd in my courage, on all sides perplex,  
I ask for advice from the lady that's next.  
“Pray, Ma'am, be so good as to give your advice—  
Don't you think the best way is to venture for't twice?”  
“I advise,” cries the lady, “to try it, I own—  
Ah! the Doctor is loo'd—Come, Doctor, put down.”  
Thus playing and playing, I still grew more eager,  
And so bold, and so bold, I'm at last a bold beggar.  
Now, ladies, I ask, if Law matters your're skill'd in,  
Whether crimes such as yours should not come before Fielding,  
For giving advice that is not worth a straw,  
May well be call'd picking of pockets in Law:  
And picking of pockets, with which I now charge ye,  
Is by Quinto Elizabeth death without Clergy.  
What justice, when both to the Old Bailey brought,  
By the Gods, I'll enjoy it, though 'tis but in thought.  
Both are placed at the bar with all proper decorum,  
With bunches of fennel and nosegays before 'em.  
Both cover their faces with mobs and all that,  
But the Judge bids 'em, angrily, take off their hat.  
When uncovered, a buzz of inquiry goes round:  
“Pray, what are their crimes?”—“They've been pilfering found.”  
“But, pray who have they pilfer'd?”—“A Doctor, I hear.”  
“What, yon solemn-faced, odd-looking man that stands near?”  
“The same.”—“What a pity—how does it surprise one!  
Two handsomer culprits I never set eyes on.”  
Then their friends all came round me with cringing and leering,  
To melt me to pity and soften my swearing.

First Sir Charles advances, with phrases well strung,

"Consider, dear Doctor, the girls are but young."

"The younger the worse," I return him again,

"It shows that their habits are all dyed in grain."

"But then they're so handsome—one's bosom it grieves,"

"What signifies handsome, when people are thieves."

"But where is your justice? their cases are hard:"

"What signifies justice?—I want the reward."

"Then the parish of Edmonton offers forty pounds;—Then the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, offers forty pounds;—Then the parish of Tyburne, from the Hog in the Pound to St. Giles's Watch-house, offers forty pounds.—I shall have all that if I convict them."

"But consider their case,—it may yet be your own,  
And see how they kneel!—is your heart made of stone?"

This moves—so at last I agree to relent,

For ten pounds in hand, and ten pounds to be spent.

"I challenge you all to answer this. I tell you, you cannot. It cuts deep. But now for the rest of the letter; and next—but I want room; so I believe I shall battle the rest out at Barton some day next week. I don't value you all. O. G.

We will give as the last poetical specimen, the *Quarrelling Epilogue* to 'She Stoops to Conquer,' intended to be spoken by Mrs. Bulkeley and Miss Catley.

*Enter Mrs. Bulkeley, who curtsies very low as beginning to speak. Then enters Miss Catley, who stands full before her and curtsies to the audience.*

Mrs. B. Hold, Ma'am, your pardon,—what 's your business here?

Miss C. The Epilogue.

Mrs. B. The Epilogue?

Miss C. Yes, the Epilogue, my dear.

Mrs. B. Sure, you mistake, Ma'am: the Epilogue—I bring it.

Miss C. Excuse me, Ma'am, the author bad me sing it.

(*Recitative.*) Ye beaux and belles that form this splendid ring,  
Suspend your conversation whilst I sing.

Mrs. B. Why, sure the girl's beside herself! an Epilogue of singing,  
An hopeful end indeed to such a blest beginning.

Besides, a sinner in a corner set,  
Excuse me, Ma'am, I know the etiquette.

Miss C. What if we leave it to the house?

Mrs. B. The house! agreed.

Miss C. Agreed!

Mrs. B. And she whose party's largest shall proceed.

And, first, I hope you'll readily agree;

I've all the critics and the wits for me,

They, I am sure, will answer my commands;

Ye candid, judging few, hold up your hands.

What, no return? I find, too late, I fear,

That modern judges seldom enter here.

Miss C. I'm for a different set.—Old men, whose trade is  
Still to gallant and dangle with the ladies.

(*Recitative.*) Who mump their passion, and who grimly smiling,  
Still thus address the fair with voice beguiling.

*Air—Citillon.*

Turn, my fairest, turn, if ever

Strephon caught thy ravish'd eye,

Pity take on your swain so clever,

Who, without your aid, must die.

Yes, I shall die, hu, hu, hu, hu,

Yes, I shall die, ho, ho, ho, ho.

*Da capo.*



*Mrs. B.* Let all the old pay homage to your merit,  
Give me the young, the gay, the men of spirit.  
Ye travell'd tribe, ye macaroni train,  
Of French friseurs and nose-gays justly vain,  
Who take a trip to Paris once a year  
To dress and look like awkward Frenchmen here,  
Lend me your hand,—O fatal oaths to tell,  
Their hands are only lent to the Heinelle!

*Miss C.* Ay, take your travellers—travellers indeed!  
Give me my bonny Scot, that travels from the Tweed.  
Where are the Chiefs?—Ah! ah! I well discern  
The smiling looks of each bewitching bairn.

*Air*—"A bonny young Lad is my Jockey."  
I sing to amuse you by night and by day  
And be unco merry when you are but gay.  
When you with your bagpipes are ready to play,  
My voice shall be ready to carol away.  
With Sandy, and Sawney, and Jockey,  
With Sawney, and Jarvie, and Jockey.

*Mrs. B.* Ye gamesters, who, so eager in pursuit,  
Make but of all your fortune one *va toute*;  
Ye jockey tribe, whose stock of words are few—  
"I hold the odds—done, done, with you and you;"  
Ye barristers—so fluent with grimace—  
"My Lord—your Lordship misconceives the case;"  
Doctors, who cough and answer every misfortune,  
"I wish I had been call'd in a little sooner;"  
Assist my cause, with hands and voices hearty!  
Come, end the contest here, and aid my party.

*Miss C.*  
*Air*—"Ballinamony."  
Ye brave Irish lads, hark! away to the crack,  
Assist me, I pray, in this woful attack;  
For, sure I don't wrong you—you seldom are slack,  
When the ladies are calling, to blush and hang back.  
For you're always polite and attentive,  
Still to amuse us inventive,  
And death is your only preventive,  
Your hands and your voices for me.

*Mrs. B.* Well, Madam, what if, after all this sparring,  
We both agree like friends, to end our jarring?

*Miss C.* And that our friendship may remain unbroken,  
What if we leave the Epilogue unspoken?

*Mrs. B.* Agreed!

*Miss C.* Agreed!

*Mrs. B.* And now with late repentance,  
Un-epilogued the poet waits his sentence;  
Condemn the stubborn fool who can't submit,  
To thrive by flattery, tho' he starves by wit.

(*Recess.*)

Mr. Prior has rescued several of Goldsmith's criticisms from the limbo of the Monthly and Critical Reviews. The most satirical and entertaining is that of Wilkie's Epigoniad; a poem, which, notwithstanding the praise of Hume, has sunk into a depth of obscurity from which, we believe, scarcely a couplet has escaped. Wilkie used the expression of his "mighty hand," and "mighty hands," *usque ad nauseam*, especially on the final rhyming word. Goldsmith quotes two whole pages of such lines, which, by their juxta-position and their number, appear doubly ridiculous; and then he

banter the unhappy poet "that these are sufficient to convince the critics at George's and the Bedford, that verses have *hands* as well as *feet*," and again, "our *handy* poet seems to have profited by this observation.

'Those who write in rhyme still make  
The one verse for the other's sake;  
For, one for sense and one for rhyme,  
I think sufficient at a time.'

"Our *handy* poet (he goes on to say) seems to have profited by this observation, and therefore we need not wonder to see him, like a good steersman, so constantly keep his *hand* to the rudder.—What can be said (he writes) for such passages as the following:—

'The Gods *assembled met*, and view from far,  
Thebes and the various combats of the war.  
From all, apart, the Paphian goddess sate,  
And *pitied in her heart* her favourite state.  
Decreed to perish by the Argive hands,  
Pallas's art—Tydides' *mighty hands*.'

"That the Gods not only *assembled* but *met*, is truly marvellous, and as truly piteous is the distress of poor Venus; but we are chiefly struck with the Broughtonian idea of Diomedes' *mutton fists*, which the author seems fond of displaying on most occasions. In another place, it is said this poem is a Scotch production; but at p. 31, we meet with the following notorious Londonism.

—————'Presumptuous youth, forbear  
To tempt the fury of my flying spear—  
*That warrior there was by my javelin slain*.'

"'That there,' and 'this here,' had doubtless their origin in Cheapside; but how they found their way down to Scotland, is a mystery which our poet is best able to unriddle. Elsewhere, however, our bard seems more strongly attracted towards the *Hibernian* shores; particularly where he makes Jupiter apprehensive lest *fate* should forget to be *fatal*, and, harlequin-like, jump down her own throat. To explain this enigma we must give our author's own words, for no others can do him equal justice. Jove's messenger thus addresses Apollo:—

'Ruler of light—let now thy car descend,  
So Jove commands, and Night her shade extend;  
Else Thebes must perish, and the *doom of fate*  
*Anticipated, have an earlier date*  
*Than fate decrees*: for, like devouring flame,  
Tydides threatens all the Theban name,' &c.

"But it is no uncommon thing for the poet to employ his celestials in a manner somewhat incomprehensible to mortal understandings.—P. 76. *War*, like a brawling brat, who cries and frets himself to sleep in his cradle, rocks *itself* to rest in much the same mood.

—————'The martial clangors cease,  
And war *tumultuous lulls itself to peace*.'

"But if sometimes a rumbling line chance to offend the nicer ear, it will meet with more frequent opportunities of *lulling itself to peace* by the help of many a soothing couplet like the following:—

'In every art, my friends, you all excel,  
And each deserves the praise of *shooting well*.  
Here, in doubtful poise the battle *kings*,  
Faint is the host, and wounded *half* the kings.'

"What country word is this?—precisely *half*? If bad rhymes are to be deemed, as some think they are, a capital defect, our author will be capitally convicted on many an indictment in the court of criticism. For instance, p. 242, we have the following strange couplet:—



' Graceful the goddess moved, and with a voice,  
Bold and superior to the vulgar noise,  
O'er all the field commands.'

"The badness of the rhyme in the two first lines is, however, their smallest imperfection. Minerva sure will never pardon the *ungraceful* mention he has made of her goddessship's vociferation, which, according to the idea here raised, would even silence the loudest water-nymph in the neighbourhood of Thames-street," &c.

To the review of Home's Tragedy of Douglas, Goldsmith evidently came, annoyed by the praises which it had received. He prefaces his criticism by some remarks on ignorant judges, and on the praise which a work of moderate pretensions is sure to receive when it succeeds indifferent ones; not from its own value, but by comparison with the *exploded trash*. After this preliminary skirmish, he makes his first attack on what he deems the author's vulnerable point, and directs his arrow between the joints of Home's harness.

"A mechanical exact adherence to all the rules of the drama is more the business of industry than genius. Theatrical lawgivers rather teach the ignorant where to censure, than the poet where to write. If sublimity, sentiment, and passion give warmth and life and expression to the whole, we can more easily dispense with the rules of the stagyrite; but if *langour*, *affectation*, and the false *sublime* are substituted for these, an observance of all the precepts of the ancients will prove but a poor compensation. We would not willingly have applied this last observation to the performance before us; but when a work is obtruded upon us as the consummate picture of perspective and the shadow of taste—

' Ne quodcumque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi.'

Let candour allow this writer mediocrity now; his future productions may probably entitle him to higher praise!"\*

He then says, that he "could easily enter on a particular examen of the beauties or faults discoverable in the diction, sentiment, plot, and character. \* \* Suffice it to show, if we only add, that this tragedy's want of moral, which should be the ground-work of every fable,—the unfolding a material part of the plot in soliloquy,—the preposterous distress of a married lady for a former husband, who had been dead near twenty years,—the want of incidents to raise that fluctuation of hope and fear which interest us in the catastrophe, are all faults we could easily pardon, did poetic fire, elegance, or the heightenings of pathetic distress afford adequate compensation; but these are dealt to us with a sparing hand."

The critic then confesses that there are some *dawnings* of genius in the author, and praises his descriptions of nature and rural simplicity. Leaving off as he began, he considers "the play met with a great disadvantage at its appearance in London, from the commendation bestowed on it by a man of taste (Mr. Sheridan), which raised a spirit of envy; but, after all, possibly that gentleman in some degree sacrificed his taste to his friendship, and the benevolence of his disposition prevailed over the rectitude of his judgment." These are but sour critical crumbs to feed an author and a poet withal, but they were all that Johnny Home received from his reviewer. The best encouragement to all poets in similar misfortune, perhaps, is to be found in an observation of D'Alembert,—"*La plupart des critiques de profession ont un avantage dont ils ne s'aperçoivent peut-être pas eux-mêmes, mais dont ils profitent comme s'ils en connaissaient toute l'étendue; c'est l'oubli auquel leurs décisions sont sujettes, et la liberté que cet oubli leur laisse d'approuver aujourd'hui, ce qu'ils blâmaient hier, et de le blâmer de nouveau pour l'approuver encore.*"

\* A Scotch critic bawled out in the pit after the representation of the tragedy of Douglas,—"*Where's aw your Shakespeares now, lauds?*" V. Crito, ii. 202.

## BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

(Continued from p. 346.)

VOL. V. p. 124. "BAXTER'S ANACREON" is a very common book indeed.

P. 188. "I return the sheets (of Lord Hailes's Annals) to which I have done what mischief I could."—These notes of Johnson on Lord Hailes's Annals are in the possession of the present writer. Adam Ferguson singled out Lord Hailes's historical style for peculiar praise; see *Principles of Moral Science*, vol. i. p. 108.

P. 189. "I wrote the following tetrastic on poor Goldsmith.

Τὸν τάφον εἰσοράας τὸν Ὀλιβαροῖο κορίην  
 Ἀφροσι μὴ σέμνην, Ξεῖνε, πύδεσσι πάτει,  
 Ὅσοι μέμλε φύσις, μέτρων χυρὶς, ἔργα παλαιῶν,  
 Κλαίετε ποιήτην, ἱστορικόν, φύσικόν."

On this epitaph we shall remark that, in the word Ὀλιβαροῖο, the great difficulty is in lengthening the α before a single ρ—Ὀλιβάραιο. It might have been written, Εἰσοράας τὸν μὲν τὸν δ' Ὀλιβέροιο or τὸν τάφον εἰσορόων τὸν δ' Ὀλιβέροιο κορίην. Ἀγαῖα, κόριν would have been better than κορίην to express the Latin *cinis*, and lastly, κορίην σεμνήν is not an expression appropriate to the character of Goldsmith, to which κορίην λέπτην or κοῦφήν would be more applicable.

P. 191. "He said there should be a new edition of Walton's Lives." Perhaps it would be nearly impossible to give the *variations* in the text of the different editions of Walton; but the most important certainly should not be overlooked in a new edition.

P. 195.

Τὸ πρῶτον Μῶρος, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον εἶλεν Ἐρασμός,  
 Τὸ τρίτον ἐκ Μουσῶν στέμμα Μίκυλλος ἔχει.

On Micyllus. see Broukhus. ad Propertium, p. 394—"T. Micyllus vir multorum in Literis Meritorum;" see Saxii Onomast. Liter.; Gyrard. Dial. de Poetis, p. 560; Baillet, Jugemens, t. iii. p. 50, n. 1054; tom. iv. p. 78, n. 1294; Catal. Bibl. Buravian. t. i. vol. ii. p. 1443; Conrigius, Sæc. xvi. c. v. p. 179. Vossius de Scient. Mathem. c. xviii. p. 78. Freytag Adp. Liter. t. iii. p. 381. Mollerii Homouysc. p. 790. The work of Micyllus de Re Metricâ is very scarce. The Greek epigram probably alludes to him as a poet.

P. 206. "I read Wasse's Greek trochaics to Bentley; they appear inelegant and made with difficulty." These verses occur in No. VI. p. 9, of the Bibliotheca Literaria; they are most pedantic and prosaic, to say nothing of their barbarisms, as—

Ἄλλ' ὁ Βεντλιοῖο νοῦς μέγας, καὶ ἀγχινοῦστατος.

Wasse, however, was a good scholar as far as *prose* was concerned. Dr. Jebb was the conductor of the Bibliotheca Literaria. Wasse contributed many pieces, as several others did, and, at last, knocked it up by sending two long pieces, which had not variety enough to please the capricious taste of the world, viz. the Life of Justinian, which took up two whole numbers, and was not finished then.—V. Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer, p. 636. Pearce, Wasse, Jebb, Wotton, Jortin, and others were contribu-



tors. Johnson's conjecture of *εὔστοχον* for *εὐτοκον* appears to be right, and is supported by the Latin line,—

"Judicis argutum potius colit acer acumen  
Plus divinandi militat arte labor."

We shall now humbly endeavour to supply what the Boswell commentators have omitted, and show on what reasons Johnson called these trochaics of Wasse inelegant; but if we are wrong in any point, we shall be happy if Mr. Croker will correct us, and we shall "kiss the rod."

V. 1. No attention is paid to the pause at the end of the second dimeter. See v. 1, 9, 16, 22, 39, 42, 46. This rule has been contested by Hermann, but Porson has destroyed the only exception to its universality. See note on Philoctet. v. 1398.

V. 2. The *augment* is neglected here and in v. 7, 11, 17, 22.

V. 5. *Ἀντῶ οἱ*. Here are two faults,—*οἱ* is never used in trochaics, nor could *ἀντῶ* be a trochee before a vowel. The same error is in v. 34 and 45.

V. 6. *ἔειπε* is admissible only in hexameters.

V. 7. *νίκος*. This word is repeated in v. 19, but it is a barbarism.

V. 8. *μουνον*. This Ionism is found only once in Sophocles.

V. 10. *καὶνᾶζετῆι*. The *α* in *καὶνᾶ* cannot remain short before *ζ*, nor before *σκ* in v. 15.

— *ζετῆι ἐν*. This hiatus is repeated in v. 31, 40, 45, and is inadmissible.

V. 11. *νενώμενα* for *νενοημένα* is too Ionic.

V. 15. *σκαμμάτων*, an error for *σχωμάτων*.

V. 16. *ἄθλα*. This is Ionic. It should be *ἄθλα*.

V. 24. *προῦκάλεσσε*. The doubled *σσ* is Ionic. It ought rather to be *προῦκαλέσσο*.

V. 25. *Ἰσος*. The *ι* is long only in Homer, and in a fragment of Sophocles.

*Ἐμοὶ γίνονται φᾶρος ἰσὼν οὐρανῶ.*

V. 27. *ἦ* and in v. 28 *ὄν*. This use of *ὄς* for *ὅς* seems too Homeric.

V. 33. *γομίζεαι*. This is too Ionic.

V. 36. *ἐκκληήφοτος*. This is a barbarism. It should be *ἐξειλήφοτος*.

V. 37. *ἀνέρων* for *ανδρῶν*, too Homeric.

V. 38. *πολλόν*. Ionic, found in Sophocles's *Antigone*, but corrected by Porson into *μᾶλλον*.

V. 47. *ὥς ἂν εἰ γ' Ὁ ράτι ος ὄλ ος*. The *ὄς* in *Ὁράτιος* could not be lengthened by *cæsura* except in hexameters.

V. 50. *κέν* is too Homeric.

The fact is, that the laws of Greek metre were but imperfectly known, till the bright and piercing sun of Bentley's sagacity threw its rays of light on the subject.

P. 211. "At Conway we took a *short* survey of the castle, which afforded us nothing *new*. It is larger than that of Beaumaris, and less than that of Carnarvon." In such few and careless words has Dr. Johnson dismissed the mention of two most remarkable castles, Carnarvon and Conway. They were built about A. D. 1282; they were intended for different purposes, and designed by different architects. Carnarvon was prepared as the palace of the capital of North Wales, perhaps of the whole

kingdom. Conway, admirably selected as for a fortress, was recommended by the superior beauties of the landscape around, as a pleasant residence. The points in which these two castles differ, as well as agree, deserve notice. In both is the ecclesiastical style of the day mixed with the military. Those who would build houses in imitation of castles, or who would convert real old castles into houses, would do well to study Conway. On this subject consult "Principles of Design in Architecture, Svo. 1809," written by a man of learning.

P. 212. "Odes to Obscurity and Oblivion, they are Colman's best things." These celebrated mock lyrics always appeared to us excessively dull. Colman told Dr. Joseph Warton—"that he repented of the attempt." A stanza in the original edition of Beattie's *Minstrel* was suppressed, from a fear of its being supposed to allude to Gray:—

"Fret not thyself, thou man of modern song,  
Nor violate the plaster of thine hair;  
Nor to that dainty coat do aught of wrong;  
Else how may'st thou to Cæsar's hall repair,  
For sure no damaged coat may enter there." &c.

P. 276. "I wonder that they should be insensible to his (Johnson's) energy of diction, to his *splendour of images*, and comprehension of thought." This is hardly correct enough to be satisfactory as an eulogy. Johnson may be distinguished for energetic diction, and perhaps comprehension of thought: but surely he is not remarkable above other writers for *splendour of images*, and most inferior indeed to Milton (in his prose writings), Jeremy Taylor, or Lord Bacon. On this head, compare the Rambler to Bacon's *Essays*, or to Sir Thomas Browne.

P. 289. "I mentioned Addison's having borrowed many of his classical remarks from Leandro Alberti. Mr. Beauchamp said, 'It was alleged that he had borrowed also from another Italian author.'" We find ourselves forestalled by a learned clerk (Mr. Markland) in giving the passage from Lord Chesterfield's *Letters*, which we had marked as p. 389, instead of 351;—but perhaps we used different editions. Now for a few scattered notices. 1. This accusation by Lord Chesterfield is supported by Mr. Gifford. See his *Juvenal*, Part ii. p. 103. "The writer must have placed considerable reliance on the paucity of foreign books in this country when he ventured to set his name to a work, of which he had purloined the whole of the materials."—2. Tickell translated the passages from the Latin poets in Addison's *Voyage to Italy*.—3. Addison appears to have been a great reader of the *Ann*; see D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, i. p. 566.—4. See Dr. Young's character of Addison in his *Conjectures on Original Composition*, Vol. v. p. 128—134.—5. On the Latin Epitaph on Addison, see Dr. Parr's *Correspondence*, Vol. ii. p. 360.—6. On Addison's *Essay on the Christian Religion*, see Gibbon's *Roman History*, Vol. v. p. 92: "His superficial tract owes its credit to his name, his style, and the interested applause of our clergy."

P. 325. Mr. Markland doubts as to what cause to attribute Johnson's disparagement of Gray's *Letters*; and hints that it may be owing to the poet's frigid commendation of Johnson's Prologue. To the truth of this supposition we do not agree; and think that the difference of *taste* is sufficient to account for it. Sir James Mackintosh considers Gray's *Letters* to be an imitation of Madame de Sevigné's, with a more collegiate air; and Cowper (see Mr. Southey's last volume) thinks Gray's *later letters* worth little. We need look no deeper; and we should not attribute to feelings of spleen



and dislike what was owing to a simple want of relish for their classical beauties and their graceful humour: but Johnson, in his literary judgments, was often capricious and humorous, and often inconsistent, and sometimes sophistical. Sir Walter Scott considers Horace Walpole "as *certainly* the best letter-writer in the English language." See his Biographical Notices, art. Walpole. We think Lady W. Montagu among the very first.

P. 328. "Mr. Langton was an enthusiast about Greek." C. He was by no means a correct or finished Greek scholar; nor secure from the danger of making a false quantity. We heard this from a contemporary of his, of first-rate eminence in Greek literature. Some Greek compositions of his are given, we think, in the Classical Journal.

P. 338. "Alexander Boswell." He was, as Mr. Croker justly says, a clever, spirited, and amiable gentleman: see an interesting account of him in Mr. Lockhart's fifth volume of the Life of Scott. We used to meet him at the chambers of his brother James, who introduced him to us '*as his printer*,'—in allusion to his brother's press at Auchinleck. His talents were superior to his younger brother's; but neither of them had anything like learning; nor was James, who was as good-tempered and honourable as man could be, either deep, or correct, in his own peculiar branch of study, old poetry. His Shakspeare is a sad proof of his indolence.

Vol. VI. p. 7. "At Choisy: the Sinking-table. (It was invented by Louis XV. during the favour of Madame de Barri. C.)" Who would not quote the charming lines of Mr. Rogers on this subject?

"Nor boast, O Choisy! seat of soft delight,  
The secret charm of thy voluptuous night.  
Vain is the blaze of wealth, the pomp of power;  
*Lo! here attendant on the shadowy hour,*  
*Thy closet supper—served by hands unseen,*  
Sheds, like an evening star, its ray serene,  
To hail our coming. Not a step profane  
Dares, with rude sound, the cheerful rite restrain:  
And while the frugal banquet glows reveal'd,  
Pure, and unbought, the natives of the field;  
While blushing fruits through scatter'd leaves invite,  
Still clad in bloom and veil'd in azure light;  
With wine as rich in years as Horace sings,  
With water clear as his own fountain sings;  
The shifting side-board plays its humble part,  
Beyond the triumphs of a Lorient's art."

At the petits soupés of Choisy were first introduced those admirable pieces of mechanism, afterwards carried to perfection by Lorient, the *confidante*, and the *servante*; a table and a side-board, which descended and rose again covered with viands and wines: and thus the most luxurious Court in Europe, after all its boasted refinements, was glad to return at last, by this singular contrivance, to the quiet and privacy of humble life. *Vie Privée de Louis XV.* tom. ii. p. 43, note.

P. 10. "At Fontainebleau. Paintings in fresco by a *great* master, worn out." By Primaticcio; *Les couleurs sont mangées par le soleil*.

P. 28. Did Mr. Croker never read Mrs. Barbauld's Poems, when he described her as a person "who married Mr. Barbauld, and published *Easy Lessons for Children*?" Long after his and our notes on Boswell are succeeded by those of later critics, her beautiful poetry and just criticism will be read with delight. Sir W. Scott says, "Mrs. Barbauld, a name long dear to elegant literature." V. Life of Richardson.

P. 29. "Dr. Burney having remarked that Mr. Garrick was beginning to look old, Johnson said, 'Why, Sir, you are not to wonder at that; no man's face has had more wear and tear.' " It is said that Garrick's face was quite *worn out* before he left the stage, from what is here called its wear and tear; and it is known, that much enamel, or paint, was used to fill up the wrinkles made conjointly by the two muses. Some one said to Macklin—"Mr. Macklin, the *lines*—I mean to say, the *cordage* of your face," &c.

P. 102. "He (Seward) was an ingenious and literary man; had published an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher," &c. A wretched edition, by a most ignorant editor; succeeded by one as bad, and as presumptuous.

P. 123. "He had been in company with *Omai*, a native of the South-sea islands," &c. Adam Ferguson (in his Principles of Moral and Political Science, Vol. i. p. 273) says, "I once turned up the pages of a book to *Omai*, the native of Otaheite, who was lately in England, and *he appeared to be so much distressed, that I repented I had done so*. To the mere illiterate savage, the multiplied pages of a book with all its individual type, marks, and characters, form a mass of inextricable confusion and perplexity, from which he turns away with disgust and horror."

P. 148. "We talked of Flatman's Poems."—On Flatman, see Ellis's Specimens, vol. iii. p. 383; Granger's Biog. History, vol. iv. p. 118; Aubrey's Miscell. p. 125; Nichols's Select Poems, vol. iv. p. 272; Longman's Bibl. Anglo-Poet. p. 241; Godwin's Life of Philips, p. 113. A portrait of Flatman is at Knowle. Vide Wood's Ath. Ox. ii. p. 825. Flatman was a painter, poet, and pleader, to which the following epigram from Oldys's MSS. alludes:—

"Should Flatman for his client strain the laws,  
The painter gives some colour to the cause.  
Should critics censure what the poet writ,  
The pleader quits him at the bar of Wit."

A curious copy of verses to Flatman, by Dr. Walter Pope, inserted in the first edition, is omitted in all the subsequent. Flatman was the author of Montelieu's Almanack, and a contributor to the little volume called Naps on Parnassus, 1658. We possess his portrait of himself. His Poems have gone through four editions, at least, 1674, 1676, 1682, 1686. In Hacket's Epitaphs, vol. ii. p. 31, is one on Flatman's son.

P. 151. "Lord Lyttelton's History."—Wilkes, in his Letters, vol. iii. p. 150, writes:—"I hear from London that Lord Lyttelton has received from Sandby and Dodsley 3000*l.* for his History, which is in two small quartos." See Hallam's Middle Ages, iii. p. 41, on Lord Lyttelton's ingenuity in arguing on our Parliamentary Constitution; and see Walpole's Noble Authors, p. 539, and Supplement to the Historic Doubts, p. 196. Those who wanted to disparage Lord Lyttelton, said, as I have read in print, that Bishop Lyttelton wrote the history under his brother's name. The most curious relic of Lord Lyttelton's literature existing, is a copy of Thomson's Seasons, altered extensively by him, at Thomson's request, and intended for publication. An extraordinary instance of Thomson's confidence in his lordship's poetical taste, and of his careless indifference to his own reputation. We have seen this volume, in which the Seasons are altered throughout, and the Hymn totally erased.

P. 158. The best dissertation on the *καθάρσις παθημάτων* of Aristotle's Poetics, was written by the late Thomas Taylor, in the Classical Journal; and which, he says, received the high praise of Dr. Copleston.



P. 156. Mr. Croker says, "Dr. Harwood is more advantageously known by his work on the Classics." His work on the Classics is simply a Catalogue of Authors and Editions: very imperfect at first; and now, from improved editions, of little or no use. Harwood says he read all the editions he mentioned. Dr. Dibdin, who followed him in another wretchedly imperfect work of the same kind, assuredly never read one. "If the blind lead the blind——" The proverb is somewhat musty.

P. 172. "Chatterton's MSS." It is wonderful how these clumsy fabrications could ever have imposed on any one, especially on Mr. Tyrwhitt. Some of them are now in the British Museum, and would not deceive the merest tyro in antiquities.

P. 196. "*Difficile est propriè communia dicere.*" If you select a subject that has been treated of before, (as the Homeric subjects, and characters used by the Greek tragedians,) you have a guide to conduct you with consistency and propriety through it, in the older poets, and in the generally established circumstances of the fable; but if you take a new or common subject, that is, common because *unappropriated* by any before, it is difficult to treat this with propriety and elegance, as you have no example or guide to conduct or assist you. This is the interpretation which we presume to think to be correct. It may not be known to the Boswell commentators, that there is a book of considerable size written on these lines, which is very scarce. The copy we possess was bought at Dr. Gosset's sale. *Vincentii Gaudii apud Neapolitanos Professoris*. Laybach, 1760, pp. 333. See an account of the author, in *Saxii Onom. Lit.* vol. vii. p. 132; *Heuman Conspectus Liter.* p. 500.

P. 203. Sir Joshua Reynolds's dinners, as we know from one of the guests, the late Mr. C. Long, were the very reverse of being elegant or good; and no doubt Mr. Courtenay's description is correct.

P. 218. "Continued the work on Granger's plan." This the Rev. Mark Noble did, but with inferior correctness and elegance. Sir William Musgrave suggested Granger's work, and supplied many materials, and engraved the head of Granger prefixed. See Beloe's *Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 191. Granger died in an apoplectic fit at the communion table, April 15, 1776; see *Annual Register*, for the following lines:—

"More happy end what saint e'er knew,  
To whom like mercy shown?  
His Saviour's death in rapturous view,  
And unperceived his own."

We shall now only add to this paper, that the following portrait, in a fictitious tale in *Cumberland's Observer*, vol. i. p. 186, seems intended for Dr. Johnson:—

"I answered, and turned away to a circle of people who had collected themselves round a plain, but venerable old man, and were very attentive to his discourse. He spoke with great energy and in most chosen language. Nobody yet attempted to interrupt him, and his words rolled not with the shallow impetuosity of a torrent, but deeply and fluently, like the copious torrent of the Nile. He took up the topic of religion in his course, and though palsy shook his head, he looked so terrible in Christian armour, and dealt his strokes with so much force and judgment, that Infidelity, in the person of several petty skirmishers, sneaked away from before him. One little fellow, however, had wriggled his chair nearer and nearer to him, and kept baying at him whilst he was speaking, perpetually crying out—'Give me leave to observe—not to interrupt you, Sir—that is extremely well, but in answer to what you say.' All this had been going on without any attention or stop on the part of the speaker, whose eyes never once lighted on the company, till the little fellow growing out of all patience, walked boldly up to him, and catching hold of a

button, somewhere above the waistband of his breeches, with a sudden twitch checked the moving spring of his discourses, and much to my regret brought it to a full stop. The philosopher looked about for the insect that annoyed him, and having at last eyed him, as it were, askance, demanded what it was provoked him to impatience. 'Have I said anything, good Sir, that you do not comprehend?' 'No, no,' replied he, 'I perfectly well comprehend every word you have been saying.' 'Do you so, Sir?' said the philosopher, 'then I heartily ask pardon of the company for misemploying their time so egregiously,'—and stalked away without waiting for an answer."

*St. Dunstan's, Canterbury,*

Mr. Urban, May 12.

AS I see that you sometimes insert Inventories of the Goods and Chattels which formerly belonged to different Churches, I send you the following, if you feel disposed to rescue from oblivion the fading contents of an old (and I may say) curious manuscript, employed for its last office as a covering of an ancient book of accounts, containing a Schedule of the Goods of the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, near Canterbury; as set forth in an instrument, dated 1st May A.D. 1500, and made between Master Clement Hardynge, Vicar, Master John Roper, with others of the Parishioners, and the Wardens of that Church, then having the custody of those goods. I remain, Mr. Urban, yours, &c. V. S. D.

"A worke off copper and gylt, w<sup>t</sup> iiij angells off ivorye, and yn the mydde a berall,<sup>1</sup> w<sup>t</sup> dyvers releks off sayntys.

Another worke off coper, and a image off coper and gylt, w<sup>t</sup> a berall yn the fott; theryn beyng dyvers releks off sayntys.

A purs off red sylke, w<sup>t</sup> dyvers releks off sayntys. A pax<sup>2</sup> off sylver and gylt, w<sup>t</sup> a pece of the holy crosse there yn, wey'ng iiij unc's di.<sup>3</sup>

The best chalys, sylv<sup>r</sup> and gylt, wey'ng xxi unc's, off the gyfte off Harry Boll' ij cruettes, off sylv<sup>r</sup>, wey'ng x unc's di. off the gyfte off Sr John Ocborn.

ij other chalys, off sylver and gylt, wey'ng xxxiiij uncs.

A box off ivorye, bownd w<sup>t</sup> silv<sup>r</sup>.

A angell, off borade<sup>4</sup> golde, w<sup>t</sup> a ston off berall bownd yn sylv<sup>r</sup>.

The best crosse, off laten<sup>5</sup> and gylte, w<sup>t</sup> the fott and a staffe gyltte, off the gyfte off John Phylpott.

A baner<sup>6</sup> clothe off our Ladye, to the same crosse, off the geste off Als the wyf off Ric. Wells.

<sup>1</sup> A precious stone, of a greenish cast, called a beryl.

<sup>2</sup> An image, given to be kissed, when the congregation went to the offering.

<sup>3</sup> One half.

<sup>4</sup> Burnished.

<sup>5</sup> A kind of alloyed metal.

<sup>6</sup> Wood.

The seconde crosse, w<sup>t</sup> a image off coper and gylte, w<sup>t</sup> a crosse off tre perteynyng ther to, and a clothe ther to, callyd a baner. A old crosse off coper.

A pax borde, off latyn, w<sup>t</sup> Marye and John, off the gyfte off John Bedyll.

A crucyfyx, for a pax borde, off coper and gylt.

A pix<sup>7</sup> off latyn, w<sup>t</sup> a lytyll pece off sylv<sup>r</sup> theryn, for to howsyll w<sup>t</sup>, and a sudary<sup>8</sup> to the same.

A basyn, off latyn, for the offering.

A basen, off laten, for crystynyng.

iiij candellstyks, off latyn, for the hyc auter.<sup>9</sup>

ij grete candellstyks, off latyn, off the gefte off John Phylpott, for mortuaries.<sup>10</sup>

A grete candellstyk, off latyn, for mortuaries.

iiij candellstyks, off yren, for mortuaries.

A stope,<sup>11</sup> off latyn, w<sup>t</sup> a styke off latyn to y<sup>e</sup> same.

ij sencers,<sup>12</sup> off latyn.

A culver,<sup>13</sup> off latyn, to ber frank-and-cense yn.

A stope, off lede, for the holy wat' atte the churche dore.

A braunche, off yron, for vij tapers, and a lytyll candyllstyk, of latyn, w<sup>t</sup> iiij feet.

A panne off yron, to ber cols theryn.

A princypall mass boke.

A antyffener<sup>14</sup> off the gefte off Thoms Att-Well, and the paryshe togyder.

ij other masboks, j new hownde.

A masboke, prynt as good.

An old antyffener.

A manewell,<sup>15</sup> goode.

A manewell, febyll.

A ordinall,<sup>16</sup> goode, off the geste off Sr Wyllm Wygge, sum tyme vicare of thys churche.

A marteralage,<sup>17</sup> and a sawter,<sup>18</sup> off the geste off John Rollyng.

<sup>7</sup> A box for the consecrated host.

<sup>8</sup> A napkin, or small piece of linen.

<sup>9</sup> High altar. <sup>10</sup> Funerals.

<sup>11</sup> A stoup, or vessel for holy water.

<sup>12</sup> Perfuming or incense pans.

<sup>13</sup> An incense box.

<sup>14</sup> Antiphoner, a book in which anthems are noted.

<sup>15</sup> A manual, or small book of prayer.

<sup>16</sup> A book of religious ceremonies.

<sup>17</sup> A book of martyrs.



A prymier,<sup>18</sup> notyd, off the gyft off S<sup>r</sup> Clement Smythe.

Another prymier, notyd.

Another prymier, w<sup>t</sup> chapters and colects w<sup>yn</sup> thys same, off the gyfte off John Hendome.

A boke off expownacions, and asequens<sup>20</sup> boke, notyd.

ij legens,<sup>21</sup> a grett and small, febyll.

ij old sawcers, on off the gefte off Margaret Bocker, and a other off the gyft off John Belshere, the elder, w<sup>t</sup> waffys yn the pand. ij old awntyffeners, febyll.

ijj processinars,<sup>22</sup> ij goode and one febyll; the best off the gefte off S<sup>r</sup> John Elys.

A lytyll auntyffener, notyd.

ijj newe queers<sup>23</sup> off the story off Seynt Donston, and ij olde queers off thys same.

A queer off the story off Seynt Thomas, and the Dedyacacion, and Saint Mathy the Apostell, and Saynt Katteryn.

A queer off Corpus Xi. and Saint Anne.

ij queers off the story off Saint Anne.

A old queer off the story off Corpus Xi. w<sup>t</sup> the legent, febyll.

A queer off the respons off y<sup>e</sup> Trinite, and awntems off our Lady, notyd.

A queer off y<sup>e</sup> zelekks of Saint Anne, and the legent off Benit Hewe.

ij quayers, one off the story off Corpus Xi. and halhoywyn.

A quayer off the legent off Seynt Thomas the Apostyll, and the legent off Cristmas.

A grayll,<sup>24</sup> of the gefte of Mast<sup>r</sup> Harry Loveryke.

Another grayll, off the gefte off S<sup>r</sup> Wylyam Fordmell.

ij new legents, one off the sainctor, another off the temporale, off the gefte off the paryshe, and off the mony off the shafte.<sup>25</sup>

The best vestment, off blew clothe off tyssowe, that ys a say, a coppe,<sup>26</sup> a chosebyll,<sup>27</sup> ij tonecls,<sup>28</sup> ij awbs<sup>29</sup> w<sup>t</sup> the

paramits,<sup>30</sup> ij amys,<sup>31</sup> ij tonecls, ij phanonns,<sup>32</sup> ij corporis,<sup>33</sup> off blew clothe off tyssow, off the gefte off John Philpott.

The ijd vestment, of grey sylke, y<sup>e</sup> ys to say, a coppe, a chosebyll, ij tonecls, — ij awbs w<sup>t</sup> the paramits, ij amys, ij tonecls, — ij phanonns, a vestment w<sup>t</sup> cokks,<sup>34</sup> off the gefte of my Lord Byshop Kempe, w<sup>t</sup> awbe and paramits.

A vestment off red velvett, w<sup>t</sup> awbe and paramits.

A vestment, callyd Seynt Edmond's vestment, w<sup>t</sup> awbe and paramits.

A vestment, off gren, for sonndays, w<sup>t</sup> awbe and paramits.

A vestment, off red sylke, w<sup>t</sup> awbe and paramits.

A vestment, off blew worstede.

A whyte vestment, off fustyan, w<sup>t</sup> awbe and paramits for lent.

ij awbs for chyldryn, w<sup>t</sup> ij amys, ij surplyces, ij goode, ij febell.

ij rocketts<sup>35</sup> for men.

A frontlett<sup>36</sup> off whyte, off clothe off golde, for the hy Awter.

A rode frontell, off saten w<sup>t</sup> rosys.

A frontell, off blew, w<sup>t</sup> harts off golde.

A frontell off dragons off golde.

A frontell off egyptis off golde.

A howslyng tewell, off dyaper, w<sup>t</sup> blew melyngs atte the end, goode.

A howslyng tewell, hempyll.

A littel tewell, off dyaper, and one playne.

ij awter clothys, off the gyfte of Amys Grey to Saynt Ann's Awter and to Saynt John's Awter.

A frontell, off whytt, to Saynt Ann's Awter.

A frontell, off red velvett, for Saynt John's Awter.

ij small tewells for the lavatoyres.

A clothe for weddyng.

v auter clothys, febyll.

xi corporas casis and x corporasses.

A clothe, staynyd, off the resurreccion, for the sepulch<sup>r</sup>.

A clothe, staynyd, for the purificacion off women.

vestment, used by the priest in divine service.

<sup>30</sup> Parements, facings to the sleeves of the priest.

<sup>31</sup> Amice, a linen thrown over the priest's shoulders.

<sup>32</sup> Fannel, an ornament, like a scarf, worn about the priest's left arm.

<sup>33</sup> Purses, wherein the priest put the linen, on which he deposited the host and chalice.

<sup>34</sup> Perhaps garbs, i. e. wheataheafs, the armorial bearing of the Kempes.

<sup>35</sup> A lawn garment, gathered at the wrist, resembling a surplice.

<sup>36</sup> A facing.

<sup>18</sup> A psalter, or book of Psalms.

<sup>19</sup> Primier, or Popish prayer book.

<sup>20</sup> A book of responses.

<sup>21</sup> A book, called the Golden Legend, containing the lives of the Saints.

<sup>22</sup> A book of responses, sung at processions.

<sup>23</sup> Quire.

<sup>24</sup> A book, comprising the gradual part of the mass, sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

<sup>25</sup> Money in the hands of wardens, for the use of the church.

<sup>26</sup> Cope, a priest's vestment, clasped, and hanging from the shoulders to the heels.

<sup>27</sup> Chasuble, another kind of cope, worn at mass.

<sup>28</sup> Tunicle, a vestment worn by the deacon and sub-deacon over the alb.

<sup>29</sup> Aub, or alb, a surplice, under the

A staynyd clothe, to kepe the ymage off our Ladye.

ij staynyd clothys, off yelewe, w<sup>t</sup> a ymage of Saint Anne, for Saynt Annys awter, off the gest off the brothers and sisters.

iiij curteyns for the sayd auter, staynyd w<sup>t</sup> angels.

A staynyd clothe for the roode losse, off the geste off Jonne Belser and Avelyn Bollyng.

A clothe, staynyd, for to haung under the roode of pyte.<sup>37</sup>

vij haner stavys, staynyd rede, off the geste off Robert Tonge.

A baner staff, payntyd yalowe.

vij baner clothys, longgythe to the stavys.

A pynyon<sup>38</sup> off Saint Donston.

A garment for the roode off pyte, off Cypres, off the gest off Margery Roper.<sup>39</sup>

A garment off velvet, off the gest off Ric. Denyes and Kateryn Barton.

A kercher<sup>40</sup> for our Lady.

A chapplett,<sup>41</sup> a powdryd cap for hyr sonne, off the gest off Margery Roper.

A clothe for the quer,<sup>42</sup> for tyme of lent.

A sudary, off whytt sylke, for mortuaries, w<sup>t</sup> a case coveryd w<sup>t</sup> blew sylk, w<sup>t</sup> a crucifix off Mary and John, for y<sup>r</sup> same sudary.

A nothyr sudary of whytt sylk: contyneing ij yards and a qrt<sup>r</sup> long.

ij superaltarys.

ix cushyns, of sylke.

ij chests, for to kepe y<sup>r</sup> sayd stuff.

A carpett, off the gest off John Rollyng.

A dobyll crosse, off coper, w<sup>t</sup> dyvers stonys.

A canope, for to ber on Corpus Xi. day, off the gest off the brotheryn off John's.

A pekkyd candylstyeck, nosled.

A red pell, febyll.

A pece off green carceryk, for the crysmatory.

A crysmatory,<sup>43</sup> off tyn.

A vestment, for Saint Nicholas tyme,<sup>44</sup> w<sup>t</sup> crosyar and myter.

A coverlett for chyld-wyffe.

ij bells for mortuaries.

A lityl bell, to ber to for the Sacrament.

A lantern.

A baner clothe, off blak, w<sup>t</sup> dragons off sylk, off the gest off Ric. Amys.

A basyn, off latin, off the gest off Jonne Drewry.

Another basyn, w<sup>t</sup> cwyer, off the gest off Denys Chesman.

ij porteres,<sup>45</sup> off the geste off Syr Ryc. Long; on notyd, and anothyr febyll.

j olde masse booke, feble.

j breviatt ordynall,<sup>46</sup> w<sup>t</sup> masses and dyryges therin, feble.

j booke of the sequens, notyd, feeble.

j qweyre, de no'i'e Jh'u, the visitac'on and transfigurac'on, noted, w'oute legend.

j stremer, of rede bokeram, w<sup>t</sup> a dragon off Saynt George therin, and a rode baner staff 'longyng thereto.

iiij litell laton bellis, for Corpus Xp'i cloth.

j crosse clothe, of white, w<sup>t</sup> swhannes off goulde.

j ymage of our Lady therin, of the gyste off Alyce Wellys.

Of the same Alyces gyste ij pryncypall auter clothes, steyned, and ij curtenys apperteynyng therto; the grownde therof rede damaske worke.

xxiiij newer lentyen clothes; j w<sup>t</sup> curteyns for the auters and images of dyvers pyctories of the passion of Cryste; of the gyste of the saide Alyce.

A new cope, of blewe welwet, adornyd w<sup>t</sup> bellis and angells, bought w<sup>t</sup> money of the bequeste of Sir John Jerman, iiij £. and w<sup>t</sup> the money that came of the pyx, that was solde for the sume of x£. vijs. viijd.; It'm xxs. of the bequest of Julian Moton.

A lytel clothe, and a greater, to the heye auter.

Ano<sup>r</sup> little clothe, of the same, to Scynthe Anne's awter, of the geste of (the name illegible).

A vestment of welwet, of the geste of Mast<sup>r</sup> Stephyn, Chauntry Preste.

An olde towelle, of dyaper.

A pillow of velv<sup>t</sup>, of the geste of Isabelle Coboyte.

vij awter clothes, of dyaper, and iiij playne clothes, good.

A littil awter clothe, wroughte w<sup>t</sup> nedill werke.

ij cushyns for rectores cori. (?)

43 Portois, or porthose, a pocket breviary of prayers.

46 A book, containing the services.

<sup>37</sup> Rood of Pity; a figure of the Virgin lamenting over the body of Christ upon the cross.

<sup>38</sup> Supposed to be a reliquary: but qu. pennon?

<sup>39</sup> The family well known from their connection with Sir Thomas More.

<sup>40</sup> Handkerchief.

<sup>41</sup> A string of beads. <sup>42</sup> Choir.

<sup>43</sup> A vessel wherein the chrism, a mixture of oil and balsam, consecrated by the bishop on Easter eve, was kept for the ensuing year, to be used in baptisms, confirmations, extreme unctions, &c.

<sup>44</sup> For the Boy Bishop, on St. Nicholas's day.



## ENCAUSTIC TILES AT MALMSBURY ABBEY.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,

AS a native and an inhabitant of Malmsbury, I have always been proud of the venerable ruin that adorns the town. I never pass it, and that I do almost daily, without its exciting in my mind the highest admiration of its wonderful, I had almost said, surpassing sublimity and grandeur. Long has the Western fragment been desecrated with every thing that was vile and execrable: I am happy, however, now to say, that the stables, hovels, pigstyes, &c. have been removed, and the interior of the western doorway is now seen in all its ruined grandeur. Cleared from the accumulated filth and rubbish of ages, the ground has been made level with what was once the original floor of the nave and side aisles. In accomplishing this, the workmen at the west end of the north aisle came upon part of an encaustic pavement. Among the fragments were two which formed portions of a circle, containing a black-letter inscription. On one of them are clearly the words *In te d'ne* (see the Plate): the words on the other are illegible; but on both tiles is a shield containing the letters R. A. interlaced; and at one corner the letter M\*. There can be no doubt that the latter stands for the name of the abbey, and the former for Robertus Abbas, signifying Robert de Pershore, who was Abbat from 1424 to 1434.

At the same place was found a tile with the arms of Despencer, similar to those in the plate, with the addition of three leaves at each of the lower corners underneath the shield.

The discovery of these relics reminded me of the fine remains of similar pavements which still exist in some lower apartments of the abbey house, now used as dairies; and I have accordingly had drawings made for you of some of the finest. I am glad of the present opportunity of doing this, as most of them are considerably worn, and, though the patterns remain, the white earth with which they were inlaid has generally been removed, by their constantly repeated washings.

They are certainly some of the most elegant monastic pavements that have been preserved. The age of the lower portion, the tiles of which are  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, is probably not far different from that of those already described. The upper piece, consisting of nine tiles, each  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, is about fifty years earlier. The initials W. C. placed on either side the shield of the griffin, are those of Walter Camme, who was Abbat from 1360 to 1396.

Yours, &amp;c. B. C. T.

\*\* We feel much indebted to this Correspondent for enabling us to publish these beautiful Pavements; and we think that the recommendations of Mr. Donaldson (see our Review in p. 395) for the re-

\* The design of these tiles corresponds with that of a perfect pattern of four engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1819, vol. LXXXIX. ii. 577. from the church of Stone in Worcestershire. The text round this set, when rightly arranged (for they are not so in the engraving), reads as follows: *Adiuua nos deus salutaris n'r r' ppter gloriam n'r' tui d'ne libera nos.* At the corners are the initials R and C; and within the circle are the four following shields: 1. A chevron between ten crosses patée, Berkeley; 2. A heart pierced with three nails, and in base seven goutts of blood, between two figures, perhaps intended for the hammer and pincers, emblems of our Lord's Passion; 3. On a chief two mullets, St. John; 4. A saltire between two mullets in chief and base points and the letters r e in fess. Towards the discovery of the parties intended to be commemorated by these arms and initials, a reference to Nash's Worcestershire has supplied only the information that there was in the church of Stone, a chantry to which James Lord Berkeley presented as patron in 1435, and we may therefore be satisfied that the statement was correct that the tiles were in Stone church. It may be added, that the pavement in Gloucester Cathedral is full of black-letter texts; but in the engraving in Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting" they are not made out, nor have they been copied in the published descriptions, of which that in Rudge's History of Gloucester is full of blunders as regards the heraldic shields. Edit.

vival of ornaments of this nature in our English architecture, could not have been more effectually seconded. Respecting Encaustic Pavements, see *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1833, p. 302; July 1834, p. 41; also in August 1833, an account of a kiln for their manufacture found at Malvern. The

finest specimens we know to be engraved, will be seen in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, Fowler's *Facsimile Drawings of Roman Pavements, Painted Glass, &c.* and Lysons's *Gloucestershire Antiquities*. *Edit.*

#### ON ROMAN NUMERALS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dorchester, Oct. 10.*

YOUR ingenious correspondent P. A. N. has anticipated a subject—the Roman Numerals—on which I had already thrown together a few ideas, and which, if you will allow me, I will still offer you.

The number *ten* is the basis of numeration among all nations, as we find that the names of the cardinal numbers were formed on the decimal

| Fifteen is compounded of five and ten |   |         |         |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| German—Funfzehn                       | „ | funf    | „ zehn  |
| Greek—Δεκαπεντε                       | „ | πεντε   | „ δεκα  |
| Latin—Quindecim                       | „ | quinque | „ decem |
| Welsh—pumtheg                         | „ | pum     | „ deg   |

and so in Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, Hebrew, and other languages.

Now, when the base *ten* is taken ten times, it makes another, *one hundred*, for which there is in most languages a simple name; ten times this second base, make the Greek *myriad*; and ten times that the number which we call a million, from the Italian *milione*: the augmentive shape of *mil* or *mille*, a thousand; meaning literally a *great thousand*.

The ancient abacus was constructed on the decimal scale; and was in truth the Arabic mode of setting down and calculating numbers; only with beads instead of characters.

Finding, therefore, that all nations take ten as a numerical base, both in their languages and calculations, we naturally wish to know the cause of it; and this is readily found, as shown by history, etymology, and actual fact, in the use of the fingers in counting. In Herodotus, Erato, B. 6, C. 63, we find Ariston,—when told, as he sat in council, that a son was born to him,—*reckoning up* the months he had been married on *his fingers*, ἐπὶ δακτύλων συμβαλλομένων τοὺς μῆνας; and Larcher, in his note on this passage, says, “all calculations were made by the ancients with the assistance of their fingers only. This cannot be doubted,

system in all languages, before the Arabic or decimal mode of writing numbers were known; the names of the numbers up to ten being simple and distinct words, while the names of those beyond that base, at least up to one hundred, or the square of the base, are compound words, made up from the name of ten and of another number, by which it is increased or multiplied. Thus, in English,—

after the frequent mention made of it by various authors,” and adds, that all numbers up to 100—though I should rather think from 10 to 100, or the second decimal base—were calculated on the left hand; that the 100<sup>th</sup> began on the right hand; and the 200<sup>th</sup>—though I should say the 1000<sup>th</sup>, or next decimal base,—returned to the left. He also quotes two verses from Juvenal's 10<sup>th</sup> Satire, v. 248, in which he says of a centenarian—

Felix nimirum, qui tot per sæcula mortem  
Distulit, atque suos jam dextrâ computat  
annos;

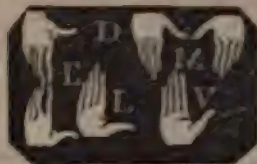
and shows that finger-reckoning subsisted in the time of St. Augustine, by a passage from his work *De civitate Dei*, B. 18, C. 53, in which he tells us that He who has said, “It is not yours to know the times which the Father has put into his own power,” *resolvit digitos*, loosens the fingers of all who would make calculations about it. The word *resolvit* showing that when the fingers were used in calculation, they were bent or put into particular positions; and I have read somewhere, I believe in the book of one of our northern voyagers, that an Esquimaux, in trying to reckon or communicate to the English a number which was beyond the numerical



power of his hand, but narrow to his nose, to which evidence I would now add the observation of your correspondent, that "curved savage count the number ten with their four fingers, and then cross them with the thumb to denote the number five," and that the savage counts ten with the union of the two hands.

The decimal bases—units, tens, hundreds, and so on, are called in arithmetic *digits*; from *digit*, the finger; meaning that they are the fingers taken as the first, second, or third numerical base; and in German we find *zehn* for ten, and *zehn* for the two; and the Greek words *deka* (ten) and *deka*-*cheira* (the fingers) seem to be derived from the same root.

Now, without insisting on my theory in opposition to the ingenious one of your correspondent, I would simply observe that all the Roman numerals might have been derived from the positions of the hands in calculation. One, two, three, or four fingers; and thence one, two, three, or four lines might mean as many units. A hand would count five, either in units, tens, hundreds, or some other decimal base, with the thumb at an acute angle to the forefinger, as in figure V,



it forms a V, and might mean 5 units; with the thumb at right angles to the forefinger, as in fig. L, it forms an L, and might count a hand of tens or 50; with the thumb straight, and the fingers bent round over it, (a position in which I had not room to put it in,) it would make a D, and might go for a hand of hundreds, or 500. Two hands would count ten in units, tens, or otherwise. In the position shown in fig. L, they would be a square C, or E, and might go for ten tens, or a hundred; and with the thumbs together, as in fig. M, they would represent an M, and count ten hundreds, or a thousand.

As to the letters C and M, nothing is more rational than to infer, as your correspondent has done, that, as they are the initials of centum and mille, they were chosen to represent those numbers; but this may be also the reason why these letters were formed by the hands for counting a hundred, and a thousand.

It is rather singular that, as the Arabians write numbers as we do with the digits, or decimal bases, increasing in value from the right hand to the left, and read in that direction, while we take the opposite way, the figures stand right for their reading as they do for ours; for in Arabic the smaller numbers precede the greater,—as our readers say, *decen* at thirty, for thirty three.

*Cipher*, the name of the 0 in our arithmetic, is the Arabic adjective *a-free*, or, without the tensin, *afre*; void, containing nothing.

Many writers attribute the invention of the decimal notation to the Arabians, and some to the Indians. The latter use the Arabic characters with the Arabic alphabet; but they have a set of numerical characters of their own which they use in decimal notation with the Nagari or Indian alphabet. Several of the Nagari characters are somewhat like some of the Arabic ones; but, if the former are as old as the Nagari alphabet, it is not likely they were derived from the latter.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

THE portentous mistake in quoting Scripture, made by a Canon of St. Paul's, and pointed out in the Quarterly Review (cxvii. p. 269\*), reminds me of one or two similar ones which I have met with in my reading, and which may keep the factitious Canon in countenance. The author of the *Apologie de St. Evremond*, 1696, 12mo, says, "que Caton lut *Sénèque de l'Immortalité de l'Âme*, avant que de se tuer." And, what is more remarkable, in p. 222 of the same treatise, "*Vides meliora, dit S. Paul, probosque, deteriora sequor.*"

The Baron de la Hontan, in his book, *See Voyages*, vol. i. letter i,

says, that "St. Paul cria à l'approche de Malte, γῆν ὁρῶ, γῆν ὁρῶ."

Oliv. Oexmelin, in his History of the Buccaneers, says, that in a violent tempest he met with, he learnt the truth of St. Paul's words—"Pour apprendre à prier Dieu, il faut aller sur mer."

Francis Blondel, in his History of the Roman Calendar, part I, chap. iv. p. 10, says, "The ancient Christians substituted the Feast of the Holy Virgin, whom the ancient prophets have so often called more beautiful than the Moon, in the place of the New Moon," &c. And Flacourt, in his Account of Madagascar, p. 2, c. 66, p. 359, speaking of a vessel which he had built, says, "I gave her the name of the Holy Virgin, because I put her figure on the poop, in order that, as by the position of the stars we govern our course at sea, so she, who in the sacred Scriptures is called the Morning Star, might serve us as guide in our course."

One more, also from a French author. The author of the "Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales,"

Rouen, tome ii. p. 326, 1721, after having mentioned a surprising fact he saw, adds, "'Fides ex auditu, certitudo ex visu,' dit l'Evangile. Je suis dans le cas. Je l'ai vu, par conséquent, je suis convaincu qu'il est vrai." Tome i. p. 139. "Je me convainquis moi-même que Jesus Christ a donné de l'homme la peinture la plus frappante lorsqu'il dit—Væ Soli —." To these strange misquotations may be added, that the great Salmasius, that prodigy of erudition, in one of his works has mentioned, Jesus Christ was born at Jerusalem!!

Yours, &c.

J. M.

\* The passage in the unfortunate Sermon to the Queen is,—"I of course can only expect to see the beginning of such a splendid period; but when I do see it, I shall exclaim with the Psalmist—'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' " It is said that the same learned dignitary of the church asked a friend lately, whether it was Luther or Calvin who burnt Servetus!!

#### THE PILGRIMS' STONES, LLANFIHANGEL-ABER-COWIN, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,

ABOUT two miles south-west of the village of St. Clear's (St. Clare), in Carmarthenshire, in a peninsula formed by the rivers Tave and Cowin, is seated the Church of Llanfihangel-Aber-Cowin, which, conformably with the significant mode of Welsh appellations, imports the Church of the Archangel at the embouchure of the Cowin. This little edifice is on a gentle rise from the marsh, which skirts the left bank of the Tave, the more important of the two rivers named. The passing stranger is constantly informed, by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, of the Pilgrims' Tombs, which are to be seen in the churchyard of Llanfihangel. He is told that certain holy palmers wandered thither in poverty and distress, and, about to perish for

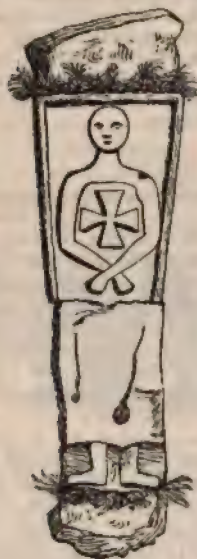
want, slew each other; the last survivor burying himself in one of the graves which they had prepared, and pulling the stone over, in the act of expiring, left it ill adjusted, in an oblique position. They add that the tomb No. 1, of the subjoined sketch, is that of a mason, the stone being perforated with a hole; that No. 2, which is distinguished by a lattice-like ornament, is the memorial of a glazier; that No. 3, from the cord-like mouldings which it bears, designates a rope-maker. Whether more credit is due to these appropriations, than to the story of the Pilgrim's deaths may be reasonably doubted.\* On the first view which I had of these rude sculptures, I thought they might possibly be the tombs of certain individuals who assumed the cross in these

\* The sanctity of the pilgrims, they say, keeps the peninsula of Llanfihangel parish free from serpents, toads, or venomous reptiles. The exception is when their tomb-stones are neglected and overgrown by weeds, &c. This is unfortunately now the case. The Welsh pay great attention to the graves of departed relatives. Within a little coffin-shaped parterre, formed of stones, kept carefully white washed, they plant odouriferous shrubs, or decorate the sacred spot on the Sabbath morning with newly gathered flowers.



parts, when, in 1188, Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded through Wales, exciting the people to repair in person, or contribute in purse, to the crusade. He was certainly in the immediate vicinity, as appears from his faithful chronicler and attendant Gerald de Barry, commonly known as Giraldus Cambrensis. "On our journey from Camardyn," says the monk, "to the Cistercian monastery of Alba Domus, the archbishop was informed of the murder of a young Welshman, who was devoutly hastening to meet him, when turning out of the road he ordered the corpse to be covered with the cloak of his almoner, and with a pious supplication commended the soul of the murdered youth to heaven. Twelve archers of the adjacent Castle of St. Clare,\* who had assassinated

the young man, were on the following day signed with the cross at *Alba Domus*, as a punishment for their crime."† But, however certain it may be that the sculptures under consideration are adorned with a cross similar to that adopted by the crusaders, I can hardly refer them to so early a period as the crusade of the twelfth century. In the absence of any distinctions which might be drawn from *costume*, the *head and foot stones*, placed as with the grave hills of the present day, seem to connect them with later times. I do not remember to have seen it anywhere suggested of how early a date the usual mode of thus distinguishing the mansions of the departed may be. The present examples may draw the attention of antiquaries to the subject.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

No. 1. The superincumbent stone is formed of two pieces, very irregularly cut and placed: they scarcely appear

to have originally belonged to each other. No. 2, is formed of three pieces, exclusive of the head and foot

\* Girald. Camb. by Sir R. C. Hoare, vol. i. p. 176.

† The green mound of the keep of this castle, and its earthen outworks, remain at this day. It is called Bank o' Bailly—the Hill of the Ward or Ballium. Alba Domus, was the famous Ty Gwyn, the residence of Howel Ddha, the great Cambrian legislator; the place where Whitland Abbey afterwards was erected, about 1086. Some columns, architectural fragments, I imagine, of the abbey church, which was the burial-place of the princes of South Wales, were discovered at Whitland this summer.

stones; the hatched pattern which decorates the lower portion is, I believe, altogether ornamental. No. 3, also of two pieces formed like a coffin-lid, *à dos d'âne*; a cross adorns the head stone, the foot-stone is shaped like a volute of the Ionic order. The cord-like mouldings will be observed on this stone. It is possible that a serpent may be intended by the scroll on the foot-stone. But this is very doubtful, for the trampling on or bruising the serpent, represented in tombs of the middle age, is peculiarly a distinction of ecclesiastical persons. The superincumbent stones are of considerable thickness, about four inches each, but they do not appear to be coffin lids. They occupy in length of ground about six feet. They are placed side by side, near an old yew tree on the south of the church; two similar memorials, one coffin shaped, and the other bearing a head, cross, &c. lie a few yards further to the south. The only part of the traditions in relation to these tombs, which appears to be worthy of any consideration is, that they represent pilgrims; for pilgrimage to Rome was, in the superstitious era, always a most popular enterprise with the Welsh; and if this could not be conveniently made, they substituted two devout progresses to the shrine of St. David. Yet none of the appendages of pilgrims appear on the stones, and the *crossed arms*, although a very peculiar position, is perhaps solely indicative of their Christian profession. We know that the custom of representing *portions* of figures, as the head and feet on coffin lids, obtained in the fourteenth century (see tomb of Sir Wm. de Stanton, in Stothard's Monumental Effigies); and at the very earliest allowance I should not be inclined to think these carvings precede that date, while indeed, keeping within the limits of the Romish period, they may be much later.\* I cordially invite the

opinion of some one of your intelligent readers on the subject. They are the work of some rustic mason, I conceive, who imagined, perhaps, that he had achieved considerable excellence in his art.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Carrickfergus*, Nov. 6.

IN your Magazine for Aug. 1834, p. 150, at the end of a communication of mine, you expressed a wish that I should give you some account of the Foreign Birds that migrate to Ireland, and also of such Birds as are now rare. The result of my inquiries on this subject I now forward to you for insertion.

In a popular Irish publication which appeared upwards of forty years ago, it was observed that "if the whole that has been written, since the days of Cambrensis, was collected, it would exhibit a more imperfect view of the Natural History of Ireland, than is to be found of Otaheite or Kemschatka." Though, since the period when this was written, several surveys of counties, districts, parishes, and histories of cities and towns have been published, very little has been added to our knowledge of the Natural History of the kingdom. Ornithology has of course shared in the common neglect. Of the number of species of the feathered tribes which remain with us at all seasons, or occasionally visit our shores, little is known, so that our information on this subject seems destined to continue limited to occasional notices in the public papers, or the shreds and patches which appear in Penny Magazines.

Though my opportunities have been rather limited for making discoveries in the science of Natural History, I shall nevertheless endeavour by a few brief notes to add my mite of information to the common stock. With a few exceptions, which are noticed in

\* I beg however to observe, that in Jones's History of Brecon, vol. ii. pl. vi. p. 104, is a view of a stone on which are engraved a cross, interlacing cord-work, a hatched ornament, and a figure resembling in rudeness of style those at Llanfihangel. It is, I think, a British sepulchral pillar coeval with the Saxon period of our history. The head and foot stones and coffin-lids described by the late Rev. T. Kerrieh, as found on the site of Cambridge Castle, are of the same character and period. The gravestones at Berham, noticed by J. G. N. in your last, shew that one of the present modes of distinguishing graves was of considerable antiquity. The *circular arches* on the stones represented by J. G. N. appear fully to authorize this conclusion.



their proper places, my observations relate to birds seen in the counties of Down and Antrim, including visitors, those which have been introduced into the country, have become extinct, or which are now rare. Their proper names are according to the Linnean arrangement.

Sea-eagle (*falco - ossifragus*). A pair of these birds breed at Fair-Head, and of late years a pair also built their nest in the cliffs on the north side of the vale of Glennariff, near Cushindall.

Goshawk (*palambarius*); breeds in the sea cliffs called the Gabbons, Island-Magee, and sometimes in the precipices of the Knockogh hill, Carrickfergus.

Rough-legged falcon (*lagopus*); very rare. One was shot about three years ago in the vicinity of Belfast.

Moor buzzard (*acruinosus*); rare. About 24 years ago a pair of these birds built their nest on the ground, among heath, in the parish of Carrickfergus; but, the male bird being shot, and their young destroyed, none have been observed in those parts since that period.

Honey buzzard (*apicorus*); rare. In October 1833, one was killed in the vicinity of Belfast.

Kite (*milvus*). Tradition says that Kites were formerly rather common in the county of Antrim, but none have been observed for many years.

Stork (*ardea cicus*). In May 1826, one was shot near Carrickfergus, which is the only one, so far as we have heard of, that has been seen in the north of Ireland.

Night heron (*nycticorax*); very rare. About three years ago one was killed near the city of Armagh.

Hutton (*collaris*); rare. Until a few years ago this bird was found in the Grey bog, parish of Rathfriland, where it was called the Bog-bird, or Moss-bird, from its great and singular noise made in the breeding season. It is still found in the bogs of the parish of Rathfriland, where it is called the Bower; and it is also found at times in bogs near Downpatrick, where one was killed lately.

Crane (*grus cinerea*). See the History of Waterford, wherein that several of these birds nested that county in the former century. They do not breed there any longer, even in Ireland, since that time.

Wild swan (*anas cygnus*). Sometimes seen flying southward in flocks in severe winters. A few years ago several were shot in Larne lough; their upper parts were of an ash colour.

Wild goose (*anser*). Often seen flying southward in severe snowy weather.

Brent goose (*bernicle*); commonly arrive in Belfast and Larne loughs, about the middle of October, and begin to retire northward about the 20th of April, and are usually all gone by the beginning of May. Until within the last eight years myriads of these birds resorted annually to Belfast lough, but comparatively few arrive at present. Several causes have been assigned for this remarkable decrease, the chief of which appear to have been the great increase in the number of fowlers by whom they were assailed, who with long wide guns, carrying double charges, scarcely by day or night gave them time to feed.

Goosander (*mergus merganser*); very rare. One of these birds was shot near Lough Neagh, in the severe winter of 1813-14.

Snowy owl (*strix apicalis*); very rare. A solitary individual of this species was shot on the banks of Lough Beg, near Toome, in the winter of 1834.

Hoopoe (*upupa epops*); very rare. We have only heard of three of this kind being seen in the north of Ireland, one of which was shot at Carrickfergus in September 1806, and another near Banbridge in 1831.

Knapfield raven (*corvus*); very rare. This beautiful bird has not been seen in these parts except during severe snow storms, when it appears near the entrance of rivers. It is said to build its nest on the banks of our mountain rivulets, but we have been unable to discover the truth of the statement.

Crested black turnstone; several flocks of these birds have been at different times seen on the eastern bank of Lough Neagh, and at Warrington, county of Down. In 1811, a large flock was seen in a bog near Banbridge.

Crested goldeneye; very rare. The last one observed was shot a few years ago near Belfast.

Red-throated scoter; frequently seen with large numbers in

the district called the Glynnas, county of Antrim, where it is called the Rock-Blackbird. It is very rarely seen in any other part of the county.

Rose ousel (*rosceus*); very rare. One was lately killed near Donaghadee. It is the only one that we have heard of being seen in those parts, and is but rarely seen in Britain.

Jay (*corvus glandarius*). This bird, now rare, was formerly common; but it being said to injure young trees, by a statute 17th George 2, grand juries were empowered to offer 3d. for the head of each jay, which reward soon had the effect of thinning their number.

Magpie (*pica*); common. Fynes Moryson, who wrote a short account of Ireland about 1602, says we have "no chattering pie;" and Smith, in his history of Cork, says the Magpie was not known in Ireland 70 years before the time in which he wrote, about 1746. Tradition says, that they were driven over to this country from England during a storm! In Iceland there is a tradition that the Magpie was originally imported into that country by the English out of spite! See *Hooker's Tour* in 1809.

Chough, or red-legged jackdaw (*graculus*); frequent several parts of the rocky coast of the counties of Down and Antrim, where they breed. These birds were probably introduced into the kingdom at a remote period, as their name in the Irish language signifies a Spanish Jackdaw.

Raven (*corvus*); rather rare. A pair of these birds breed in the precipices of the Knockagh hill, Carrickfergus; they are very bold during the breeding season.

Grey crow (*cornix*); rather rare; believed to breed in the country.

Wild turkey, or turkey-pheasant (*phasianus gallipavonis*). So late as 1750, the park of Belvoir near Belfast, and Portmore on the eastern bank of Lough Neagh, were stocked with these birds, but they have been long extinct in both places. The common pheasant (*colchicus*) is still found in several gentlemen's parks.

Ruff (*tringa pugnax*); very rare. They were first introduced into this kingdom in 1768, but they never became numerous. A few have been observed on the eastern bank of Lough

Neagh, and one was shot lately in the vicinity of Belfast.

Moorfowl, or moorcock (*tetrao tetrix*); rather rare, the increase of population having, within memory, driven them from many of their former haunts.

Nightingale (*sylvia luscinia*); very rare. In June 1831, one of these birds was heard singing occasionally for several weeks in the wooded demesne of Finnybrogue, near Downpatrick.

Redstart (*phenicurus*); rare. Frequent moors, glens, and other solitary places where it is seen during summer, making a nest among clumps of peat or stones.

Quail (*perdis coturnix*); rather common during summer. Is said to migrate late in autumn, and to return in May. We have known them shot in December, and have heard them calling in a clover field on the 24th of March.

Woodcock (*scolopax rusticola*). Usually begin to arrive about the middle of October, though some have been killed in September, and even early in August. They begin to retire in March, yet several have been shot in April, and even in May. Some idea of the number which arrive may be formed from the following fact. In Nov. 1835, nineteen of these birds were flushed from one small planting about one mile from the sea.

Whimbrel (*phocopus*); rare. One was lately shot on the shore near Belfast.

Snipe-sabine's (*sabini*). Only two of these birds are recorded to have been seen in Ireland; the first of which was shot in the Queen's county in August 1822, and the other was killed in the neighbourhood of Belfast, and is preserved in its Museum.

Spotted redshank (*telanus*); very rare.

Water hen (*fulica chloropus*); rare.

Water rail (*rallus aquaticus*); rather rare.

Stormy petrel (*procellaria pelagica*); frequently seen in the summer months near the Giant's Causeway.

Bustard (*otis tarda*), and the Cock of the Wood (*tetrao urogallus*), are mentioned by Smith in his History of the county Cork, as being found in that county. They have, however, been long extinct in Ireland; the latter since



about 1774. In a list of the birds of Ireland by Dr. Patrick Browne, published in June 1774, these two last birds are noticed as being still found in this kingdom; but we have many reasons for supposing that they were extinct before that year.

Yours, &c. M.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

IN a letter from Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, to his father, written while he was attached to Lord Derby's mission to Flanders in 1587, he speaks of an order of Nuns, "to whom it is lawful upon preferment in marriage, to leave their private life, and further it is permitted them, so that in the morning they be attired like nuns, in the afternoon to go like other gentlewomen." In his letter (which is in the State Paper office), Cecil gives a name to this order, but the word is illegible. Can any of your correspondents supply the word, or give any information as to this *liberal* institution?

With many thanks to J. R. who, in your August number (p. 254), answers two queries of mine, I beg to inform him that Compton Castle is in Devonshire, in the parish of Marldon, near Torbay. I am afraid that the west countrymen, especially those residing on the northern coast of Cornwall, are still, or were a very few years ago, habitually guilty, not only of plundering wrecks, but of alluring vessels into danger.

In vol. 35 of the Harleian MSS. in the Museum, is the entry of a letter with this title: "Sir Robert Cecil's Letter to Squire, servant to the Earl of Essex, after his coming out of Ireland, being in the Queen's displeasure, a<sup>d</sup>. 1600." The whole volume is in the same handwriting, and I think that all the contents relate in some way to Ireland; but I know nothing further of the history of the book. In the letter this passage occurs: "If he will believe *Philantia*, and seek most his own happiness, he must not of them embrace all kinds," &c. Can your intelligent correspondent explain this word *Philantia*? I doubt the authenticity of the letter. It is not such as Cecil would write to Essex at any

time, and least of all in 1600, when the two statesmen were much at variance, and such endeavours were made to reconcile them. And I know of no Squire connected with Essex but one, who was hanged in 1598. The letter will soon be published at length; but, perhaps, the reading of J. R. may enable him to throw some previous light upon it. Can he tell me what it is, or was, *Alger*? In the list of Monopolies, (Townshend's Historical Collections, p. 145) delivered by Secretary Cecil to the Commons in 1601, there is a patent to Richard Drake for *Aqua-composita*, *Aqua-vitæ*, *Vinsear*, and *Alger*."

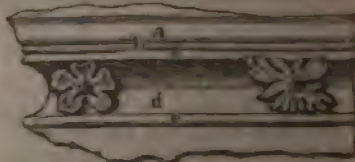
HISTORICUS.

[\* Sour etc. See Johnson's Dict. Edit.]

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

I SEND you a sketch of a piece of sculptured stone that yet bears colour and gilding; by which the architect or artists of the middle ages embellished both their religious and civil edifices. It was met with in a wall of rubble work in St. Sepulchre's Church, on part of it being removed for carrying up a chimney which was very recently made; and it is probable that, on the reparation of the church after the great Fire in 1656, which was begun under Sir C. Wren, this, among other stones and materials, was used for building it.



On the members of the stone, which is Riegate (about 1 ft. 6 in. by 8 in.), *a* is a dark red, *b* is gilded, *c* coloured vermilion; the flowers in the hollow *d* are raised about an inch from the ground, which is a bright blue, but on being rubbed came off like powder; vermilion is perceptible where the gold is worn away; the head *e* is also gilded. The painting was no doubt done in distemper, as it cannot withstand the least friction. Its state of preservation was owing to its having been excluded from light, &c.

Yours, &c. FURNACE & LUSH.

Temple, Nov. 3.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have had the goodness to insert the extract I sent you from the MS. minutes of the Privy Council, concerning the "Marquis Ludowick Gonzaga," perhaps you will not refuse a place in your columns to the following, taken from the same source.

"Grenewich, the 25<sup>th</sup> of March (1545-6.) Pres were addressed to the Lord Graye of Wilton, That whereas by his Pres addressed by the berer to the Counsell, it was signified that Villeneuf wold not declare his mynde according to his p'swasion to any other then vnto the said berer, (which in regarde of the rone wherein he is, semed to the counsell a thing very vnmete for his practyse.) The counsell thought good aswell for that respect as also considering that Ardre was now re-victuelled, the gretest com'oditie of his s'uice (service) towards the K's Ma<sup>tie</sup>, was by that meanes frustrated, To signifie to the said Lorde Graye, no further to p'c'ede (proceed) in thintelligence w<sup>th</sup> him, onles he could be content to treat w<sup>th</sup> suche others vpon the Flemishe pale, as the same had before assigned."

Who was this Villeneuf? Was he one of the French generals, who meditated a piece of treachery? The Council seemed to have been afraid of his acting insincerely with them, as they refuse to treat with him through his own private messenger. They appear to have been tampering with him, in order to get Ardres put in a fit state of defence, which, once accomplished, they cared no longer to keep terms with him.

Or was this Villeneuf one of the Emperor's generals? Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to answer these queries.

Yours, &amp;c.

J. J. L.

#### JOKES NOT ORIGINAL.

A LADY who had sent a manuscript poem to Dr. Johnson for his opinion, the worth of which was not so great as she imagined, told him, "that she had many more irons in the fire." "Then (says the Doctor), Madam, I advise you to put your poem along with your irons." Now, in turning over the leaves of the "Nain Jaune" (the Yellow Dwarf), I found this very story in a French dress: "J'ai entendu hier un mot assez plaisant. M. N——, que le Ciel a donné du malheureux talent d'écrire, sans penser, tous

les mois, un volume, consultait en ma présence le très franc et très malin P. sur un ouvrage nouveau dont-il menace le public—'Parlez-moi franchement,' lui disait-il, 'car si cela ne vaut rien, j'ai d'autres fers au feu.'—'Dans ce cas,' lui repondit P. 'je vous conseille de mettre votre manuscrit où vous avez mis vos fers.'"

A few weeks ago, I heard a late instance of the Rev. Mr. Sydney Smith's wit. He went over in the last summer to Brussels for a fortnight, and wrote home to a friend in England to write to him at Calais to inform him what constitutional changes had taken place in his absence, and what King was now on the Throne—a neat and humorous reproof of the rapid work made by the movement party, the Ministry, in Church and State. But in looking into the same book, "Le Nain Jaune," I found, unfortunately, that the witty and reverend writer had been anticipated by some years in his joke, as *ex. gr.* "M. de \* \* \* las de suivre à Paris toutes les vicissitudes de pouvoirs éphémères et de gouvernements d'un jour, s'est retiré depuis quelques mois à sa campagne, où il ne veut même pas lire les journaux, et il s'est contenté de dire à son valet de chambre—Tous les matins, avant d'entrer chez moi, vous irez à la ville, et vous reviendrez me dire qui est ce qui règne." So much for Johnson, Sydney Smith, and Le Nain Jaune. M.

AN AMATEUR remarks:—"In the British Museum a very interesting collection of Portraits of the Royal Family, and of celebrated literary characters, is placed round the gallery which is over the King's Library, of the length of three hundred feet, with an inscription under each portrait, of the name of the person represented, of the painter, and of the donor. As far as it goes, nothing can be more satisfactory; but a printed catalogue is required, which would be a considerable addition to the enjoyment and edification produced by so large a collection of portraits of distinguished characters. Another great advantage will probably arise from the publication of a printed catalogue, namely, that many persons possessing portraits of the above description will, from public spirit, present them to the British Museum, towards filling spaces at present unoccupied."



## MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XXII.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL LETTER OF THE  
LATE DR. BATHURST, BISHOP OF  
NORWICH.

THE following interesting letter was the answer which the late amiable Bishop of Norwich made to the application of some gentlemen engaged in a projected work of contemporary biography, but which was not accomplished. We believe it was written about the year 1813. The Bishop's Life is just published by his son, Archdeacon Bathurst; but we have not yet seen it.

## GENTLEMEN,

You will, I am sure, agree with me in thinking that a biographer of his own life, is not likely to be very impartial, and it is equally clear that without impartiality works of this kind are of little value. I shall therefore only send you a few plain facts; referring you to other quarters, for an account of my character, conduct in life,—my attainments, and my disposition. My father was the youngest brother of the first Lord Bathurst; he had six and thirty children, of whom I was the twenty-fifth. Not being able to give the younger branches of his family any fortune, he bestowed upon them all that he had in his power, a good education. At eleven years of age I was sent to Winchester School, where I remained till I was sixteen; when I was elected Fellow of New College, in the University of Oxford; of this noble seminary I was appointed, early in life, classical tutor; at thirty I was made Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and resided there twenty years, when I was without any application of any sort, presented with a stall in the Cathedral of Durham, by the present Bishop of that See; here I continued ten years, and when nearly sixty years of age was made Bishop of Norwich, a very laborious diocese, the duties of which I have discharged to the best of my abilities. I do not feel conscious of being distinguished from the bulk of mankind by any superiority, excepting perhaps a very tenacious memory and a greater portion of industry; the former remains to this day unimpaired, and the latter undiminished.

I should have begun by saying, that I was born in the year 1745. With respect to the part which I have taken in support of the claims of our Roman Catholic brethren, I can only say, that I acted from the firm conviction of my understanding, and from the dictates of my heart. It is hardly necessary to observe, that my zeal for what I conceive to be the cause of liberality, justice, and policy, has proved highly unfavourable to my professional views; but I have most assuredly received from it a reward better suited to the feelings of every honest man than any which courts or kings can bestow. I shall only add, that I have been an uniform and strenuous advocate for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and for every plan, by whomsoever brought forward, the object of which is to extend the benefits of moral and religious instruction to the lower ranks of society; being persuaded that private happiness, and the public welfare, can never be so effectually promoted, as by inculcating upon the minds of persons of this description, the great principles and doctrines of Christianity. Excuse haste, and believe me yours, &c.

H. NORWICH.

## LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

THE following letter of Archbishop Laud relative to the rectory of Wimbledon, with its dependant chapelries of Mortlake and Putney, is an interesting document in church history. It illustrates the practice which prevailed in former times of collegiate and other bodies allowing the right of advowson to their tenants; a right which, according as it was resumed or not (a measure which the Archbishop recommends in this instance), has since descended either in one direction or in another totally different. It is also a proof of Laud's care for the efficient supply of officiating ministers. It has been already published in Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. i. p. 414; but is now copied *verbatim* from the original in MS. Harl. 7001, fol. 60.

"S. in Xp'o.

Sr,—I am about to draw up my order for Worcester, and to settle peace betwene y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>d</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and the Chap-

ter, if I can. In y<sup>e</sup> meane tyme, I am inform'd y<sup>t</sup> there is some flaw founde in the lease of y<sup>e</sup> Rectory of Wimbeldon, and that my L<sup>ds</sup> is aboute to renew it agayne of yo<sup>r</sup> Church of Worcester. To this rectory, Putney and Mortlake are Chappells of Ease. And Mortlake hath been for divers yeares, and is at p<sup>re</sup>sent, a place of greate inconformity, and where usually such men are plac<sup>t</sup>, as will take little from yo<sup>r</sup> lessee, and lyue upon y<sup>e</sup> humo<sup>r</sup> of the people. Upon this I have two requests to make to you. The one that you would finde a meanes to increase y<sup>e</sup> stipend of y<sup>e</sup> curate there, and at Putney also, and to make it certayne. The other that you would (as it well becomes you) take y<sup>e</sup> nomination of y<sup>e</sup> curate in both places to yo<sup>r</sup>selves, and not leave it to yo<sup>r</sup> tenant my L. Wimbeldon, or any other. And I shall expect to receive satisfaction from you in both these particulars, haveing acquaynted His Ma<sup>ty</sup> w<sup>th</sup> them already, and hee approves them. Thus not doubting of yo<sup>r</sup> care herein and ready performance, I leave you to y<sup>e</sup> grace of God, and rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loveing friend, W. CANT.  
Lambeth, May 12, 1637.

To my very loveing friend Dr. Potter,  
Provost of Queen's Colledge in Oxon,  
these.

The signature only is autograph. A small seal of the arms of the See of Canterbury, impaling on a chevron between three estoiles three crosslets fitchée.

*Abp. Laud to Sir W. Bellasye.*†

S<sup>r</sup>.—Nowe I knowe to whome I am beholding for twoe younge Roe Bucke Pyes, and I thanke you heartily for them. They came not as you intended, but I will take leaue to tell you, howe they came. The twoe Pyes came to me a little before Christmas, as moldye as if they had been sent from a farre countrie. Noe direction at all came w<sup>th</sup> them, but only y<sup>t</sup> they come from Duresme; soe I thought they had been my Lord Bishop's kindnes, and either I did giue

him thanks for them, or intended to doe. Nowe in y<sup>e</sup> midle of May came your Lett<sup>r</sup>, by w<sup>ch</sup> I vnderstand y<sup>e</sup> Pyes came from you, and truly I thanke you as heartily as if they had come to me in very good case, for soe I know you intended them. And w<sup>th</sup> these thanks I leaue you to y<sup>e</sup> grace of God, and rest

Your loueing friende, W. CANT.

Lambeth, June 3, 1643.

To my very loveing friend S<sup>r</sup> William Bellasye, Sheriffe of the Bishopricke of Durham, these.

#### EPITAPHS OF RECENT COUNTY HISTORIANS.

ON the Rev. James Dallaway, Historian of Western Sussex, and Richard Duppa, Esq. Author of *Travels in Italy*, &c. in the church-yard of Leatherhead, Surrey, under the shade of a venerable thorn, a place selected by Mr. Dallaway himself, upon an altar-tomb:—

"Beneath this stone is deposited the Body of the REV. JAMES DALLAWAY, 29 years Vicar of this Parish, who departed this life, June 6, 1834, aged 71 years."

"Also the Body of RICHARD DUPPA, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Batchley, in the County of Hereford, who departed this life, July 14, 1831, aged 64 years."

Epitaph on William Bray, Esq. the Historian of Surrey, on a mural monument in the church of Shore:—

"To the memory of WILLIAM BRAY, Esq. the Historian of his native County, who died on the 21st of December, 1832, in the 97th year of his age. He was the last surviving son, and inherited the estate of Edward Bray, Esq. of Tower Hill; his elder brothers, the Rev. George Bray and Edward Bray, having died unmarried. In extensive practice as a solicitor, and pursuing his antiquarian studies with a zeal and ability rarely equalled, he never forgot his duty to his God, which was religiously performed throughout a life as useful and honourable as it was long."

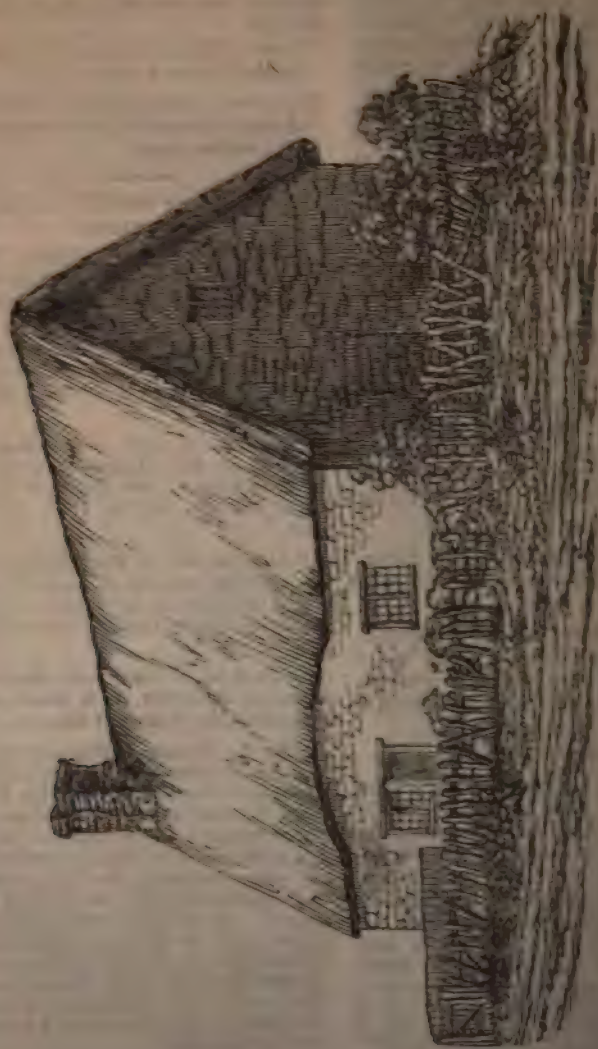
On the Family Altar Tomb on the south side of Watford Church-yard, the only notice taken of the Historian of Hertfordshire is the following:—

"Here also is deposited the Body of ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK, Esq. eldest son

\* Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbeldon, and Baron Putney, grandson of the great Lord Burleigh.

† From the same volume, fol. 62. The signature only is in the Archbishop's writing. Seal like the preceding.





THE PLACE OF THE REV. WILLIAM BENT, D.D.  
AT PAULERSPOXY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

of Thomas and Sarah Clutterbuck; he died the 25th of May, 1831, in the 59th year of his age."

Lastly, the resting-place of ROBERT SURTEES, Esq. the late able and amiable Historian of Durham, is a grave in the churchyard of Bishop Middleham (the parish in which his house of Mainsforth is situated,) marked by an iron "hearse," on the model of that over the effigy of Richard Earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, having his initials R. S. inserted at one end, and his age "54" at the other. It may be remarked, that his grave also resembles that of the Earl of Warwick, in being hewn out of the natural rock.

EPITAPHS ON THOMAS SHERIDAN, Esq.  
AND HIS DAUGHTER MRS. LEFANU.

IN St. Peter's church in the isle of Thanet, on a white marble tablet on the north side of the nave, is this inscription:

"Interred near this spot, on the 27th of August, 1728, the mortal remains of THOMAS SHERIDAN, Esq. A.M. Author of Lectures on Education delivered at the University of Oxford, and of divers other useful works tending to enlighten and ameliorate mankind. In illustrating human nature upon the stage, the mirror he held was as true as his private life was exemplary; indebted nothing to favour, his professional celebrity was the meed of only his own merit: he played his part with distinction as an actor, as a man he closed a long career without a moral stain. He was honoured in his descent, and renowned in his issue. His father had to boast the friendship of no less a name than JONATHAN SWIFT, of whom the subject of this tribute published a pious, grateful, faithful biography. His son, the immortalizer of their race, the Right Honourable RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, (besides having carried English Eloquence in Parliament nearer to the standard of Athenian perfection, than any even of the mighty orators which a rare coincidence had made his contemporaries,) advanced Literature with such proofs of radiant Genius as are sure to live with the life, and to die only with the death, of the British Drama. This tablet is put up by a passenger through the Isle of Thanet, in admiration to the intellect, though a stranger to the blood, of the Sheridan family."

In the churchyard at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire:—

GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

"Sacred to the memory of ANNE ELIZABETH, wife of HENRY LEFANU, late Captain in the 56th infantry, and daughter of Thomas Sheridan, A.M., and Frances his wife; who departed this life, Jan. 4, 1837, aged 80. Through a long and blameless existence she enforced the purest principles of religion and morality, both by writing and example. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

BIRTH-PLACE OF DR. CAREY, AT  
PAULERSPURY.

(Extracted from *Baker's History of Northamptonshire.*)

WILLIAM CAREY, D.D. the patriarch of Indian missions, and the first Oriental professor of languages in India, a striking instance of innate talent and energy of character emerging from obscurity to eminence, was a native of this village. He was not improbably descended from James Carey, who was curate from 1624 to 1630; if so, the family underwent a gradual process of deterioration. His grandfather Peter Carey may be presumed to have been respectably connected, and well educated, from the peculiarly free and elegant style of his signatures in the register as parish clerk. His father, Edmund Carey, was originally a journeyman tannery weaver, and lived in the very humble cottage in Pury End represented in the accompanying vignette. Here, WILLIAM, his eldest child by Elizabeth his (first) wife, was born on the 17th of August 1761, and baptised on the 23d of the same month. When he was about seven years old his father removed to the school house in Church End on being appointed parish clerk and schoolmaster, which united offices he filled in a manner which gained him the respect of his fellow parishioners for nearly half a century. The elementary instruction imparted by his father constituted the entire education of the future learned linguist. He early evinced a thirst for knowledge and a taste for nature; and his hours of relaxation, instead of being devoted to customary amusements, were spent in the school-room or the garden. His sister Mary, adverting to his childhood, remarks, "I was often carried in his arms on many of his walks; and I recollect even now with what delight he used to show me the



beauties in the *growth of plants*. When a boy, he was of a studious turn, and fully bent on learning, and always resolutely determined never to give up any point or particle of any thing on which his mind was set, till he had arrived at a clear knowledge and sense of his subject. He was not to be allured or diverted from it; he was firm to his purpose and steady in his endeavour to improve." His term of pupillage was as limited as his means of improvement; for at the age of fourteen years he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker at Hackleton. In the year 1783, when his religious principles had been decidedly formed, he joined the dissenters of the Baptist denomination, and was publicly baptised at Northampton in the river Nene near Scarlet well by the late Dr. Ryland. He was soon after induced, at the suggestion of some of his religious friends, to commence village preaching, but without renouncing his manual occupation; and persons are still living who remember seeing him on his Saturday walk to his employer at Northampton, bearing on his back the produce of his weekly labour. In 1786 he settled at Moulton as pastor of a small Baptist congregation, and opened a village school as a means of increasing his narrow income, which was much below 20*l.* per annum. He is said to have constructed a globe of leather; and whilst pointing out the different nations to his pupils as he naturally mentioned the religion of each—"These are Christians, and these are Mahometans, and these are Pagans, and these are Pagans,"—it forcibly struck him "I am now telling these children as a mere fact, *that* which is a truth of the most melancholy character." Thus was he led to the train of thought which produced his "Inquiry into the obligations of Christians to use means for the Conversion of the HEATHEN; in which the religious state of the different nations of the World, the success of former undertakings, and the practicability of further attempts, are considered." Diffidence, combined with poverty, however, delayed the publication till 1792; and meantime in Sept. 1790 he had undertaken the pastoral charge of the Baptist congregation at Leicester. Not content with advoca-

ting through the press the necessity of missionary exertions, he rested not till he had inspired his religious connections with similar views, and on the 2d of October 1792, the ministers of the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Association assembled at Kettering, formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society. The consequent mission to India originated, says Dr. Ryland, "absolutely with Carey;" and in June 1793 he sealed the sincerity of his zeal by embarking for India; and so devoted was he to his great work that some years after he had engaged in it he wrote to a friend, "I would not change my station for all the society in England, much as I prize it; nor indeed for all the wealth in the world. May I but be useful in laying the *foundation* of the church of Christ in India, I desire no greater reward, and can receive no higher honor." The subsequent career of this exemplary apostle of the Christian faith is well known. A long memoir from the pen of the late Thomas Fisher, Esq. F.S.A. of the East India House, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1835.

Those who are best acquainted with the history of modern missions, will be most ready to assent to the justice of the eloquent eulogy pronounced on him by the late Robert Hall, who in his funeral sermon for Dr. Ryland, characterises Carey as "that extraordinary man who from the lowest obscurity and poverty, without assistance, rose by dint of unrelenting industry to the highest honours of literature, became one of the first of orientologists, the first of missionaries, and the instrument of diffusing more religious knowledge among his contemporaries than has fallen to the lot of any individual since the reformation; a man who unites with the most profound and varied attainments, the fervour of an evangelist, the piety of a saint, and the simplicity of a child." There is a portrait of the Doctor, attended by his Pundit, the large engraving of which has been contributed by Joseph Gutteridge, Esq. of Denmark-hill, near London, to the embellishment of Mr. Baker's History of Carey's native county. It has been published on a smaller scale by Messrs. Fisher of Newgate Street.

## POETRY.

## STANZAS ON THE QUEEN.

*From a MS. Poem.*

1.

THERE\* in the sunshine of a mother's smile,  
 Under the mantle of a mother's care,  
 A maid, the hope of England! bloom'd awhile,  
 Bright as the jewel in Aurora's hair,  
 Fresh as the rose, and as the lily fair;  
 Whom with enduring virtue Heaven endow  
 The burden of a kingly crown to bear!  
 She reigneth! none her title disallow:  
 Before her, youth and age, the meek and mighty bow.

2.

From East to West a Queen the nations own—  
 Her nod imperial North and South obey—  
 Beneath her trident none in bondage groan—  
 Erect the Negro hails the dawning ray;  
 The red man where he will, may prowl for prey:  
 From Indus' flood to Ganges' fruitful plain,  
 What myriads kiss the sceptre of thy away!  
 Victoria! regent of the Lord to reign!  
 To hear the bitter cry, to ease the galling chain!—

3.

Rooted in faith, no revolution fearing,  
 Of true religion thou the guardian be,  
 Of virtue the promoter, Him revering  
 By whom kings reign, and princes right decree.  
 The heart complying with the bended knee,  
 Give ear to pity pleading for offence,  
 To punish sparing, while to pardon free:  
 Life of the law! impartial doom dispense!  
 Authority uphold! maintain obedience!

4.

Fountain of honour! keep the channel pure!  
 Who truth pervert, or purity deprave,  
 Approach the presence never, nor endure!  
 Delight to honour the devoted brave  
 On earth triumphant, ruling o'er the wave;  
 Who, death defying in a righteous cause,  
 Reclaim the savage, or redeem the slave;  
 Who, loving freedom, rally round the laws—  
 But on the perilous edge of innovation pause.

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\* Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight.



## 5.

Benighted regions while the bold explore,  
 The dark illumine, and the rude refine,  
 Let commerce freely float from shore to shore !  
 Encourage science—let not art decline—  
 Nor genius build in vain the "lofty line."  
 Deliver out of danger and distress  
 Who cry aloud, or uncomplaining pine ;  
 Till every heart allow, and tongue confess  
 A parent to the poor, infirm, and fatherless !

## 6.

Come then what may ! let hatred howl alarms,  
 And envy, adder-like, thy path pursue ;  
 "Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
 And we shall shock them : nought shall make us rue,  
 If England to her Queen remain but true."  
 Heaven guard thee, lady !—honour, love, renown,  
 Adorn thy days in number not a few !  
 And when the kingly charge thou layest down,  
 The palm, Victoria, take, and amaranthine crown !—

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

## DUDLEY THIRD LORD NORTH.

"*A Forest of Varieties, in Three Parts. London, printed by Richard Cotes, 1645, fol.*" (The first edition.)

"*A Forest promiscuous of several Seasons' Productions. The entrance, or first part.—Non aliena meo pressi pede.*" London, printed by Daniel Pakeman, 1659.

(See Walpole's Noble Authors ; Sir Egerton Brydges's Peers of King James I. p. 343 ; Collins's Peerage by Brydges ; Brit. Bibliographer, vol. ii. p. 239 ; Amis's History of Tunbridge Wells, 4to. p. 4 ; Topographical Miscellanies, under Catledge, 1792, 4to.)

DUDLEY third Lord North succeeded to the title Dec. 3, 1600, aged nineteen, and died Jan. 16, 1666, aged eighty-five ; his eldest son, Dudley, was also an author ; his daughter, Dorothy, married Chaloner Chute of the Vine, Hants. Walpole says,—“He was one of the finest gentlemen of the Court of King James ; but, in supporting that character, dissipated and gamed away the greatest part of his fortune. In 1645, he appears to have acted with the Parliament, and was nominated to the administration of the Admiralty.” He passed the latter part of his life in retirement. Walpole has made a mistake in saying, that it was the son of this lord (Dudley Lord North), who discovered the medicinal springs at Tunbridge, whereas it was the father, who mentions the circumstance in his work. (The account given by Walpole is formed on a passage in Roger North's Life of Lord Guilford, Pref. p. iii.) “The use of Tunbridge and Epsom waters for health and cure, I first made known

to London and the king's people. The *Spaw* is a chargeable and inconvenient journey to sick bodies, besides the money it carries out of the kingdom, and inconvenient to religion." V. p. 129. Walpole calls his prose "affected and obscure, but the verse, though not very poetic, more natural, and written with the genteel ease of a man of quality." The obscurity and affectation was the fault of the age, and is not seen in Lord North's volume more than in those of his contemporaries; but the chief recommendation of the work is derived from the little sketches scattered over it of the author's personal history. He appears to have been a disappointed man, and the whole train of his thoughts is moody, querulous, and splenetic. He hated business, yet entangled himself in it; and the injury to his fortune he throws rather upon his evil destiny and untoward and unforeseen events than on any prodigality or carelessness of his own. Physic, he says, was his bane; for he attributes his bad state of health to a dose of *stale* physic which remained in his stomach, and produced confusion. In his retirement, he amused himself with music and bowling, both of them *liberal* sciences, for he was detained from wonted riding, coaching, or strong walking, by a gravelly stranguinal inconvenience. He blames his early marriage; (it appears that he must have married as early as nineteen, for at that age he succeeded to the title, and he says, p. 126, that his predecessor lived just enough to marry me.)—his narrow patrimony,—his not having money with his land, and the long peace, which prevented his course in the wars against the Turks and in the Low Countries; he laments his absence in travel and great charge in the Court, and the long favour of some, whom accident, &c. The death of Prince Henry, on whom he relied, and his own sickness, led him to retirement; this, mixed up with strong sentiments of devotion and trust in the Deity, form throughout the work, a most extraordinary *melange* of garrulous discontent and exalted piety. He has dated the different small chapters or divisions of his work, which ends Dec. 1658, aged seventy-six; he began about 1637: of the poetry we can hardly speak so highly as Walpole has done; for much of it is most crabbed and quaint, and much very prosaic and flat. We have extracted a few favourable specimens:—

*Platonique* is a pretty name,  
But Cupid disavows it;  
It hath no body but in fame,  
Disguise alone allows it.

True love cannot divine its end,  
'Twas by some spirit given;  
That ne'er knew further than a friend,  
Its proper sphere is heaven.

Even she and she may make 't as good  
As she and she together,  
'Tis little better understood  
Than playing with a feather.  
Beyond ideas, Love must go,  
Or Cupid may break shafts and bow.

Is 't possible you can deny  
With such unyielding, slighting heart,  
So small a suit, so earnestly  
Pursued by my so true desert.  
That not the cheapest toy you wear,  
As riband, pin, or thread of fringe,  
I may with your kind favour bear?  
Love feeds e'en on the slightest things.  
Unhappily my heart is placed,  
Since for my heart I cannot gain  
To be in this slight measure graced  
That I importune to obtain.

You fear, belike, that I will make it  
An earnest of what I desire:  
No, I'll but as a relique take it,  
Of you the saint that I admire;  
And though my true love's due relief  
I hopeless am e'er to attain,  
Such proof will comfort yet my grief,  
In that I reap not your disdain.  
Welcome at last yet, pretty thread;  
Ne'er yet, since Love his reign begun,  
Was such small thing more merited,  
More prized, or more hardly won.

## SONG.

Ambitious Love, farewell!  
You are too troublesome a guest,  
T' affect what doth excell;  
And to be ever at a feast  
Is not the cheapest, freest diet,  
Less in joy and less in quiet.  
I'll take such as I find,  
So be it good and handsome drest,  
Pretty looking, freely kind,  
To a good appetite is best.  
If your usage doth not please you,  
Change is near you, change will ease you.



Seek not the highest place,  
The lowest commonly is more free,  
Less subject to disgrace :  
Others eyes, or your jealousy,  
Bold freedom will improve your taste,  
When awe embitters a repast :  
A doting fancy is a frolick guest,  
The freest welcome makes the sweetest feast.

It is not Nature's way,

She made *Love* no such busy thing :  
She meant it a short play,

A common-weal without a King :  
Her love on every hedge doth grow,  
Her fruits are but in taste and show ;  
Her sweets extend unto the utmost clowd,  
Often most fair tho' in a russet gown.

#### THE BANSTED SONG.

Fear not, Nymphs, no Satyr is here,  
Nor lurking serpent to affright you ;  
Birds melodious, waters clear,

Thickets or plains may here delight you.  
This another Tempe is,  
No rude swain doth here reside ;  
Innocence of rural bliss

In the nest doth here abide :  
Answer then, the birds, and sing ;  
Make the woods your echoes ring.

Thus you may beguile rough Time,  
With hour-glass, scythe, and furrow'd  
face,  
Making him dance, charm'd by your rhyme,  
In musical smooth-sliding pace.  
Fear not, Nymphs, &c.

#### AIR.

So full of courtly reverence,  
So full of formal fair respect,  
Carries a pretty double sense,  
Little more pleasing than neglect.

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD PART.

Divinest Herbert's soul ! deign that I join  
In hymns accorded to the heart by thine  
Unto our Master's glory, and admit  
Me for a rival in thy height of love :  
For though thy lofty flight be far above  
My creeping muse in spirit, verse, and wit ;  
My love both may and ought thy love exceed,  
Since greatest pardons greatest love do breed.  
Thus, living, sing we ; swan-like, singing, die :  
This panegyric, our own Elegy.  
Others, I hope, will come and bear a part,  
To hide my want of voice, my want of art.

Grieve, O my heart ! grieve that thou canst not grieve ;  
Grieve that thy streams flow counter to thy will ;  
Grieve that thy frail propensions still survive,  
And thy intemperate nature sways thee still.

It is not friendly, 'tis not free,  
It holds a distance half unkind ;  
Such distance between you and me  
May suit with yours, not with my mind ;  
Oblige me in a more obliging way,  
Or know, such over-acting spoils the play.

#### DIANA AND HER NYMPHS.

Away ! away ! the sun goes low,  
Diana, hasten home a-pace ;  
She'll chide if we be over-slow,  
And bar us off to-morrow's chase.

Diana's lady of the night ;  
I am in game, and yet 'tis day ;  
She allows us fair delight —  
I'll venture on a little stay.

Though we somewhat longer tarry,  
'Twill be paid us in the quarry ;  
She is chaste and so are we ;  
We must be chaste, as well as she.

We'll venture, then ; we'll stay awhile ;  
Hoping her frown will turn to smile,  
When she shall see our time so past,  
As renders her a good repast,  
Together now let's follow close,  
'Tis sure our own beyond a loss.

#### SONG.

Be as fantastic as you please,  
I can be so as well as you ;  
And quickly set myself at ease,  
Whene'er you prove nor kind, nor true.

Love's pleasure lies in equal love ;  
Nor doubt I soon such love to find,  
As shall reciprocally move,  
Be fair esteem'd, and please my mind.

Though others have not seem'd so fair  
To take my fancy as you do ;  
If once you change your friendly air,  
Your parts will fail to take me too.  
I'll think myself a chief or none,  
Where'er I leave to be my own.

Shame, oh my soul ! O shame to see thy shame !  
 Shame that, nor faith nor reason can prevail ;  
 Shame that thou know'st most savage things to tame,  
 And that thy art upon thyself doth fail.

Suffer thou dost—and justly suffer, too,  
 In self offending ; wilt thou still befool  
 Thyself in doing what thou shouldst not do,  
 And non-proficient prove in thy own school ?

Yes, Lord, it will be so, except thy grace  
 Continually prevent, preside, restrain ;  
 In thy least absence, Nature will take place,  
 Nor can against itself, itself contain.

#### ON OLD GERMAN LITERATURE.\*

IT has been our intention for some time to give a short notice of what has been done of late in the publication and illustration of Old German Literature, and of its connection with our own, and we now seize, for that purpose, the occasion given us by the appearance of the fifth number of the *Alt-Deutsche Blätter*, a very nice and cheap publication of inedited pieces, conducted by some of the best scholars of Germany. We take up this book the more willingly, because it shows how far the Germans themselves feel the importance of the connection of our old literature with theirs, in the interesting pieces that are published in it communicated from London. The present number contains the curious Old-English Bestiary of the Arundel MS., and we may point out among the most valuable of its treasures a collection of inedited Latin tales of the 13th century, communicated by Mr. Thoms, who, by his valuable and well-known publications on this subject, and his popular and amusing way of treating it, has made middle age story and fiction in a manner a domain of his own.

The only successful attempt to render the early German poetry popular in England, was the elegant and valuable little work by Edgar Taylor, on the *Lays of the Old Minnesingers*, a race of poets who in English literature have nothing that answers to them. These love sonneteers, like the high cultivation of music in later days, seem to have been chiefly confined to Germany and the south ; and the predecessors of *Frauenlob* are only to be ranked with those warrior and princely lyric poets of Provence, amongst whose names that of our own heroic *Cœur-de-Lion* is enrolled.

However the strongest, most national, and most important link, between the literature of Germany and England, is the language, of which the comparison becomes ever more interesting and more instructive, as it recedes farther back toward the remote age when the forefathers of each people lived in nearer brotherhood together. The Gothic and what is termed the Old-High-Dutch, or High-German previous to the twelfth century, stand beside our Anglo-Saxon, and every new fragment of those dialects which is brought to

\* *Altdeutsche Blätter*, von Moriz Haupt und Heinrich Hoffmann. Vol. ii. part I. Leipzig, Brockhaus. London, Schloss. 8vo. 1837.

*Fragmenta Theotisca Versionis Antiquissimæ Evangelii S. Matthæ et Aliquot Homiliarum*, Ediderunt Stephanus Endlicher et Hoffmann Fallersleben. Large 4to. 1834. Vienna. London, Schloss.

*Fundgruben für Geschichte Deutscher Sprache und Litteratur*. Herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann. II. Theil, Breslau. 8vo. 1837. London, Schloss.

*Mittelhochdeutsches Wörterbuch zum Handgebrauch*. Von Adolf Ziemann. Quedlinburg. 8vo. 1837. London, Schloss.

*Glossarium der friesischen Sprache*, von N. Outzen. Herausgegeben von L. Engelstoft und C. Molbech. Kopenhagen. 4to. 1837. London, Schloss.



light, adds to our knowledge of our own primitive tongue. A complete edition of what remains of the translation of the Bible by Ulfilas, soon after the middle of the fourth century, is now in preparation by Gabelentz and Loebe, to be accompanied with a grammar and glossary. The first volume is already on sale. We have heard that Dr. James Grimm is preparing either the whole or part of the remains of Ulfilas, which will certainly be a much better edition. Among the most valuable recent publications in Old-High-Dutch, we must point out the *Fragmenta Theotisca* of Drs. Endlicher and Hoffmann, from the former of whom we also hope for some Gothic monuments. The grand dictionary of Old-High-Dutch by Graff, now in the course of publication, is an invaluable treasure to the philologist.

The monuments of the different Germanic tongues on the Continent previous to the twelfth century, though much less numerous, bear a close affinity to those of our Anglo-Saxon. They are chiefly metrical versions of scripture, as the Heliland, Tatian, Williram; homilies and religious pieces in prose; a few hymns and some songs; translations of Latin writers then read in the schools, particularly Boethius; and many glosses. Unfortunately we have nothing left resembling Beowulf, and some other Anglo-Saxon works.

During the twelfth century, in England and in Germany, we have abundance of saints' legends, and moral and religious pieces, in prose and verse, with charms and spells, and other pieces connected with the more vulgar superstitions, which then occupy a more prominent place than afterwards. Some very curious poems of this period and of the preceding century, with some early German mysteries, are given in the second volume of the valuable *Fundgruben*, edited by a most excellent scholar, Dr. Hoffman, from MSS. in the libraries of Austria.

Accidental circumstances had substituted in England the Anglo-Norman tongue, in place of the Anglo-Saxon, so that the cultivation of our own language in England was retarded during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In Germany this age was that of the Minnesingers and the Romancers, who have left us such extensive monuments of the language which is technically termed the Middle-High-Dutch. In this language is written the famous heroic poem of the Fate of the Niebelungen, of which many editions have been published, which has been translated into modern German, frequently both in prose and verse, and which has been so splendidly illustrated by the pencil of Cornelius. The Middle-High-Dutch romances resemble, and are generally taken from, the Anglo-Norman and the French. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century, the German libraries, like those in England, are full of valuable monuments of the language in most of its different dialects.

Ziemann, who had already published a manual of the grammar of the High-German language in its different periods, with an analecta of pieces for school reading, has given us a very cheap and very useful dictionary of the Middle-High-Dutch, the dialect most rich in interesting literary monuments. It will make the reading of these monuments much more easy and more general, particularly amongst our countrymen, and we wish heartily that we had such a dictionary of Anglo-Saxon and of Middle English.

While speaking of dictionaries, we would call the attention of our readers to the Glossary of the Friesic dialect by Outzen, whose title is given in our note, both on account of its own excellency, and because the Friesic is peculiarly allied with some of our own dialects.

The Germanic languages of the Continent have had the good fortune to meet with a more scholar-like treatment than any other of the languages of the middle ages, and from that cause chiefly they are in Germany more popular and more commonly read, than the early monuments of any other country. The great grammar of Dr. James Grimm has opened a new age in philology. Since that time some of their old writings, and particularly the Niebelungen Lied, have been given in editions for the use of schools, an example which we think not unworthy of imitation. Why might not parts of Chaucer, and some other works, be prepared for, and introduced in, some of the higher classes in our schools?

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, &c. : comprising the Civil History of the Province of Ulster from the accession of James the First, and a Preliminary Sketch of the progress of the Reformed Religion in Ireland. By James Seaton Reid, D.D., M.R.I.A., Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Carrickfergus. Vols. I. and II. 8vo.*

IT is with great truth, that Dr. Reid says, that his work is the first attempt towards filling up a chasm in the ecclesiastical history of the Empire; and that while the origin of the churches of England and Scotland, and of the Puritans and different sectarians, has been traced, no history has appeared of any branch of the Protestant Church in Ireland. It is well known that of the Irish Church, the Presbyterians form an important and influential branch, and that in Ulster they constitute the large majority of the population, and occupy (as Dr. Reid remarks) so singular and anomalous a position, a non-conforming, yet an endowed Church. The province where they settled has been distinguished in bright contrast from the other parts of Ireland by its tranquillity, its order, and its general prosperity; while, undoubtedly, the principles of civil and religious liberty have been supported by them, with unflinching firmness, through many dark and disastrous periods of persecution. That no historian should have been found of this remarkable community, has perhaps been owing chiefly to the difficulty of procuring ample and authentic documents, the records of the earlier Church having been lost, and no civil and political history of the Kingdom existing. Dr. Reid, however, has successfully endeavoured to supply these defects by the most diligent and extensive inquiries; "in which," he observes, "neither labour nor expense have been spared, while every accessible source of information has been carefully explored in search of materials." The result, we are bound to say, is a work of great excellence; containing a large body of information, faithfully and minutely tracing the history of the Church from its earliest foundation, till it flourished in the most ample protection and toleration, under the sceptre of that sove-

reign who, as Dr. Reid remarks, is truly of glorious memory, not as the founder of a party, but as the intrepid assertor of civil and religious freedom.

To render his work more interesting, Dr. Reid has prefixed an Introduction, comprising a view of the state of the Romish Church in Ireland prior to the Reformation, a brief narrative of the progress of the reformed religion during the sixteenth century, and an examination of the causes which rendered it less successful in Ireland during that period than in either of the sister Kingdoms. This Preliminary Sketch we consider to be one of the most interesting and important parts of the work, and full of lessons of instruction and value. What the religious state of Ireland might have been under wiser counsels, under a more careful government, and a firmer and more conscientious administration, we here too clearly perceive; what she is now, we too well know; amidst a bigoted religion which nothing can improve, and a turbulent and factious anarchy which nothing can appease. No kingdom can escape—no more than an individual—the retribution which flows from the great governing law of righteousness and justice; and whatever may be the evils, doubtless great, which are yet in reserve for us to suffer from that unhappy country, to whose fates we are indissolubly linked, they are such as have flowed naturally from misgovernment, weakness, oppression, and neglect; and which have gradually gone on, augmenting and spreading, like a frightful pestilence over the land, till in our days the cup of bitterness seems full to the brim, and who shall say with what terrific violence and destruction it will overflow?

It appears that the curse of the carnal Church of Rome was not always on this country: there was a time when she enjoyed the pure and wholesome



breath of primitive Christianity. That she had the free use of the Scriptures, the inculcation of the doctrines of Grace, and of the efficacy of the sacrifice and intercession of Christ, without any allusion to the mass, to transubstantiation, purgatory, human merit, or prayers for the dead; while the marriage of the clergy, the scriptural character of the early bishops, each having the charge of only one parish—the presbyterial order of the *Caldees*, and their singular piety and zeal—all these points of doctrine and discipline were maintained in the primitive Irish Church, and clearly indicate its opposition to the Papal system. In fact, the Irish Church was the *last* of the churches of the west which preserved its independence; but it was about the middle of the twelfth century that it became subject to the see of Rome. The inferior clergy, who are for the most part guiltless of the abuses, which, through the pomp and pride of life, beguile their superiors, resisted the first approaches of this new establishment; but Pope Adrian IV. wanted not the craft which should best guide his ambition: he first claimed the sovereignty of the Kingdom; and then, by a bull issued in 1155, he formally conferred it on Henry II. of England on condition of his reducing his newly acquired dominions to unqualified subjection to the Pope's supremacy, and conformity with the Romish Church. How could this unhallowed and unrighteous union be resisted by a poor and divided country? Consequently, the Irish Church was assimilated in doctrine and discipline to that of Rome; its independence was destroyed; its primitive purity and Christian simplicity sullied and lost; and, after the lapse of a century, Ireland presented the same low and fallen aspect of religious faith with the other countries of Western Europe. Dr. Reid justly observes,—

“As the value and importance of the Reformation can only be justly appreciated from a knowledge of the previous state of religion, it will therefore be the first object of this preliminary sketch to describe the religious condition of Ireland during the period that elapsed from the full establishment of the Papal system till the commencement of the sixteenth century. In this country, religion had

an ample share of those corruptions by which it was so lamentably defaced, and its benign influence so generally counteracted, through the rest of Europe. Hence the authority of the Roman Pontiff and his degenerate Church reigned supreme, as well over a bigoted and obsequious priesthood as an ignorant and enslaved people; while the political circumstances of the country aggravated the evils which had universally resulted from such an uncontrolled and unscriptural jurisdiction.”

Dr. Reid then proceeds to observe the *causes* which prevented the British Monarch from exercising his rightful control over the appointment of Irish Bishops; chiefly, the turbulent state of the island and its remoteness from the seat of government. Hence the ecclesiastical dignities and power fell into the hands of the Pope, who bestowed them on his obsequious followers without even asking the approbation of the King. Appeals were easily carried from Ireland to Rome, through France and Spain; and indulgences and pardons, and other expensive articles of papal manufacture, still further tended to oppress a miserably enslaved and impoverished people. The Bishops, of course, followed the example of their superiors, claimed and exercised unlimited dominion over the spiritual and temporal interests of the people; disobeyed and defied the Sovereign; and on one occasion threatened to depose the clergy, and excommunicate the people, because they had contributed to a subsidy laid on by Parliament for the exigencies of the State. Felons were pardoned, or their punishments commuted for money; cases were transferred from the civil to the ecclesiastical tribunals; while the bishops themselves settled their disputed claims among each other, by *single combat*, each selecting their champions. The monastic clergy hated and calumniated the secular or parochial clergy; and the latter ridiculed and satirized the idleness and debauchery of the mendicant orders; both, however, joined in claiming an unlimited sovereignty over the persons and properties of the laity. Except in a few remarkable cases, the ignorance of the priests was on a par with their state of moral feeling and religious conduct. Lives of saints and fabulous annals formed their library; so that under a

clergy ignorant, dissolute, and greedy of power and gain, it is no wonder that the spirit of true religion expired.

"The Majesty of *Jehovah* was insulted by the worship of images, pictures, and crosses; and his holy law made void by the profligate doctrine of venial, as distinguished from mortal, sin. The alone merit of the *Redeemer* was superseded by the idolatrous sacrifice of the mass; and the sufficiency of his intercession denied by the intervention of the Virgin Mary and a crowd of saints, as additional and indispensable mediators. The efficacy of the Spirit in purifying the soul from sin was undervalued by the lucrative payment of a purgatorial process after death, which it was in the power of the clergy to shorten, when bribed by an adequate remuneration. Repentance was understood as synonymous with bodily penance, and faith with dependence on the clergy, who blasphemously claimed the prerogative of forgiving sin. Piety was confined to the repetition of unmeaning ceremonies, or of prayers in an unknown tongue; and inward purity of heart was exchanged for external conformity with the rites of the church. Nothing remains of the 'glorious Gospel of the blessed God' but the name; and even this could scarcely be recognized under the mass of superstitious follies and abuses with which it was encumbered."

Such was the wretched state of the Romish church in Ireland prior to the Reformation; a state of degradation on the part of the people, of profligacy and ignorance in the priesthood, and of most unrighteous and unholy assumption of power by the Head of the Church, which fortunately could not easily be paralleled: but it was not till after long delay, that this "arrogant authority" was attempted to be overthrown, and the ancient purity and simplicity of the Christian church revived. Dr. Reid observes on this head—

"The spirit of religious inquiry did not display itself in Ireland so early as in either of the sister kingdoms. The turbulent and distracted state of the island, its limited commercial intercourse with the more civilized countries of Europe, its want of collegiate schools, and of books printed in the native language of the country, were all extremely unfavourable to the introduction of new ideas in science or religion. The ancient faith, consecrated by time and defended by power, maintained an unquestioned sway over the minds of the ignorant and uninquiring

natives; while the English settlers, of the same faith, being chiefly intent on extending their conquests, were equally indisposed to indulge in controversial disquisitions. A profound silence, therefore, on the subject of religion universally prevailed. While the most important controversies were everywhere agitating the Romish church to its centre, *Ireland alone*, among the states of Europe, was involved in the stillness of death. Here there were no external circumstances to provoke or cherish a system of inquiry. There was no political opposition to the temporal encroachments of the Pope, to pave the way, as in Britain, France, and Germany, for overturning his spiritual dominion. There were no extraordinary exactions to rouse the indignation of the people long habituated to the most grievous oppression. There were no educated nobles to encourage inquiry, or patronize opposition to the ambitious claims of the priesthood. Nor were there any poets to expose the views of the clergy, and by the powerful aid of ridicule and satire to open the eyes of men to their venality and corruption. We accordingly find here none of those precursors of the Reformation, discernible in the suppression of books, and the punishment of heretics, in the increased vigilance of the priests and in enactments against free inquiry, which in other countries both indicated and hastened the progress of the truth."

Dr. Reid then proceeds to mention the steps that were taken to introduce the reformed religion; the appointment of Brown as Archbishop of Ireland, and the renunciation of the Pope's supremacy.

"So far as legislative enactments could prevail, and so far as one monstrous dogma of Popery was concerned, the Reformation had successfully commenced, but this first step was productive of little real benefit. Though public opposition was silenced in all places where the British power prevailed, which included a very limited portion of the island, yet secret discontent only increased the more; and throughout the remainder of the kingdom, the partizans of the Romish Church became more zealous and devoted to her cause. The supremacy of the Pope was indeed formally renounced, but it was only to transfer the same unscriptural power to the king; while the rest of the grosser errors and corruptions of that Church were permitted to remain unquestioned and unreformed."

The slow progress of the Reformation in Ireland during its early years,



and its almost entire want of movement since, must have struck every one who has considered the subject. Dr. Reid considers the causes of the failure we are living to deplore, and the full consequences of which are yet to be unfolded, to be principally these two:—1. The condition of the kingdom, which was peculiarly unfavourable to the spread of Truth.—2. The inadequacy of the measures employed for its propagation. As regards the former of these causes,—the character of the inhabitants, poor, ignorant, and oppressed,—their situation without wealth, commerce, education, or civilization,—the want of a feudal nobility attached to the government, and exercising its influence and authority over the people, left the country to the mercy of the Romish priesthood, who became the effective aristocracy, and therefore used all their power too successfully in opposing the progress of Truth, and preventing its entrance into the minds of the people. The Reformation also came to Ireland from a country and a government which the inhabitants looked on with hatred, as the seat of their oppression, and they were little disposed to receive any thing from it without distrust. But besides this, Dr. Reid justly observes, that the Reformation was offered to the people in a way which would have defeated any cause, and to this mismanagement its slow and partial advancement may be attributed. It was conducted neither with discretion nor activity. The profession of the Romish faith was condemned under the heaviest penalties, before any attempt was made to convince the people of their former errors. Another error consisted in employing exclusively as agents in this work, the natives of a kingdom against which the Irish were deeply incensed; instead of bestowing the dignities and offices of the church and country on the *native* converts from Popery: a more fatal error still was in the attempt to propagate religion through the medium of a *foreign* language, for it was the preposterous aim of the government to banish the Irish language,—to make way for the adoption of the English. *Divine Service was to be performed in English*, and if none of the congregation could understand English, it was

advised to be performed in *Latin*. Such were the wise measures used to advance the knowledge of the Truth. Besides this, the agents employed were too timid and pusillanimous to force their way through the difficult path before them. The prejudices of the people were humoured, and the errors of Popery touched with a gentle and lenient hand. Archbishop Brown was neither a Luther nor a Knox, and his cautious policy was imitated by his colleagues in office. In one case, the reformed Liturgy was even recommended to the people as a mere *translation* of their former service, the Mass; and in another, the Romish primate was invited to a conference, in order that he might be convinced of his errors! To this must be added the want both of superior clergy and those of inferior rank. Benefices were left vacant. Bishopricks were still occupied by Romish prelates. The Chancellor of Ireland wrote—"Hard it is that men should know their duties to God and the King, when they shall not hear teaching or preaching throughout the year."

"Such (to end with our author's just reflections) were the measures pursued in the earlier stages of the Reformation in Ireland; and to their manifest inadequacy must in a great degree be ascribed its limited progress. They were insufficient for promoting the cause of religion even under the most favourable circumstances, when opposed by neither power, prejudice, nor interest. Need we wonder, then, at the failure which ensued, when under the palpable mismanagement already described, the Truth had to combat with all the obstacles presented by a most powerful and crafty priesthood, a turbulent and bigoted nobility, and an ignorant and superstitious people. Under these peculiar disadvantages, nothing but uncompromising fidelity and consummate prudence, accompanied with unshrinking zeal and perseverance, qualities which the Irish reformers seldom displayed, could have ensured the success of the reformed faith, or prepared the country for reaping the full benefit of the judicious measures adopted in the succeeding reign."

We have given these specimens from the opening parts of this work, to show the manner in which it is written; and we may truly say, that in extensive knowledge,—in dis-  
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tient and laborious collection of materials,—in good taste in their distribution,—in correctness, harmony, and animation of style,—and, above all, in candour and fairness of opinion, this work deserves very high praise, and will doubtless be received by the public with due attention.

In the second volume, recently published, the narrative is carried down through the eventful period of the Commonwealth, when the Presbyterians suffered their severest persecutions from the attempted uniformity of the Independents, and through the reigns of Charles and James, when they obtained comparative freedom during episcopalian supremacy, until their attainment of perfect toleration on the triumph of King William. We believe a third volume will complete the work.

*The Early History of Egypt, from the Old Testament, Herodotus, Manetho, and the Hieroglyphical Inscriptions.*  
By Samuel Sharpe.

THE author observes that his object has been to collect from ancient writers any account of Egypt previous to the Persian Invasion; to add to that the information from the hieroglyphical inscriptions, unlocked by the ingenuity of Dr. Young and others. But the part which the author feels has most need of explanation is the essay on the date of the Trojan war and the Jewish Exodus. The arrangement of the work is very clear and satisfactory; tracing the mention of this venerable and ancient country, from the Old Testament, through succeeding writers, down to Plutarch and Am. Marcellinus. Of the hieroglyphics our author observes:—

"Our disappointment is fully equal to our curiosity when we find from every fresh advance which is made in reading the hieroglyphics, how little the priests thought worth the recording in that laborious and durable manner which has already survived thirty centuries, beyond the titles of their gods, and the particulars of the sacred offerings to their shrines."

The following observations are just and pertinent:—

"The inquiry into the political condition of any people who have left behind

them works worthy of admiration, is of the highest moral importance. The pyramids of Lower Egypt requiring for their erection the least quantity of architectural knowledge,—no elegance of design, no taste in the detail,—might possibly have been the work of men driven by task-masters to their daily labour; but that the palaces, tombs, and temples of Upper Egypt, which present to us the earliest known instances of architecture, sculpture, and painting; the colossal statues of Amenophth and Rameses, requiring considerable anatomical knowledge for the original design, and a mechanical skill in transferring that design from the model to the blocks of stone, exceeding perhaps that of the Greeks themselves,—the vast works for irrigation, and the correct division of the calendar, requiring great knowledge of mathematics, and this at a time when no other nation, certainly none with whom they were connected, was in an equally cultivated state; that these should have been the works of a people suffering under political disadvantages would contradict all our observations on the human mind and its powers. A tree is known by its fruit; and every circumstance, of which Herodotus and Diodorus have related many, leads us to believe that the kingdom of Thebes, at the time that it was one of these favoured spots in which the human mind has been most expanded, enjoyed also the blessings of good government, must be gratifying to the historical inquirer."

There is a very clear and interesting account of hieroglyphics and hieratic writing, in which the author makes the following just observation:—

"Enough has, I think, been seen to make it clear, that, whatever may have been the origin of hieroglyphics, they have, as we now find them, no analogy with the Mexican picture-writing discovered by Humboldt. The Mexicans seem never to have known a way of expressing their words; they, therefore, used drawing, to express actions and ideas. The Egyptians, on the other hand, both could and did, when they pleased, express their words alphabetically. The Mexicans represented an idea, sentence, or action by a picture; but an Egyptian hieroglyphic represents a word or even a syllable, and these pictures run into sentences as words do. The difference is sufficiently clear between an action represented by a picture, and an action expressed in the words, and those words represented by pictures."



It would not be just to the author to leave his work till we had noticed his ingenious calculations on the date of the Trojan war, at p. 158. It is known that it had been dated by Mitford and others about B.C. 900; and this date was assigned on the fact, that the Iliad and Odyssey relate to the Pelopidan family,—that the Pelopidæ were expelled by the return of the Heraclidæ about eighty years after the Trojan war,—that no mention of their expulsion exists in the poem, and as Herodotus says that Homer lived 400 years before him, and as he flourished about 430, the date of the Trojan war is thus conjectured. Now Mr. Sharpe comes to the same conclusion from other methods of reasoning, which are very ingeniously wrought out, and serve as a strong collateral testimony to the former, and which will in future not be unnoticed by the historian of Greece. His essay on the date of the Jewish Exodus is of still more importance.

*Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, Volume XXVII. Part I.*

We shall review the papers in this volume as usual, in succession as they occur.

*Remarks on certain Ornaments of Gold found near Quentin, in Britany, in 1832, presumed to have been Maviákai of the ancient Gauls, in a Letter from the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A.*

These highly interesting articles were found in a dilapidated temple of the Celtic religion in Britany, in the commune of Vieuxbourg near Quentin. Inclosures of this kind, Mr. Deane observes, are classically styled by the French antiquaries *Temènes*, of course from *τεμενίζω* (consecro), and *τεμενίσμα* (sepulchrum). It would have been desirable to know if the term were derived from the Britons themselves, or capriciously imposed by the French savans; for it might greatly tend to settle the question whether these stone circles of the Celts were sepulchral or devotional. We observe that *Temi*, or *Temhyl*, in the Welsh, signifies a temple or church; as also indeed a

*seat*. These circles have been considered by some as Druidical courts of justice: the probability, however, is, that judicial proceedings, legislation, sacrifices to the Gods, and sepulchral rites, were performed within these sacred inclosures. This by the way. The Bretons have a tradition, that within these hallowed spots the aboriginal inhabitants deposited their treasures. A peasant, relying on this assertion, on the 21st March 1832, was digging within the temene of Quentin, when, under one of the largest blocks occupying the centre of the place, "he made a discovery, which, whether we consider its extent or intrinsic worth, or the original character of the articles found, is among the most interesting of modern times." This was a deposit of twelve ornaments of the person of fine gold, of excellent workmanship, in fine preservation, and of the enormous metallic value of above £1000 sterling. Mr. Deane considers these articles to have been "of the kind which, for want of a more suitable general name, would be called torques; but were rather of that described by the Greek writers as *μαυιάκai*, a word which they employ when speaking of the collars and bracelets of the Gauls. The *torquis*, as its name imports, was a twisted annulus of two or more bars intertwined after the manner of a rope, and like it of a flexible form. The *μαυιάκai* was solid, although occasionally fashioned into the funicular form." The ornaments of Vieuxbourg were of three kinds; some for the throat, others for the arm, others for the wrist. Some of the *μαυιάκai* have the cup, or rather button-shaped termination at the ends similar to the bracelets found in Ireland, considered as ring-money by Sir William Betham. Mr. Deane observes, in the course of his learned and ingenious dissertation, that the origin of golden collars as badges of civil or military distinction, is lost in the obscurity of ages; that the earliest mention of them occurs in Genesis, chap. xii. where Pharaoh is described as putting a chain of gold round the neck of Joseph. The Hebrew word employed, *rabeed*, signifies a twisted chain or wreath. Other biblical instances are

shewn of its employment: in Judges, chap. viii. 26, an ornament worn on the necks of the camels of the kings of Midian is called *anag*; in Daniel, by its Chaldee variation, *meneka*. "From the fifth chapter of Daniel, it is evident that the *manak* was a symbol of civil dignity, the prophet being invested with it was declared by Belshazzar the third ruler of the kingdom. The *manak* of Chaldea and the *rabeced* of Egypt were probably equivalent badges, and denoting the vice-regal authority." p. 8. From the Chaldeans these ornaments were adopted by the Persians; from them they were borrowed by the Armenians, but do not appear, Mr. Deane says, to have been used by the Greeks.\* "The Romans, on the other hand, adopted them as a mark of the highest military distinction." The author thinks they borrowed it from their enemies, the Cisalpine Gauls; the first mention of the torquis is in the story of Manlius, who tore the collar from the neck of the vanquished Gaul, and transferred it to his own. A. U. C. 394. This anecdote proves that the golden collar was peculiarly a Gaulish ornament. Manlius, from the circumstance above related, was called *Torquatus*. The *Thorquati* became subsequently a sort of Legion of Honour of the Roman army. Virgil describes Ascanius and his companions as wearing "Flexilis obtorto per collum it circulus auro." *Æn.* v. 557. Polybius defines *μανίκης* as a golden ring worn by the Gauls on their necks and wrists. The herring-bone or zig-zag pattern appears on the Vieuxbourg *μανίκαι*. This ornament is so common in Romano-British urns, that Mr. Deane concludes the circumstance gave rise to the zig-zag moulding of our Saxon ancestors, who adopted the Roman arch, and with this well-known British decoration. The above is at least an original idea; at the same time it may be remarked, that the zig-zag and hatched ornaments so commonly used by the Romano-Britons, were just the sort of decoration which would be adopted by artists

\* We, however, remember to have seen the figure of a female in a beautiful little specimen of Greek sculpture in the possession of the late Mr. Flaxman, decorated most decidedly with a wreathed torquis.

of humble means and acquirements; we think we have seen them used on the war clubs of the Polynesian natives. Mr. Deane, of course, notices the splendid torques which from time to time have been found in England and Wales, and the famous *orrenods* of the Iceni Boadicea. Britomar, the Gallic chieftain, wore such an ornament. Thus Propertius:

"Vasti parma relata ducis Vindomari  
Illi virgatis jaculantis ab agmine brachia  
Torquis ab incisa decidet una gula."

At which passage Mr. Deane himself glances, p. 3. The British word for the ornament, we may add, is the Roman *torch*—*plu. tyrch*; it is a Welsh saying expressive of a determined contest, "Mi a dynna dorch & chwi,"—I will pluck a torques with you. Lhwyd thinks that the Latin torques is derived from the Welsh *troi*, to turn: *torchi* in that language is also to wreath or gather into a chain. The aggregate weight of the specimens from Britany was 21 lb. 6 oz. 14 dwt. 5 gr. and the sterling value 1085*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* The largest of the ornaments weighed 4 lb. 1 oz. 16 dwt. 11 gr. Few papers in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries have equalled this of Mr. Deane's in point of interest, or excelled it in elegance of diction. We are happy to see the transactions of the Society occasionally varied from topics peculiarly belonging to the architecture, costume, or history of the old English period, with dissertations on matters coeval or referable to the classic period.

*On the number of the lost books of Tacitus, by the Lord Mahon.*

Brotier, in his esteemed edition of the above celebrated writer, considers that the total number of books in his work must have been 16 of Annals, 14 of History; exclusive, of course, of his life of Agricola. This opinion has been received with pretty general allowance. Lord Mahon, arguing from the average length of the extant books, which is 74 chapters, thinks it incredible that the period of four years elapsing from the place where the Annals break off to where the History commences, should have been comprised in the portion now deficient of the 16th book.



The space of time above named, contained "the now very imperfectly known proceedings of the insurrection in Spain and Gaul, the overthrow of Nero, and the end of the family of Casars. How Vindex fell in the moment of the triumph of his cause—how Nymphidius hoped to profit by the vacancy—and how his projects were arrested—how Galba advanced to Rome, and by what acts he lost the popularity to which he owed his elevation."

The above transactions were of too stirring and interesting a character, his Lordship conceives, to be passed over in a cursory and abbreviated form, as they might have been if not of that description. Another argument in favour of his opinion he imagines may be drawn from the fondness among ancient nations for the number twelve, or some multiple or dividend thereof: therefore it is probable that Tacitus wrote eighteen books of Annals, and twelve of History, instead of the number commonly assigned on the authority of Brotier. The discovery of the works of Tacitus in one of the now subterranean Italian cities may at some future time perhaps decide the question.

*Letter of Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. F.R.S. to Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.P. upon three documents of the reign of Edward the First, preserved among the Exchequer Records at Westminster relating to Scottish Prisoners.*

These documents correct some inaccuracies of the laborious Rymer. He had made, in the instance before us, three distinct precepts into one. They relate to the mandates of Edward the First for the safe custody of Alain Earl of Menteith, the Earl of Strathern, the Earl of Athol, Donald son of the Earl of Mar, and of Margaret daughter of Robert Bruce, whom the first order directed to be treated with great severity: "She was to be sent to the Tower of London, and there kept in close confinement in a cage. . . . But this extreme rigour excited some compunction; and, the order being cancelled, another was made that she should be kept in England under the safe custody of Sir Henry Percy." A strange inadvertence is rectified in a document by which Robert Bruce, the

Stewart of Scotland, his brother Sir Alexander Lindsay, and Sir William, submit to Edward the First, and promise to make amends for their contumacy. This instrument Rymer concludes with the clause, "escrit à Sir Wm'," as if it had been transmitted to Sir Wm. Wallace that he might himself embrace the same terms, a circumstance which historians have indeed stated on its sole authority. The deduction is however groundless, for the sentence is but the local date of the document, which a blur had obscured, the right reading being *escrit à Irwin*—written at Irwin. So much for the equivokes of which the old court hands are susceptible.

*Observations on Female Head-dress in England, chiefly subsequent to the date of Mr. Strutt's remarks in his History of the People of England, by John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A.*

The horned head-dress which was worn by the ladies in the fifteenth century might occasionally be found so late as the reign of Elizabeth, but covered in the middle by a piece of drapery. By the bye, we observe this covering of drapery on the horned head-dresses of some of the figures round the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. See Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

At the latter end of the fifteenth century, a head-dress was adopted, in form like the gable of a roof, with dependent lappets on each side. In the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, frontlets to protect the face from the sun were worn, of considerable breadth; rich cauls of net-work, jewelled, were also used in the sixteenth century. At an earlier date they are mentioned by Chaucer, under the denomination of frets. Specimens may be seen in the work to which we have just referred. Bonnets for women occur in the time of Henry the Eighth. The *hoke* and the *huke* are not synonymous. The *hoke* was a hood—the *huke* a mantle. The *querpo* or *querpo* hood sat close to the body; it was the attire of puritans and of the lower order of females. *Haoda* were prevalent in the time of Addison, to shew which Mr. Repton quotes the Spectator. The calash may be traced about 1776. The next article of fe-

male attire touched on is the *hat*. Chaucer's Wife of Bath wears a hat as broad as "a buckler or a targe." In 1550, high-crowned hats were introduced; beaver hats of this fashion are at this day worn by the female population of Wales. Patches are mentioned in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were sometimes fantastically cut into crescents, stars, crosses, and even the form of a coach and horses! The love-lock was a long braided lock, dependant on one side. Distinction was formerly made between the head-dresses of the single and the married ladies: the former had their heads uncovered. On the wedding-day the bride wore her hair loose, or flowing down her back over her shoulders; Mr. Repton quotes the Loseley MSS. in illustration, in which the attire of Ann of Cleves, on her nuptials, is described. *Pereuykes*, *peruks* of false hair, are mentioned in the time of Edward the Sixth and Mary. Mr. Repton seems to think them mere ringlets. He cites, for example, the accounts of the Revels in the first of Edward the Sixth:—"5 coyffs of Venys gold, with *peruks* of here, &c. &c."—Loseley MSS. p. 77. From the reign of Charles the Second to Queen Anne long flowing wigs were in fashion; it was said of the Countess of Suffolk, who married Mr. Howard in the reign of Queen Anne, that she and her husband were so poor, she was forced to sell her hair to furnish a dinner to some friends; "her hair, being long, produced twenty pounds." p. 70. Mr. Repton's paper is interspersed with numerous quotations from writers contemporary with the various periods of female costume on which he remarks, and he illustrates his paper with various examples drawn from old tapestry, brasses, and the wood-cuts of the Nuremberg Chronicle. If Mr. Repton sometimes deduces his archaeological inquiries rather closely upon modern days, it must be considered that as years roll on value will be acquired by these records of evanescent modes. The antiquity of *pigtails* or of *perruques* may excite a smile; but they will as fairly occupy the attention of antiquaries of the twentieth century as any of the articles of Elizabethan attire may now engage our own.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

*Account of the old Bridge at Stratford-le-Bow, in Essex, in a letter from Alfred Burges, Esq. &c.*

It is well known that Bow bridge "was erected in the early part of the eleventh century, under the auspices of Matilda, the Queen consort of Henry the First, to form a more safe and direct communication between the metropolis and the county of Essex than the then existing passage across the river by the dangerous ferry at the *old Ford*." We must take an objection *in limine* to this statement, although founded on that of early topographers; for the great highway constructed by the Romans, leading into Essex from Aldgate, always passed the river at *Stratford* (*Stræt-ford*), i. e. the passage of the *via publica*, or street over the water; a name evidently adopted by the Saxons on the point of transit, in conformity probably with the British appellation *Ystrad Ffordd*, and fully expressive of its local circumstances. As for the old ford, it was the point of transit of the vicinal Roman way which proceeded along Oxford Street, Broad Street, Holborn (*old Bourne*), the Old Street Road, through Bethnal Green to Old Ford, and somewhere below Stratford it fell into the great Roman road. The statement should therefore be corrected, so far as it avers that the dangerous passage at Stratford, or Streetsford, was remedied by the construction of Bow bridge. This must have been erected between A.D. 1100, when Matilda became Queen, and 1118, the year of her decease. An inquisition taken by the king's justices in 1303, details some curious particulars relative to the structure:—

"Hugh Pratt (whom Stow calls *Godfrey Pratt*) living near the road and bridges in the reign of King John, did of his own authority, begging the aid of passengers, keep them in repair. After his death, his son William did the same for some time, and afterwards, through the interest of Robert Passlew, the king's justice, obtained a toll, which, according to the note attached to Morant's account of the bridge, was, for every cart carrying corn, wood, coal, &c. one penny; of one carrying *taxel*\* two pence; and of one carrying a *dead Jew* eight-pence."

\* Query. What? Teasel?  
A Y



The bridge had probably the same number of arches as in our time, three; but the obtuse pointed form could not have been that of the original construction, when no other but the circular arch was in use—the pointed arch not being introduced till some years after. We cannot confidently follow the author in thinking that the obtuse pointed arches shew that they were not of an earlier construction than the Tudor age. Certainly, as a prevailing architectural feature in any ecclesiastical or domestic structure the rule may be adopted; but there were occasions on which architects, as early as the thirteenth century, employed the obtuse pointed arch. Of this fact one or two examples present themselves in the Abbey Church of Westminster, and they are numerous in castellated edifices of the time of Edward the First. The deep labelled moulding attached as weathering to arches, is a much surer criterion of construction in the fifteenth century. With regard to the suggestion of Grose, that Bowe bridge might be so called for its beauty, as the *beau* bridge, it is too much at variance with ancient practice to be for a moment entertained. The appellation was conferred on any remarkable arched construction. Thus the opening for the pathway under the tower of the parish church of Tavistock, in Devon, is at this day called the *Church Bow*. There was a bridge of one arch which bore this name in the town of Leicester.

Channelsea bridge, about half a mile below Bow bridge, was also founded by Queen Matilda: it consists of one pointed arch. Bow bridge was originally only 13 feet 6 inches wide; the width was increased, in 1741, to 21 feet. Channelsea bridge was originally 11 feet in width, but was widened at the above period to an equal width with the bridge of Bow. Mr. Burgess, in conjunction with Mr. Walker, was the engineer for the construction of the new Bow bridge. His report has therefore a most authentic value, as founded on the best possible data of personal inspection into the particulars of the ancient structure. His paper is drawn up with care and faithful attention, technical and documentary, and illustrated with sections, ground plans, and elevation of the old bridge. The structure which has now replaced it is of one arch, and of granite. The

record thus preserved of this most ancient public viaduct, shews the utility of the Society of Antiquaries, as a medium for much valuable communication on subjects not cognizable in the daily occurrences and requirements of human life, yet affording materials for the history of arts and the progress of society.

We had almost forgotten to add, that the ancient bridge was not without the usual appendage of a chapel. That of St. Katharine on Bow bridge is first noticed in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth. The attaching of sacred edifices to bridges, seems to have originated in the piety of classic ages. Trajan's bridge, at Alcantara, had its *sacellum*, at which the passing traveller might pay his devotions. Religion was in fact engaged as toll-collector for the repairs.

*Observations on the Roman Station of Magiovinum, by Henry Brandreth, Esq. F.S.A.*

Mr. Brandreth's communication affords us many interesting and careful local notes of Roman and British antiquities in the neighbourhood of Dunstable, where the two great Roman ways, the Ikenild and the Watling-street, cross each other. The Watling-street, *Guethelinga strata*, according to some the ancient Irish way, enters the county at the thirty-third milestone on its way from St. Alban's, keeping the track of the modern Irish road, passing through one itinerary station in the county of Bedford, generally agreed to have been Dunstable. Whether this was the *Durocobrivis* or *Magiovinum* of Antonine, occupies the attention of Mr. Brandreth. Richard of Cirencester calls it *Forum Dianæ*; but to make it the *Magiovinum* of Antoninus, violence must be perpetrated on the received readings and the stations transposed. Two camps, near Dunstable, have been considered as the site of *Magiovinum*; one at Totternhoe Castle-hill, two miles from Dunstable, the other at Maiden-bower Camp. Both, we suggest, might be garrison stations, or at least *astiva castra*, to the colony at Dunstable.

Maiden-bower the writer seems to consider a corruption of the British terms *Mag* [Qu. *Maes*?] *Campus* and

Dun a hill; the Saxons added Burgh to the appellation, and made of it Maiden-bower. Mr. Brandreth appears to think that the Romans placed their Magiovinum in the immediate neighbourhood of this British station, though not on its actual site; for the name of this station he suggests Mag (campus), and vint or vente—a market, as also Maegvin (gwynn), the white field, which is, we imagine, the best derivation of the two, indicating as it does the chalky plains of Dunstable. Mr. Brandreth carefully notes various vicinal ways which accompanied or diverged from the Roman roads about this spot, and the indications of Roman and British occupancy by which various neighbouring localities are distinguished.

He evinces in the course of this communication considerable philological tact and antiquarian acumen, and we can only regret that some little general plan of the roads, &c. about Dunstable has not been appended to his paper, which would at once have enabled a reader unacquainted with the neighbourhood to feel the force of his deductions.

We subjoin, in illustration of the essayist's remarks, those parts of Richard of Cirencester's and Antonine's Itineraries, which may enable the reader to form some idea and judgment for himself on the doubtful subject of these stations, placing over against the Latin names the local appropriations of Gale, Horsley, and Stukeley.\*

Ric. Cic. Verolamio Municipio; Ant. Verolamio; Verulam, G. H. and S.

Ric. Cic. Foro Dianæ M. P. xii. Ant. Durocobrivis M. P. xii. Hertford, G; Dunstable, H; Market-street, S.

Ric. Cic. Magio Vinio, M. P. xii. Ant. Magiovinio, M. P. xii. Dunstable, G; Fenny Stratford, H; Dunstable, S.

Ric. Cic. Lactodoro, M. P. xii. Ant. Lactodor. M. P. xvii. Stony Stratford, G; Towcester, H; Stony Stratford, S.

Now, after all that has been said, and however ingeniously advanced, it

is evident, if we wish to preserve the text of Antoninus, that Forum Dianæ and Durocobrivis, if not identical, must be close to each other; and therefore Market-street, four miles from Dunstable, and Dunstable itself, may be considered as these stations in the order named, while Magiovinum must, we think, advance to Fenny Stratford. There will, however, ever hang over the places of these iters, especially *Antonine's*, an hopeless obscurity, inviting ceaseless mutation and ceaseless conjecture. It is, however, but fair to remark that Mr. Brandreth's derivation of Durocobrivis from the British is very plausible, and very near what we ourselves would suppose, *i. e.* *Dur coch byrr*—the Red Swift Water; and what but the distances set down in our copies of the Imperial Itinerary would prevent us from placing this stage near St. Alban's, at *Red-bourn*, a Saxon translation of the above title?

(To be continued.)

*The Tourist's Guide; being a concise History and Description of Ripon, Studley Royal, Fountains Abbey, Markenfield, Brimham Rocks, Hackfall, and Newby Hall.* 12mo. pp. 106.

WE have been pleased with this Guide; as the compiler has evidently endeavoured not merely to make it useful and entertaining for strangers in general (the visitors of Harrogate, of course, in particular), but also to correct and improve the information derived from his predecessors, and thereby to advance the common stock of topographical and historical knowledge. In short, he is not a mere retailer, but a researcher; and with the view of promoting and encouraging so laudable a spirit, we shall proceed to make a few remarks and suggestions.

First, that the Latin *ripa* cannot pass as the etymology of the Saxon town of *Hrippun*.

Next, that Leland, in speaking of the remains of "the old abbey of Ripon," says, "One thing I much noted—that was, three crossis standing in row at the est ende of the chapelle garth. They were thinges *antiquissimi operis*, and monumentes of sum notable men buried there." To this Dr. Whitaker dissented, remarking that "it is reasonable to suppose that they were

\* In this list we mark Richard's iters, *Ric. Cic.*; Antonine's, *Ant.* The appropriations of Gale, Horsley, and Stukeley with their respective initials.



early objects of religious veneration, alluding to the mystery of the Holy Trinity." Further, our present author states, that during the reparation of the cathedral in 1832, the head of a Saxon cross was discovered in the foundation of a wall, its edges adorned with scroll work, and its face with a rude representation of an angel; and that it is now placed over the Bone-house door. Now, that this stone, discovered in the foundation of a distant wall, should be the same as one of those which Leland saw in the Chapel Garth, is not very likely, though it is barely possible: but respecting the nature and purpose of those crosses, we have no doubt that Leland is right, and Whitaker wrong. Dr. Whitaker was an antiquary of great knowledge and discernment; but this is one of the instances in which he cantered too cavalierly over the authority of a venerable predecessor. He was evidently not aware of the fact that gravestones were anciently made in the form of crosses, as they are still on the continent, and as many exist in Ireland; and so he thought only of the larger crosses, the places or "objects of veneration," and because there here happened to be three, he guessed at a theory which would give them a common origin and connexion. Like most antiquarian theories, it is extravagant. Probably in Leland's time gravestones in the form of a cross were common; and he evidently notices these at Ripon not because they were crosses, but because they were *antiquissimi operis*.

The slab in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen's hospital (p. 69), "marked with several crosses patée," is an ancient altar stone; and the figure of St. Mary Magdalene on the seal of the same institution, does not hold "a pitcher and a loaf of bread," but a pot of ointment and a book, her usual symbols.

With reference to p. 70 and p. 82, we may remark, as a hint to other topographical writers, as well as the present, that there is no longer any occasion to follow Tanner, in quoting the discrepant statements of Speed and Dugdale for the amounts of monastic revenues, (the one being taken from the gross and the other from the net income,) as the Record Commission has now placed in every provincial

public library the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, from which the accurate particulars may be at once obtained. It may further gratify our author to learn, that the history of Fountains Abbey, by Hugh de Kirkstall, is now in the British Museum, it having been conveyed thither, from the library of the Royal Society, among the Arundel MSS.

At Fountains Abbey we think the rebus of a bird upon a tun, with the dates 1483 and 1494, is not intended to typify the name of Archbishop Thurstan, or Turstin, the founder, (a *thrush* and *tun* it is said,) but that of Abbot Darneton 1478—1494, though we cannot say what bird will answer to the first syllable. The use of these stone enigmas was generally to record in sculpture the names of those by whom the structures on which they occur were raised. Darneton evidently rebuilt material portions of the church, including the great tower, which was completed in the first year of his successor, Marmaduke Huby.

We will conclude with the author's account of the new constitution of the Church of Ripon:—

"By an Act of Parliament for the carrying into effect the reports of the Church Commissioners, relative to the re-distribution of dioceses, episcopal revenues, &c. which passed the 13th of August, 1836, Ripon was created an episcopal see, subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of York, to consist of that part of the county of York, now in the diocese of Chester, the deanery of Craven, and all such parts of the deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, in the diocese of York, as lie to the westward of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkstone, Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross. Craven was then constituted an archdeaconry of the see of Ripon. [The other is the archdeaconry of Richmond.]

"By this Act the Collegiate Church was made a cathedral, and the town of Ripon became a city.

"The Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D. Head Master of Harrow School, was appointed first Bishop of Ripon, and was consecrated at York, on the 6th of November, 1836. He has the patronage of the archdeaconry, [of both archdeaconries?] chancellorship, and registrar.

"The arms appertaining to the see—are, Argent, on a saltire Gules—two keys in cross Or, on a chief Second an Agnus Dei of the First. The arms as-

signed to the church are a representation of the structure in a field Gules; crest, an Agnus Dei standing on a bible. Proper. The ancient seal bore a lamb, with the inscription, SANCTI WILFRIDI RIPONENSIS ECCLESIE.\*

*The History of the Twelve great Livery Companies of London, principally compiled from their grants and records, with an Historical Essay and Accounts of each Company, its origin, constitution, government, dress, customs, halls, and trust estates and charities, &c. &c. By William Herbert, Librarian to the Corporation of London. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 684.*

WE congratulate Mr. Herbert on the completion of his very laborious and highly valuable work, which forms an important accession to the history (still deficient, and perhaps only to be executed in portions) of the vast metropolis of the British empire,—that centre throughout many ages of the commercial energies of an enterprising people, and the mainspring of those popular communities which achieved the darling liberties of old England.

Mr. Herbert's task was undertaken at a fortunate time; when the investigations promoted by the legislature into the constitution, history, and functions of municipal corporations, led to an unfolding of their archives, and a display of their registers and books of accounts, such as the assiduity of no individual inquirer could have procured. Of these advantages our author has largely availed himself; and by means of compression and small type, he has freighted his work with a cargo of substantial materials quite unusual for two octavo volumes. The first

volume was noticed in our Magazine for April, 1834; it contained his Introductory Essay, and the history of the Companies of Mercers, Grocers, and Drapers. The present volume comprises those of the Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

These are what are called the twelve principal Companies, a distinction acquired from the circumstance of their having attained a degree of prosperity in advance of their fellows, and at length established an admitted grade of superiority. It is very probable that it originated from the circumstance of twelve citizens being required to attend the Lord Mayor in his office of Butler at the Coronation feast, and one being taken from the twelve most important companies; but the exact precedency was long unsettled (see the various lists in Mr. Herbert's first volume, pp. 101—103); and the Dyers were for a considerable time among the twelve, and not the Shearmen or Cloth-workers. Generally speaking, there was in ancient times a constant variation and fluctuation in the constitution of the companies; they branched off into sections, or coalesced into combinations;\* their composition was as varied as their checkered and particoloured liveries, while, with studied secrecy, their origin and early history appears ever to be shrouded under their favourite hoods.

Nor is this surprising, when we perceive that their usual commencements were private; that their objects were the peculiar exercise and appropriation of the "mysteries" of their crafts; and that they would not emerge into conflict with the busy world around

\* Occasionally two or more trades were united in one society; but this was more the case in smaller towns than in London. In Warwick there were two gilds, in Stratford-upon-Avon one; in Southwark we believe two. In these of course trades of various natures were combined; as in Chaucer's riding of the pilgrims to Canterbury,

"An haberdasher ther was, and a carpenter,  
A webbe, a dyer, and a tapyser,  
And they were clothed alle in o lyvere  
Of a solempne and grete fraternyte."

These were men of great substance,—

"Wel semed eche of them a fayr Burgeys,  
To sitten in the Yeld Halle at the days,  
Everych for the wysdom that he con,  
Was happely for to be an Aldyrman."



them until their numbers and wealth gave them weight and influence. The most correct view that can be taken of the spirit in which the gilds were formed, is to compare them with the benefit societies and trade unions of modern times; which, so far as the inferior craftsmen are concerned, are in fact the successors of the trading companies. The defect of the modern state of things in this respect, as in many others, is a disruption of those grades of the same class of individuals, the harmonious blending yet due subordination of which in old and merry England, founded and built up her constitution and her prosperity.

We consider that the simple and apparently inconsequential act of fixing the precedency of the great companies may have been a principal cause of the change we lament. It provided for their continuance under other conditions than the prosperity of their trades. In consequence, the trades have in many instances turned into other channels, or died away entirely, and yet the companies have continued as private societies; and more, they have occupied the places which would otherwise have been taken by companies of the rising trades, at the same time appropriating and withdrawing to themselves those men of wealth and commercial rank who would have conferred credit and respectability upon such new communities.\* In fact, to adopt a figure from the natural world, a set of aged pollards has been cherished in the place of the natural succession of young and vigorous trees.

Trade is in its nature fluctuating; and it is proverbial how rapidly it ebbs from its most favourite shores. It is a stream which is constantly working out for itself new channels, and traversing the world by new modes of transit. In our domestic traffic, pack horses have given way to waggons, waggons to canals, canals to railroads. The proud and gigantic East Indiamen of the reign of George the Third, will shortly be a race as extinct as the unwieldy carracks and argosies of ancient times. The more energetic spirit of steam has out-

stripped them in their career, breathing on them, in its passage, the fiery blast of consumption and annihilation.

As with trade itself, so has it fared with the trade companies. If not in actual property, in their commercial influence, and in their very complexion and component parts, they have suffered change. In several instances, the meaning of trades has altered. Thus, the ancient Haberdashers were what are now called hardwaremen; the Mercers were our haberdashers, or the dealers in the *small* articles of dress; the Drapers were our mercers. Besides these, in immediate connexion with matters of dress, were the Clothworkers (anciently called Fullers and Shearmen), the Dyers, the Tailors, the Hurrers and Cappers, and the Skinners: all of which, as we have before remarked, were continually forming combinations in one way or another. The first Milliners were foreign haberdashers, dealing in glass, jewellery, pins, and other small wares imported from the continent, particularly from Italy, whence the name of Milan-ers.

There are now many Companies which have not the least connexion with the occupations from which they derive their name. Nay, more, in some, this is made the ground of a vain and ridiculous boast; for whilst, in some cases, a decaying trade has fallen away from the Company, in others, the Company has excluded a still flourishing trade, as in the striking instances of the Fishmongers and the Tailors; the principle of erecting certain pre-eminent Companies, to which we before alluded, having led to a species of civic aristocracy, and merged all commercial considerations in those of a personal, family, or political nature. Thus, the Fishmongers have become the great Whig Company, the Merchant-Tailors the great Tory Company. Possessed of large property, and entrusted with the management of very considerable charitable funds, these and other Companies have continued to exist as private societies, with the advantage of corporate powers; whilst others of the old

\* It was formerly necessary for a citizen, if a member of any other than the Twelve principal Companies, to quit his own company on becoming an Alderman, and enter into one of the Twelve.

Companies, which had acquired little or no property, have become wholly extinct.

Very few Companies indeed are now in active operation; that is, exercising a positive control over the trades after which they are named. When we have enumerated three, the Goldsmiths, the Stationers, and the Apothecaries, we believe we have given the whole list; and it is remarkable that these by no means comprise within their associations the whole of those who follow the respective trades in London. In fact, they have become, as respects the powers they exercise, rather national than civic functionaries; the Goldsmiths are commissioned by the legislature as the comptrollers of the tax on manufactured goods of gold and silver for the whole country; the Stationers do little more than assist in the execution of the law of copyright, but it is also for the whole country; the Apothecaries have the examination and licensing of aspirants to their profession throughout the whole of England.\* In addition, both the Stationers' and the Apothecaries' are joint-stock trading Companies on a flourishing scale. Yet even these, we see, the least alienated of all, have still declined from their original position, of embodying the whole of their worshipful crafts.

From such a shifting scene, what history could be formed? Only one of a correspondent character. The whole is necessarily broken up into details. In some particulars the histories of the Companies may take a synchronical aspect; but in others they must be ever distinct. As they have successively risen or declined, in different eras and under different circumstances, their histories present such various aspects, as the youth, the manhood, or the old age, of the several generations of mankind, though of the same race, when educated under altered manners and altered customs and opinions. The briefest view that can be taken of their histories is this:—the Guilds were founded for mutual protection in trade, for conviviality, and for various social benefits, both temporal and spiritual; the Companies are maintained for political

co-operation, for conviviality, and for the administration of charities. The feasting alone remains, little modified (except in its hours) by the changes of the times!

In order to show the general amplitude and arrangement of Mr. Herbert's work, we will now describe the contents of his chapter on the Company of Merchant-Tailors, the others being treated in a similar way. A summary is first given of what was previously published in the Histories of London, by Strype, Maitland, and the New View (1708); next, an account and description of their charters; the statistics of the Company at various periods, &c. &c. Then follows an inquiry into their origin and history, in fact, all that Mr. Herbert has found remarkable in their annals. Then under the head of Constitution and Government, he gives abstracts of their charters, ordinances, by-laws, &c. Then succeeds a list of the Lord Mayors who have belonged to the Company, and memoirs of some distinguished members. Then their dress and observances, that is to say, their liveries, their religious chantries and obits, funerals, election ceremonies, processions and pageants. Next follows, an account of their halls and buildings—their armoury, plate, pictures, &c. Then, very full accounts of their trust estates and charities. Lastly, the charters of the Company are given at length, with translations. The information upon charities, which our author has furnished very fully throughout his work, will render it of most important use, and it will, perhaps, be most frequently consulted in those parts, though they appear the least inviting to the general reader.

It is creditable to the honesty of Mr. Herbert that he has rather combated, than imitated, the flattering suggestions of Dr. Wilson in his "History of Merchant-Tailors' School," that this worshipful company were of a higher caste than their brother Snips. It appears from the Doctor's statement (who published in 1812), that "there are none of that trade on the court of the Company; and of the 300 on the Livery, which is open to men of all professions, not ten are to be found

\* The Grocers' Company still continues to register in the London Gazette, for the public service, the average price of Sugar; and the Parish Clerks to publish the Bills of Mortality.



who are tailors by trade; that, as to the Merchant Taylors of old time, it is not to be denied that they were principally engaged in manufacturing pavilions for our kings, robes of state for our nobles, and tents, &c. for our soldiers; whence the arms they bear—a pavilion between two royal mantles. Nor is it undeserving of notice, that, when Latinized, they were never called by any term implying makers of ordinary garments, but *mercatores scissores*.\* Now we should like to ask the learned Doctor what classical word he would find for *tailor*. The Roman toga was without sleeves or collar, and the *sartores* and *sarciatores* were mere menders and botchers. In fact, the word *tailor* is French,—*tailleur*, and it is rendered literally by the Latin *scissor*. With respect to their being called *Merchant Tailors*, we may be sure the prefix was not a mere compliment; it perhaps indicated a higher grade in the trade, the shopkeeper in distinction from the journeyman or mender, but certainly it was not confined to the “manufacturers” of “robes of state,” tents, and “pavilions!” It appears in p. 532, that another company had a similar title of *Merchant-Haberdashers*. Our own remarks on this head are already longer than we intended; still we will not omit those which Mr. Herbert has very sensibly made:

“The Tailor and the Draper anciently went hand in hand, as at the present day, not as members of the same fraternity, but as equally contributing to furnish the necessary article of clothing; and notwithstanding that the History of Merchant-Tailors’ School attempts to exalt them above their seemingly servile origin, and to make their change of name, from Tailors to Merchant-Tailors, a result of their becoming merchants in cloth, it is certain that not only at first were the *cissors*† bonâ fide cutters and makers-up of clothes, but the Company itself a working one, and so continued till James I., as will be shown. That there are not at this time half a dozen tailors brothers of this dignified corporation [this ‘solempne and

grete fraternyte,’ again to quote old Chaucer,] only shows how widely the livery companies have deviated from the purposes of their original institution.”

Our author has here stated the plain unvarnished truth, which is fully borne out by historical evidence; and we have only to hope that the courtly adulations of the former writer may not have rendered the truth unpalatable. We think, with Dr. Wilson, that the Company would not be more loyal or patriotic, nor their charities be better administered, nor the noble educational foundations of Sir Thomas White be more kindly fostered, were the Merchant-Tailors of the present day driven from their posts of honour, and their places filled by the tailors of the shop and shop-board; but to affect to deny that the fraternity originally consisted of absolute *trading tailors* is a contradiction of the plainest terms, calculated to attract that ridicule which it was perhaps intended to avert.

We are sorry that there is still another point on which we must abridge the vanity of the Merchant-Tailors. In p. 478 Mr. Herbert has quoted, most inaccurately, Dr. Wilson’s “History of Merchant-Tailors’ School,” with regard to the entertainment given by the Company to King James the First, in 1607; running together the remarks of Dr. Wilson and an extract from the Company’s books, and then adding, as if in continuation from Dr. Wilson, a statement that “a still greater feature in the musical part of this entertainment was the production, for the first time, by Dr. Bull, of the ever-new national air of God Save the King,—a circumstance which confers more celebrity on this feast than all the rest that happened.” But the fact is, that Dr. Wilson makes no such assertion, and never once mentions God Save the King. The claim was broached by a person of much inferior judgment, Mr. Richard Clark, of the Chapel Royal, and has since been refuted again and again.† His sugges-

\* Read *cissores*, and the same in other places. Rev.

† We now need only refer to the recent discussion of the subject in our Magazines for June, 1836, p. 594, Aug. p. 141, and Oct. p. 369; on which last occasion the substance of all the evidence collected by Mr. Clark in his volume on the subject was briefly stated and arranged. Mr. Clark has since circulated a few pages, intended as a reply to the observations of our correspondents; but it really contains nothing to

tion was that the words were written by Ben Jonson, and the music composed by Dr. John Bull: but the poem actually written by Ben Jonson for this occasion, was "a speache of xviii verses" (unfortunately not preserved), a composition as different from God save the King, as the voluntary for the organ with twenty-six basses, which Dr. John Bull's God save the King has since been found to be. It is extraordinary how often an error, once circulated, especially if a flattering one, requires correction and contradiction; but we wonder that our author, accustomed to literary researches, was not alive to this question.

There exists a ballad of seventeen verses, not eighteen, which was written on this occasion; but its style is very different to that of Ben Jonson. Mr. Herbert has printed it in p. 432, as written "To the tune of Treason's Joy;" but if Mr. Herbert will turn again to Dr. Wilson's book, he will find it was "To the Tune of Treaton's Toy:" the meaning of which we conjecture was, a song made upon the Toy of a person named Treaton. It is a name of that kind which was given to the butts of the City Archers in Finsbury Field (see *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1832, p. 113), and might be equally bestowed on a boat, a summer-house, or any other object of amusement.

Our limits will not admit of any further observations upon the history of the other companies, nor to extend our extracts, which we might do, *ad libitum*, from the curious illustrations of the progress of society, of manners, of commerce, and of the domestic arts, with which this work is replenished. Mr. Herbert may be assured that he has raised a lasting monument of his literary industry. We rather miss the curious antiquarian vignettes with which his first volume was interspersed; and we regret that he has not engraved the ancient seals of the Companies, as many of them are particularly illustrative of the religious complexion which these fraternities

bore in their earlier days. They might have taken the place of the modern vignettes of the Companies' arms, which are rather ornamental than useful. We believe Mr. Herbert here closes his undertaking; but we trust the history of the remaining Companies (many of them equally curious) will be pursued by others. Surely in every Company there must be more than one individual of sufficient historical taste to desire to investigate its peculiar history; and we trust that gentlemen possessed of such capabilities will be found ready to follow the example of J. B. Heath, esq., who some years since printed an interesting volume on the history of the Grocers' Company, and the biographies of its most distinguished members,—the only work of the kind that we possessed before the appearance of that we have now noticed.

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*Bibliotheca Cantiana; a Bibliographical Account of what has been published on the History, Topography, Antiquities, Customs, and Family History, in the County of Kent.* By John Russell Smith. 8vo, pp. 376.

WHEN noticing, in our number for July 1836, p. 37, the magnificent prospectus for a new History of Kent, issued by the Rev. Thomas Streetfield, F.S.A. we were induced to take a cursory review of the principal topographical historians, who have devoted their attention to this highly favoured county, so rich alike in natural resources, in ancient gentry, and, as a consequence, in every record and association that can interest the inquirer into the ages that are past.

The industrious compiler of the volume before us has shewn how largely the history and antiquities of Kent have already occupied the attention of topographers and antiquaries; and by exhibiting in one view what is now before the public, he has at once facilitated the researches of future writers, and has pointed out how

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the purpose except that, at the suggestion of our correspondent J. G. N. (Oct. 1836, p. 372) he has published the music from Purcell's Harpsichord Lessons, published "about 1674;" together with a Sonata published by Purcell in 1623, of which the words are, "God save Great James our King, long live our noble King, God save the King."



ample a field still remains for their labours.\*

The volume contains a complete catalogue of all the printed works relative to the county; including, with respect to the most important, not only their titles at length, but also the useful particulars which serve as the guide for *collation*, in ascertaining whether a book is perfect, as the principal divisions of the contents, the number of pages, lists of plates, &c. In addition to this account of entire works, Mr. Smith has collected references, arranged under parishes, alphabetically, to all the articles relative to Kentish affairs in various miscellaneous works, as the *Archæologia*, *Vetusta Monumenta*, *Philosophical Transactions*, *Bibliotheca Topog.* *Britannica*, Carter's *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, his *Antient Architecture*, Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Grose's *Antiquities*, and various others. From the numerous volumes of our own Magazine are enumerated many articles of value, often accompanied by engravings; and we have the satisfaction to know that some of the most interesting have appeared during the two last years. We have been a little amused that the assumed signatures of some of Mr. Urban's correspondents have been set down and indexed as real names; as, for example, M. Green, (pp. 195, 294, 295) was the late Mr. Nichols; and F. Mot (pp. 137, 172) the late Mr. Cozens,—the real signature being T. Mot, F.S.M. of which enigma the interpretation is,—The Master Of The Free School, Margate! This industrious person frequently appears in *proprie personâ*; and in p. 315 is noticed his quarto volume entitled "A Tour through the Isle of Thanet and East Kent." It would have been an advantage to have enumerated the parishes contained in this work, as well as those in Parsons's *Monuments*, and Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*. Mr. Cozens's MS. Collections, mentioned in p. 88, are now in the possession of Mr. J. B. Nichols.

There is one general work which Mr. Smith has overlooked, called the

"*Ecclesiastical Topography*," of 1600 Churches round London, which contains views and descriptions of the churches of Hayes, Beckenham, Plumstead, West Wickham, Lewisham, Lee, Footscray, Woolwich, Deptford, and Chislehurst.

The curious tracts of the seventeenth century relating to Kent are fully described; and the lists of Kentish Acts of Parliament, both public and private, and of Parliamentary Reports, form valuable additions to Mr. Smith's work. We must also mention that it is rendered more readable and interesting by the insertion of memoirs of the principal authors, and two plates of their autographs. The publication of the hand-writing of our genealogical and topographical collectors would answer purposes beyond those of mere curiosity, in the identification of manuscripts; but for that object somewhat more than the signature will be required. We observe in p. 22, that the Compiler puts forth a hope of his publishing a catalogue of the MSS. relative to Kent in the Public Libraries, and some private collections. This we trust he may be encouraged to do; and we shall be very happy to find that he is induced to continue his labours upon other counties; for a volume similar to the present on every county in England, would be a grand acquisition to the topographer and collector.

We will conclude this notice by extracting the following singular piece of literary history:—

"A General History of this County was published in an early newspaper (which is in possession of the publisher) entitled, 'The Original London Post, or Heathcote's Intelligence,' a small folio of two leaves. The first number which commences with Kent, is dated Monday, Jan. 20, 1724, and continued twice a week till Monday, Nov. 2, 1724, when it closed the History of Kent: it was so printed, that the purchaser could separate the history from the news, which occupied a page, sometimes even less, the other portion being filled up with Novels, History of Pirates, Civil Wars, and other 'delectable' reading. It is a fact, though perhaps not generally known, that Robinson Crusoe was originally printed in this journal."

\* It is due to Mr. Streatfeild to say, that he has since issued, as there recommended, "a more business-like Prospectus," which may be procured of his printers, Messrs. Nicol, Pall-mall.

*Scenes and Shadows of Days Departed, a narrative, accompanied with Poems of Youth, and some other Poems of Melancholy and Fancy, in the journey of life from Youth to Age.* By W. Lisle Bowles. 12mo.

WE have had occasion not unfrequently to call the attention of our readers to the Poetry of Mr. Bowles; and we have pointed out what appeared to us to be the marks of its beauty and originality. Nor does the high opinion we entertain of Mr. Bowles's genius rest on our single and slender authority; but it has been sanctioned to the fullest extent by the declaration of those who are themselves "the Masters of Song," and whose names are placed in the highest rolls of fame. In his Literary Biography Mr. Coleridge has warmly and eloquently expressed the delight he received from the early perusal of Mr. Bowles's Sonnets, and the effect which they produced on his own poetry: and we have ourselves heard from Mr. Wordsworth's own lips, that he got possession of a copy of the same Sonnets one morning when he was setting out with some friends on a pedestrian tour from London; and that so captivated was he with their beauty, that he retreated into one of the recesses in Westminster-bridge, and could not be induced to rejoin his companions till he had finished them. To these high authorities we will, at the hazard of being called presumptuous and vain, add, that the first volumes of Mr. Bowles's Poetry were seldom out of our hands, when, in the vernal days of life, we wandered in our boyhood along the banks of the Medway, or reclined under the sacred groves of Penshurst; or subsequently when those scenes were changed for the severer studies which we pursued.

Within that hallowed vale where Isis winds.

The delight which they afforded to us arose from the beauty and freshness of the natural images—the picturesqueness of the scenery—the fine and delicate choice of expression—the exquisite cadence and harmony of the verse, and the tender and pathetic sentiments infusing into the mind a delight, which we believe to be more congenial to the natural feelings of the heart, and more permanently pleasing than any other qualities of poetry can bestow. We

thought that we had found a poet who had studied in the school of Nature, and had wisely taken for his guides, as guides all must have, who had preceded him in the same path, Shakespeare and Milton. We believe that we could pronounce that he had made the "early blossoms" of one, and the sweet lyrical and picturesque poetry of the other, his constant study: we were convinced that Nature had endowed Mr. Bowles with a fine ear for poetic harmony, an eye keenly alive to the beautiful and sublime, and a taste that would select the striking and the essential forms, from the common and the accidental. Many, many years have rolled away, many volumes of old and modern song have been perused, many new claimants to the lyre have arisen, many novel theories have been proposed, many severe and strange criticisms have been propounded, many names have been praised and been forgotten, during the long interval between those days and the present—but we find ourselves still retaining the opinions of our youth; recurring to the same volume with the same pleasure, and even able to say with a greater confidence acquired from a wider observation, and a more attentive study of the subject, that Mr. Bowles can justly and of right claim to be ranked among the foremost poets of the age: and we shall add fearlessly our own opinion, that in some qualities of high account, in occasional exquisite choice and felicity of language, and in a varied cadence of song, he had, as far as we know, no immediate predecessor, and has at the present time no successful rival. We shall now give an example of the qualities we have enumerated, and as a justification of our eulogy, a poem which, though short, includes most of the excellencies we have described:—

ABBA THULE, FATHER OF LEE-HOO.

I climb the highest cliff: I hear the sound  
Of dashing waves: I gaze intent around:  
I mark the grey cope, and the hollowness  
Of heaven, and the great sun, that comes to  
bless

The isles again, but my long-straining eye  
No speck—no shadow—can, far off, descry,  
That I might weep tears of delight, and say,  
"It is the bark that bore my child away!"

Sun, that returnest bright, beneath whose  
eye,  
The worlds unknown, and out-stretched wa-

(ters, lie,



Dost thou behold him now? On some rude shore,

Around whose crags the cheerless billows roar,  
Watching th' unwearied surges doth he stand,  
And think upon his father's distant land?  
Or has his heart forgot, so far away,  
These native woods, these rocks, and torrents grey,

The tall bananas whispering to the breeze,  
The shores, the sound of these encircling seas,  
Heard from his infant days, and the pil'd heap  
Of holy stones, where his forefathers sleep?

Ah, me! till sunk by sorrow, I shall dwell  
With them forgetful in the narrow cell,  
Never shall time from my fond heart efface  
His image; oft his shadow I shall trace  
Upon the glimmering waters, when on high  
The white moon wanders through the cloudless  
Of in my silent cave (when to its fire [sky.  
From the night's rushing tempest we retire)  
I shall behold his form, his aspect bland;  
I shall retrace his footsteps in the sand;  
And, when the hollow-sounding surges swell,  
Still think I listen to his echoing shell.

Would I had perish'd ere that hapless day,  
When the tall vessel, in its trim array  
First rush'd upon the sounding surge, and bore  
My age's comfort from the sheltering shore!  
I saw it spread its white wings to the wind—  
Too soon it left these hills and woods behind—  
Gazing, its course I follow'd till mine eye  
No longer could its distant track descry;  
Till on the confines of the billows hoar  
Awhile it hung, and then was seen no more,  
And only the blue hollow cope I spied,  
And the long waste of waters tossing wide.

More mournful then each falling surge I heard,

Then dropt the stagnant tear upon my beard,  
Methought the wild waves said, amidst their roar [more!"

At midnight, "Thou shalt see thy son no  
Now thrice twelve moons through the mid  
heav'ns have roll'd,

And many a dawn, and slow night, have I told,  
And still as every weary day goes by,  
A knot recording on my line I tie;  
But never more, emerging from the main,  
I see the stranger's bark approach again.

Has the fell storm o'erwhelm'd him? Has its sweep

Buried the bounding vessel in the deep?  
Is he cast bleeding on some desert plain?  
Upon his father did he call in vain?  
Have pitiless and bloody tribes desl'd  
The cold limbs of my brave, my beauteous child!

Oh! I shall never, never hear his voice;  
The spring-time shall return, the isles rejoice;  
But faint and weary I shall meet the morn,  
And 'mid the cheering sunshine droop forlorn!

The joyous conch sounds in the high wood loud,

O'er all the beach now stream the busy crowd;  
Fresh breezes stir the waving plain-tain grove;  
The fisher carols in the winding cove;

And light canoes along the lucid tide  
With painted shells and sparkling paddles  
I linger on the desert rock alone, [hide.  
Heartless, and cry for thee, my Son, my Son.

Now of this charming little poem, the feeling which pervades the whole is truly poetic; the composition is picturesque, chaste, and elegant. The measure of the verse has such variety of tone, that like a piece of music it swells and dies upon the ear; while the pervading sentiment, the hopeless grief of the bereaved and desponding parent, expressed with that simplicity of language and choice of allusion that is natural to him, is brought by the taste of the poet expressly to that point, where it deeply affects, without harassing or lacerating the mind. Some of the lines (as pieces of imagery) are quite perfect; as if the pen that wrote them, was dipt in sunshine and in dew.

Now we shall select two of the Sonnets.

#### ON THE RHINE.

'Twas morn, and beautiful the mountain's brow—

Hung with the clusters of the bending vine—  
Shone in the early light, when on the Rhine  
We sail'd, and heard the waters round the prom  
In murmur parting;—varying as we go,  
Rocks after rocks come forward and retire,  
As some grey convent-wall, or sunlit spire  
Starts up, along the banks, unfolding slow.

Here, castles, like the prisons of despair,  
Frown as we pass!—There, on the vineyard's side [tide:

The bursting sunshine pours its streaming  
While Grief, forgetful amid scenes so fair,  
Counts not the hours of a long summer's day,  
Nor heeds how fast the prospect winds away.

#### ON ACCIDENTALLY MEETING A LADY NOW NO MORE.

When last we parted, thou wert young and fair—

How beautiful let fond remembrance say!  
Alas! since then old Time has stol'n away  
Nigh forty years, leaving my temples bare—  
So hath it perish'd—like a thing of air,

The dream of love and youth:—We now are grey;

Yet still rememb'ring youth's enchanted way,  
Though time has chang'd my look, and blanch'd my hair,

Though I remember one sad hour with pain,  
And never thought—long as I yet might live—  
And parted long—to hear that voice again—  
I can a sad, but cordial greeting, give,

And for thy welfare breathe as warm a pray'r,  
Lady, as when I lov'd thee young and fair!

The following little poem possesses that simple pathos, expressed with

elegance, that made it in early times sink deep into our memory, where it has lain ever since in a nook, side by side with Cowper's Lines to his Mother's Picture.

ON LEAVING THE HOME OF PATERNAL RESIDENCE.

If I could bid thee, pleasant shade, farewell  
Without a sigh, amidst whose circling bow'rs  
My stripling prime was pass'd, and happiest hours,

Dead were I to the sympathies that swell  
The human breast! These woods, that whispering wave,

My father rear'd and nurs'd, now to the grave  
Gone down; he lov'd their peaceful shades,  
and said [green;

Perhaps, as here he mus'd, "Live, laurels  
Ye pines, that shade the solitary scene,  
Live blooming and rejoice: when I am dead  
My son shall guard you, and amid your bow'rs,  
Like me, find shelter from life's beating show'rs."

These thoughts, my father, every spot endear;

And whilst I think, with self-accusing pain,  
A stranger shall possess the lov'd domain,  
In each low wind I seem thy voice to hear.  
But these are shadows of the shaping brain  
That now my heart, alas! can ill sustain—  
We must forget—the world is wide—th' abode  
Of peace may still be found, nor hard the road.  
It hoots not, so, to every chance resign'd,  
Where'er the spot, we bear th' unalter'd mind.  
Yet, oh! poor cottage, and thou sylvan shade,  
Remember, ere I left your covert green,  
Where in my youth I mus'd, in childhood play'd,

I gas'd, I paus'd, I dropp'd a tear unseen,  
(That bitter from the font of memory fell)  
Thinking on him who rear'd you—Now, farewell!

We will now end by giving two short poems of Mr. Bowles's latest production, which will shew that the poet's hand has not, even now in age, "lost its cunning," and that the "sil-

ver chord" of his beloved harp is not yet loosed.

ON A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE.

Beautiful landscape! I could look on thee  
For hours,—unmindful of the storm and strife,

And mingled murmurs of tumultuous life.  
Here, all is still as fair—the stream, the tree,  
The wood, the sunshine on the bank: no tear—  
No thought of Time's swift wing, or closing night, [light,—

Which comes to steal away the long sweet  
No sighs of sad humanity are here.

Here, is no tint of mortal change—the day—  
Beneath whose light, the dog and peasant-boy  
Gambol, with look, and almost bark, of joy—  
Still seems, though centuries have pass'd, to stay. [teach

Then gaze again, that shadow'd scenes may  
Lessons of peace and love, beyond all speech.

PICTURE OF A YOUNG LADY.

When I was sitting, sad, and all alone,  
Remembering youth and love for ever fled,  
And many friends now resting with the dead,  
While the still summer's light departing shone,  
Like many sweet and silent summers gone,  
Thou camest, as a vision, with a mien  
And smile, like those I once on earth had seen,  
And with a voice of that remember'd tone  
Which I in other days, long since, had heard,  
Like Peace approaching, when distempers fret  
Most the tir'd spirit, thy fair form appear'd,  
And till I die, I never shall forget  
(For at thy footstep light the gloom was cheer'd)  
Thy look and voice, Oh! gentle Margaret.

This volume is introduced by a narrative called "Scenes and Shadows of Days departed,"\* which will interest every one whom the poetry has delighted; and the poems are dedicated to our honoured laureate, Mr. Southey, by an inscription both affectionate and elegant.

\* See our number for Feb. 1836, p. 180.

THE ANNUALS FOR 1836.

*Fisher's Juvenile Scrap-book.* By Bernard Barton and Agnes Strickland.

THIS work does credit to the publisher. The plates are well selected, and in general excellently engraved: while the poetry of Mr. Barton and Miss Strickland is sufficiently good to be a valuable ornament to any work: the moral tendency of the poems and tales will shed a fresh lustre on their poetical merit. We will give

A VISIT TO GRANDMAMA.

In a stately mansion old,  
Meet for feudal chieftain's hold,  
Dwells the Ladye, old and grey,  
In the evening of her day.

Look upon her dress! 'tis one  
Which she would exchange for none  
Worn by gayest modern belle:  
Does it not become her well?

Well, too, doth its form and tone  
Suit that Gothic porch of stone;



Where she loves at eve to sit  
In the summer sun and knit.

Yet, altho' her garb antique,  
Silver hair and faded cheek,  
Speak her in life's latter stage,  
Her 's is still a "green old age."

For the heart, if wisely taught  
Better feeling, nobler thought,  
Than it could itself unfold,  
Never can with years grow cold.

Her's, too, hath its brightning gleams,  
Brighter far than sunshine's beams,  
When the light of early days  
Sheds round her its cloudless rays.

On a balmy day in June  
When the birds are all in tune,  
When the flowers their odours shed  
And a blue sky over head—

Pours down thro' the leafy trees  
Sunshine and the rustling breeze,  
'Tis to her no common treat  
Her *Grandchildren* there to greet.

Such a visit is no less  
Fraught to them with happiness:  
Love, which not e'en age could chill,  
Readers her a favourite still.

Lovely is the blush of morn  
When the dew drops gem the thorn;  
Sweetly soothing is the power  
Of the cloudless sunset hour;

Lovelier, sweeter, both enshrined  
In the form of human kind,  
Scorn not then the pictured page  
Of happy Childhood! green Old Age!

Had we room, we should also give  
"The Young Milkmaid" and "The  
gentle Toinette,"—which are written  
with simplicity and grace;

But other rivals call for mention,  
Their beauty and their worth to tell;  
There's Lady Blessington requires atten-  
And all respect is due to L. E. L. [tion,

*Finder's Tableaux, a series of Pictu-  
resque Scenes of national Character,  
Beauty, and Costume, from paintings  
by various Artists, after Sketches by  
W. Perring, Edited by Mary Russell  
Mitford. 4to.*

THIS is a very splendid production indeed. The painters are Stephanoff, Uwins, Browne, and others; and some of the engravings are by the Findens—names which would justly recommend any work to public favour. Some of the designs, as that of England, Andalusia, and Venice, are formed with great elegance, and attention to national character. The poetical contri-

butions are by the fair Editor herself, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Chorley, Mrs. Howitt, and Mr. Barry Cornwall, in which, if none of the authors rise to any great excellence, certainly their compositions are lively, playful, and elegant; but unfortunately for us, they are of such length, as to preclude the extraction of any entire poem, and we feel the great disadvantage of presenting only a few detached stanzas. We have long considered Mrs. Howitt as possessing the purest and simplest taste of any of the Muses of the day; and her poems are both in style and subject always pleasing and correct. Of Miss Mitford's genius it is not necessary to speak; the public opinion has long ago pronounced its decision upon it. Of Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Chorley we know less; but their contributions have much poetical feeling and harmonious versification. We will extract the introductory part of Mr. Cornwall's "Death of the Bull."

"The Andalusian maids are dancing  
Round and round to a merry tune,  
Their eyes like bright black beads are  
glancing

Dark meanings underneath the moon,  
And many a youth and many a maid  
Are loitering in the chesnut shade.  
Lovers all, each gentle heart  
Trembling with its tender pain,  
And struggling to conceal the smart  
In vain—in vain."

The bounding foot and the castanet  
Aid the word that lights the eyes of jet,  
The gentle, sweet, love-laden word  
Alone are thro' the greenwood heard;  
Nought else—and in a swift hour, they  
Like fairy dreams have pass'd away;  
Even the moon hath ta'en her rest  
In her chamber in the west,  
And darkness lies in vale and hill,  
And silence—and the world is still!

Hush, hark! what spoils a scene so fair?  
What noise comes bellowing thro' the air?  
Hark! from the lone Sierra's side  
A wild cry comes, as full of pride  
As ever Andalusian heart  
Held in its proudest inmost part,  
It comes—it speaks, as clarions speak  
When they the rest of armics break  
At morning—and with heartless strife  
Hunt the soldier out of life.

It is a voice, as bold and free  
As lives 'twixt Seville and the sea,  
'Tis Tormes—tyrant of the herd,  
By dreams on fierce ambition stirr'd;

Victor in every bloody fight  
He sends defiance to the night.

We will now give the Conflict.

Mark the fight: two bolder foes  
Never met in bloody close;  
One all calm and like a knight,  
The other furious for the fight  
Plunges on:—with fierce amaze  
He meets for once a fiercer gaze;  
And lo! the bull doth backward tread,  
Shaking low his horned head;  
Ne'er before did doubt or fear  
Check him in his wild career,  
And e'en now he seeks the strife,  
And rushes headlong on the knife.  
A blow!—he turns it with his horn,  
And eyes his foe with seeming scorn.  
Another!—ha!—the blood has run  
Down the stout champion's hide of dun:  
It marks the course upon the sand,  
It leaves its red on Juan's hand.  
What care? his horned head he lowers  
And pauses to regain his powers.  
His hate is roused—another close  
Shews us how well matched the foes.  
Again they meet—Ha! Juan falls,  
And now the wild-tongued clarion calls,  
And in affright they smite the drums!  
For full of wrath the wild-bull comes,  
He rushes on! Now, Juan, strength,  
Death is before thine eyes at length!  
Be still—he's safe—See! see! his knife  
Has found the Andalusian's life,  
Right thro' his heart the steel has sped,  
And Tormes—he is with the dead." &c.

More would we quote—but every page  
Does some forth-coming work engage;  
Our pen is spoil'd, our ink is spilt,  
But all success we wish to Mr. Tilt.

*Forget Me Not.* Edited by Fr. Shoberl. 12mo.

The publisher says, that the present volume is the produce of his sixteenth harvest; and he exhorts his readers to ascertain whether there is any falling off in the quality of the materials. He has added to his contributors two Transatlantic ladies, a Miss Gould, who holds a distinguished rank in the literature of the United States, and whose compositions any of our native poets might be proud to own; also, another lady with a queerish name—a Mrs. Sigourney, who dates from Connecticut, (U. S.) They are very well; but, without disparaging the American ladies, we prefer our native Mary Howitt, who has given us, as usual, the prettiest poem in the book, called "The Rich and

Poor." No one can mistake her clear, unaffected style.

The day it was a day of June,  
The Nightingales sang loud;  
And with their load of snowy bloom  
The hawthorn trees were bow'd.

The very highway aide was bright  
With flowers;—the branches made  
Of tenderest green, above my head,  
A pleasant Summer shade, &c.

But we advise our readers to peruse the whole poem, which, without being at all imitative, is in the best manner of Southey's ballads. Verily Mary Howitt is a most clever and charming person, and deserves to have, when she marries, a very *Apollo* for her husband. We will now give

#### PARTING WORDS.

*By James Montgomery, of Sheffield.*

Let me go—the day is breaking;  
Dear companions, let me go;  
We have spent a night of waking,  
In the Wilderness below.

Upward now I bend my way,  
Part we here at break of day.

Let me go—I may not tarry,  
Writhing thus with doubts and fears;  
Angels wait my soul to carry  
Where my risen Lord appears.  
Friends and kindred, weep not so,—  
If ye love me, let me go.

We have travell'd long together,  
Hand in hand and heart in heart;  
Both thro' fair and stormy weather,  
And 'tis hard, 'tis hard to part.  
While I sigh farewell to you,  
Answer one and all—Adieu!

'Tis not darkness gathering round me  
That withdraws me from your sight,  
Walls of flesh no more can bound me;  
But, translated into light,  
Like the lark on mounting wing,  
Tho' unseen you hear me sing.

Heaven's broad day hath o'er me broken,  
Far beyond Earth's span of sky;  
Am I dead? Nay, by this token  
I know that I have ceased to die.  
Would you solve the mystery,  
Come up hither—come and see.

These are good specimens, we think, of this well arranged little work, which also affords some prose tales of interest. In conclusion we advise Mr. Ackermann to write the following note to Miss Gould:—

*Our dear Miss Gould,*

We are much obliged by your charming poems, which we safely received. The



poems are greatly admired; but there is one stanza containing a rhyme which in England sounds a little strange. However, we presume it is different in America.

All have play'd the child *imbecile*,  
Breathing hard to swell the sides  
Of a shining fluid *vessel*,  
Frailer than the air it rides.

Excuse this freedom, and believe us, *our*  
dear Miss Gould,

Yours very truly,  
*Strand.* ACKERMANN and Co.

*Flowers of Loveliness, designed by various Artists. With Poetical Illustrations, by L. E. L.*

This is a very handsome book. The artists are Uwins, El. Sharpe, Corboux, Meadows, &c. whose various talents are all illustrated and adorned by L. E. L. How this young lady can write so much and so well we marvel greatly. Very highly gifted she certainly is; but her perpetual in-stand, we should think, would exhaust the most fertile brains. And yet she seems always alert and in full vigour. There is so much poetical feeling and good expression in all, that it signifies little where our choice of selection is made. We will therefore give the first.

#### THE CLEMATIS.

Around the cross the flower is winding,  
Around the old and ruin'd wall;  
And with its fragile flowers binding  
The arch with which it soon must fall.

And two before that cross are praying—  
One with her earnest eyes above,  
The other, as in heart delaying,  
Blent heavenly with some earthly love.

St. Marie's shrine is now laid *lowly*,  
Shiver'd its windows' rainbow panes;  
Silent its hymn—that pale flower *solely*  
Of all its former pride remains.

Hush'd is the ancient anthem, keeping  
The vigil of the silent night;  
Gone is the censer's silver sweeping,  
Dim is the sacred taper's light.

True the rapt soul's divine emotion  
The desert wind to heaven may bear;  
'Tis not the shrine that makes devotion,  
The place that sanctifies the prayer.

But yet I grieve, that thus departed,  
The faith has left the fallen cell;  
How many lorn and broken-hearted  
Were thankful in their shade to dwell.

Not on the young mind fill'd with fancies,  
And hopes, whose gloss is not yet gone;  
Not on the early world's romances,  
Should the cell close its funeral stone.

Still is the quiet cloister wanted

For those who *wear* a weary eye;  
Whose life has long been disenchanting,  
Who have one only wish—to die.

How oft the heart of woman, yearning  
For love it dreams, but never meets,  
From the world worn and weary turning,  
Could shelter in these dim retreats!

Then were that solemn quiet given,  
That life's harsh, feverish hours deny!  
Then might the last prayer rise to heaven,  
"My God, I pray thee let me die!"

The only speck like a fault we find in these lines, is the expression "*wear* a wearied eye." We have heard certainly of *wearing* a glass eye,—besides *wear* and *wearied* are too close to each other, Suppose it was

Still be the silent cloister granted  
To fainting heart and weary eye, &c.

Or,—

Still is the quiet cloister wanted  
By many a faint and weary eye, &c.

But Miss L. E. L. won't thank us for cobbling the soles and heels of her verses with our calf's leather; and with the kindest feelings we bid her farewell in some original lines, that Dufey would have loved and Sir Joseph Mawbey approved.

Sweet L. E. L. I much admire your verse,  
I never better saw—but have much worse.  
If you continue long to write so well,  
How great your fame will be, I cannot tell.  
But this I think—admire my quaint con-  
That you all other poetesses beat; [ceit—  
And then, all rivals laid upon the shelf,—  
In faith I think that then—you 'll best  
yourself.

*Gems of Beauty; displayed in a series of Twelve highly finished Engravings of the Passions, from designs by G. T. Parris, Esq. with fanciful illustrations in verse by the Countess of Blessington.*

This work is introduced by the following pretty lines:

Beauty's gems have shone their hour;  
Now from mine more rich and deep,  
With a spell of sterner power,  
Call we Passions from their sleep.  
Dark Despair, and pale-eyed Fear,  
Jealousy, and Anger strong,  
Love, o'er-mastering pain and wrong,  
Hope, that doth the doubting cheer,—  
Gentle maidens, smile and tell,  
Have we done your bidding well?

Some of the designs are very elegant, and well composed; but in spite of the high authority of Collins, we do not call *cheerfulness* a *passion*. A passion is a feeling or emotion of the mind carried to the utmost limit which Nature allows; and thus *joy* is the passion, and *cheerfulness* the habitual feeling. When a gentleman has had a glass of wine and is cheerful, he does not call himself in a passion.

But enough of this:—we must give a specimen of the beautiful Countess's poetry; and we select that of Anger, accompanying a prettily-designed picture of an aged and, of course, cross Duenna, discovering a billet-doux in her damsel's hand; the said damsel having on a remarkably pretty open-lace apron; in spite of which her loving Duenna is going to lock her up, and thus addresses her:

" 'Twill drive me mad!—Thou, at thy infant age!  
Nay—then we'll try the charm of chain and cage:  
Dreaming, forsooth, of lover's step and song,  
And stolen moonlight walk, and wheedling tongue.  
Think not thou can'st deceive my practised eye—  
The creature's first advances I can spy,  
No letter ever reached a maiden fair,  
Confided to my ever watchful care,  
Till thou, my lady-bird!—the while I slept,  
Through yonder lattice assignation kept;  
And up with silken cord his writing drew:—  
I'll teach thee, minion, thy device to rue.—  
Oh! what a sinful world!—alas! alas!  
When boys must follow maidens e'en to mass;  
And poor duennas cannot breathe a prayer,  
For looking round, lest sly gallants should stare.  
No more shall I dare sleep at sultry noon;  
See'st not, how shivering 'neath the cold pale moon,  
Mine aged limbs are chill'd—but all my aches  
Thou heed'st not, cruel!—Well! whene'er he wakes,  
Thy sire shall know the fact;—and scarce sixteen!—  
What wilt thou be when ripe—so bold when green!

And so farewell to this fair book;  
Farewell to every melting look  
Of each enchanting lovely Phillis;  
And truly do we hope, that ne'er  
Her Ladyship again may share  
The pencillings of—Mr. Willis.

*Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap Book.*

By L. E. L. 4to.

THIS is one of the most elegant and finished of all the *Annals*, and is got up with good taste and judgment. The views and landscapes are of great interest, and beautifully engraved, while the Poetical Illustrations are of equal merit—indeed our little ever-unwearied Nightingale is in full and exquisite song. To a view of Djouni, the residence of Lady Hester Stanhope, the following lines are attached:

Oh, Lady! wherefore, to the Desert flying,  
Didst thou forsake old England's sea-beat  
strand;  
To dwell, where never voice to thine replying,  
Repeats the accents of thy native land?  
Around thee the white Pelican is sweeping,  
Watching the slumbers of her callow brood;  
And at the fountains of her fond heart weeping  
The last supply of their precarious food.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

Far spreads the wilderness of sand, as lonely  
As is the silence of the eternal grave;  
And for thy home companions, thou hast only  
The dog, the Arab steed, the flower, the  
slave.

And rightly thou hast judged. On the strong  
pinion  
Of an unfetter'd will thy flight was made;  
At once escaping from the false dominion  
Of our cold life, whose hopes are still be-  
tray'd.

What is the social world thou hast forsaken?  
A scene of wrong and sorrow, guilt and guile,  
Whence Love a long and last farewell has taken,  
Where friends can smile, and "murder while  
they smile."<sup>12</sup>

Small truth is there among us—little kindness—  
And falsehood still at work to make that less;  
We hurry onwards in our selfish blindness,  
Not knowing that the truth were happiness.

Oh! wisely hast thou chosen thus to leave us;  
For thou hast left Society behind.  
What are to thee the petty cares that grieve us—  
The cold, the false, the thankless, the un-  
kind?



Thy home is in the Desert,—fit disdaining  
Thou showest to the present and to us;  
Calm with the future, and the past remaining,  
Hopeful the one, the other glorious.

"How could I (said Lady Hester) live  
with the common people of usual life,  
after having lived with my Uncle—Eng-  
land's Prime Minister—Pitt?"

We recommend this book strongly  
to public attention as one that will  
permanently delight; but we must say  
we think the Portraits of the old beau  
Lord Egremont, and the old lawyer  
Lord Eldon, sadly out of keeping,  
especially as the editor had nothing to  
communicate concerning them. That  
of Mrs. Hemans may be excused,  
though she is neither so spirited nor  
so handsome as we expected, and looks  
better in the *spirit* of her poetry than  
in the solidity of her flesh. Poets and  
poetesses are in general queer-looking  
people—fat, or lame, or deaf, or short,  
with wigs, or bald, with very long  
noses like beaks of birds, or else none  
at all; in short, very different from all  
common Christian folk. The hand-  
somest son of Apollo that ever appear-  
ed on the poetical throne was Con-  
greve; the tallest, Elijah Fenton;\*  
the richest, Mr. Mendez; the most  
learned, Milton; the best dressed,  
Bernard Barton.

#### *The Keepsake for 1838.*

We do not at all approve of the al-  
teration of plan adopted by the pro-  
rietors of this work, in suppressing  
the *names* of their contributors, merely  
because it had been observed that the  
articles were selected less for their in-  
trinsic merit than on account of the  
reputation or rank of the authors.  
Such experienced publishers as Messrs.  
Longman should despise such stupid  
attempts at detracting from the ac-  
knowledged merit of their work; and  
we hope to see, next year, the original  
plan re-assumed.

As regards the present volume, we  
think the prose tales too long and too  
numerous for the poetry;—a defect  
unfavourable to the popularity of the  
work; for a prose tale, once read, is  
seldom recurred to; but a good poem  
never falls upon the taste. Some of

\* Elijah Fenton was exactly the height  
of the Rev. Mr. Dyce, i. e. six feet two  
inches.

the designs by Corbould are very plea-  
sing, and the engravers have done  
justice to them. Owing to the length  
of the tales and other pieces, we have  
found some difficulty in selecting a  
specimen, and have at length fixed  
on—

#### A YOUTHFUL ABBOT.

*Written for the Christening fete of Charles  
Stuart Abbot, son of the Hon. C. Abbot.*

This newly-come young Abbot see,  
No *Elder* in the Church is he;  
Yet, being first-born, 'tis understood,  
He's head of his own *Brotherhood*.

Tho' Lent commenced some eight days  
Our little Abbot can't go *fast*; [past,  
But *Trappiste* vows he keeps unbroken,  
For not one word yet has he spoken.

Tho' wedded Abbot were a shame,  
Yon graceful bright one\* *bears his name*;  
Its nectar'd lip whoever sips,  
May see Charles Abbot in his cups.

Grandeur at present suits him not,  
His hope of rest being in a *cot*.  
There in repose—at storms he'll mock,  
That cot being equal to a *rock*.

Charles Stuart!—to thee we homage  
render,  
King of this day,—thou'rt no Pretender;  
The Abbot now has gain'd a *name*,  
None can advance a *Prior* claim.

This is very neat, and has a spirit  
and terseness resembling the epigrams  
of older days; but the author should  
have mentioned that it was an imita-  
tion of one written in the reign of  
James the First,† (for the resemblance  
can scarcely be accidental):—

*Of the Ladye Pope's daughter, presented  
to the King at Hulshead, 25 Junij,  
1618.*

Sir, this my little Mistris here  
Did never sit in Peter's chair,  
Nor any Triple Crown did wear,  
And yet she is a Pope.

No benefice she ever sold,  
Nor pardon, nor dispens'd for gold;  
She scarcely is a quarter old,  
And yet she is a Pope.

\* The christening cup.

† See Nichols's *Progresses of King  
James the First*, vol. iii. p. 423, which  
corrects the version given in Warton's  
*Life of Sir Thomas Pope*.

No King her feet did ever kiss,  
Nor had worse look from her than  
Nor doth she hope [this :  
To saint men with a rope,  
And yet she is a Pope.

A female Pope, you 'll say, a second  
Joane! [none.

Nay, sure, this is Pope Innocent, or

But we must now conclude with the  
following friendly expostulation to the  
publishers :—

At page two hundred forty-two,

Oh! Messieurs Longman, you have  
Some mystic characters in view, [placed  
Which much your pages have dis-  
graced ;

No doubt you meant them, Sirs, for  
*Greek,*

Such as the Athenians spoke of yore ;  
But not a German pig could squeak,  
Such sounds as ne'er were heard before.  
Grammar and syntax you've confounded ;  
Orthography you've set at naught ;  
Oh! Messrs. Longmans, I'm confounded,

To see you in such meshes caught.  
As sure as e'er you go to sleep,

You'll see the ghost of Doctor Parr ;  
Who 'll thunder out in accents deep—

" You've placed an L instead of R.  
Oh! Messrs. Longman, Brown, and Co.

You've placed a *Lambda* for a *Rho* !"  
And then again,  
I see with pain,

Your *Genitives* are all broke loose ;  
In sad condition

Each *Preposition* [goose ;  
Stands staring like a new-pluck'd

Such letters, Sirs, no man could speak  
'em ;

Go! hide their grisly forms—with Al-  
bum Græcum."

*The Christian Keepsake.* By the Rev.  
W. Ellis.

THERE are several papers of much  
interest in this work, among which we  
distinguish the Memoir of Miss Jew-  
bury, and the Reminiscences of Felix  
Neff, by the Rev. W. S. Gilly. The  
poetry, without being distinguished  
for any particular brilliancy of ge-  
nius, is respectable ; though we do  
not see what business Archd. Wrag-  
ham's Translations from Flaminius,  
and the *Amor e Primavera*, have in a  
Christian repository. The plates are  
very good and well engraved. We se-  
lect for our poetical specimen—

#### THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

Free, yet in chains, the mountains stand,  
The valleys link'd run thro' the land,

In fellowship the forests thrive, [derive.  
And streams from streams their strength

The cattle graze in flocks and herds,  
In choirs and concerts sing the birds,  
Insects by millions play the wing,  
And flowers in peaceful armies spring.

All Nature is society,—  
All Nature's voices harmony ;  
All colours blend to form pure light,  
Why then should Christians not unite ?

Thus to the Father pray'd the Son,—  
" One may they be, as We are one ;  
That I in them, and Thou in me,  
They one with us may ever be."

Children of God! combine your bands,  
Brethren in Christ, join hearts and hands,  
And pray,—for so the Father will'd,—  
That the Son's prayer may be fulfill'd—

Fulfill'd in you!—fulfill'd in all !  
That on the name of Jesus call,  
And every covenant of Love,  
Ye bind on Earth, be bound above.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

#### CONSOLATION.

By the Rev. T. Dale, A.M.

The loved, but not the lost !

Oh, no! they have not ceased to be,  
Nor live alone in memory.  
'Tis we who still are toss'd  
O'er life's wild sea,—'tis we, who die ;  
They only live, whose life is immortality.

The loved, but not the lost !

Why should our ceaseless tears be shed  
O'er the cold turf that wraps the dead,  
As if their names were cross'd  
From out the Book of Life? ah, no!—  
'Tis we who scarcely live, who linger here  
below.

The loved, but not the lost !

In Heaven's own panoply array'd,  
They met the conflict undismay'd ;  
They counted well the cost  
Of battle—*now* their crown is won,  
Our sword is scarce unsheathed,—*our* war-  
fare just begun.

Have they not pass'd away

From all that dims the tearful eye,  
From all that makes the ceaseless sigh ;  
Nor all the pangs that prey  
On the bereav'd heart, and most  
What conscience dares not say,—" the  
loved, but not the lost !"

This is the woe of woes !

The one o'er-mastering agony ;  
To watch the sleep of those who die,  
And feel 'tis not repose.  
But they who join the heavenly host,  
Why should we mourn for them,—the  
loved, but not the lost ?





Since bending o'er each flowery brink  
 The Christian warrior kneel'd to drink ;  
 Who, his dear Master's tomb to save,  
 Found in the Syrian sands his grave.  
 For yon deep valleys far away  
 He fled the battle's distant fray ;  
 Faint, weary, wounded, hither came,  
 To slake the fever's cruel flame :  
 In Esk, or Eden's shadowy stream  
 No more his dancing plumes shall gleam.  
 Through riven mail and plated coat  
 Him the Persian fauchion smote ;  
 And the hot Moor and Hagarene  
 Poured, deep as death, their arrows keen.  
 No vassal in the tented field  
 Remains his dying lord to shield,  
 To loose the gorget's stern embrace,  
 The visor's steely bars unlace ;  
 Not one of all survives to lay  
 The sacred sod, the requiem say ;  
 Or o'er the dark Northumbrian plain  
 To wake his warden's horn again.  
 Yet, stretch'd along the fatal shore,  
 Still his cross of red he wore ;  
 Still bless'd that bearded hermit old,  
 Who bore his crozier-staff of gold ;  
 And, shrin'd still in that faithful breast,  
 His dying lips the *sangreal* prest.

And lastly, as we gaze upon the awful  
 heights of Lebanon, or on the sacred  
 summits of Carmel, the Song of the  
 " rapt Enthusiast " soars into a higher  
 strain.

Lost Harp of Judah ! once again  
 Uplift the deep prophetic strain ;  
 By thy old glory we intreat—  
 The Temple's veil—the Mercies' seat.  
 By those descending seraphs bright,  
 Who walk'd, the radiant stairs of light,

Thro' the pure and marble air,  
 Spreading wide their golden hair,  
 'Till the Emerald Mountains near,  
 Glow'd amid the sapphire sphere.  
 By him, the faithful one who stood  
 Sole, beneath the groaning rood,  
 And home the Virgin-Mother led,  
 What time the affrighted brethren fled ;  
 By him, whose eagle-eye reveal'd  
 The mystic volume, angel-seal'd ;  
 When pass'd o'er Patmos' rocky throne  
 The shadows of the world unknown :  
 By those stars of glory bright,  
 " Rich sunbeams of eternal light,"  
 Wing'd, like the Prophet's car of fire,  
 Wake to thy song the angelic choir.—  
 Who " sun-like comes from Theman ward,"  
 And from " Mount Paran forth appear'd ;"  
 Whose sounding courser's bickering flame,  
 And thunderous neck his form proclaim ?  
 And who in bright seraphic row  
 Stand within the emerald bow,  
 And on the golden altars praise  
 The " Ancient of Eternal Days ?"  
 What crystal roofs are glittering bright  
 In the jasper's orient light ?  
 Beyond the diamond's kindling rays,  
 Beyond the fierce and solar blaze ;  
 What virgin spirits, bending low,  
 Down their crowns and glories throw :  
 Where bright flowers of Paradise,  
 Fresh strewn, unfold their starry eyes,  
 And the scepter'd Ancientry  
 Swell the loud enraptured cry ;  
 And who on golden banks recline,  
 Aye hymning there the name divine ;  
 By the angel-guarded throne,  
 Where sit the Almighty Three—the  
 One—  
 The *Trinal Lord*, Supreme—alone.

*The Basque Provinces*, by E. Bell Stephens, Esq. 2 vols.—Mr. Stephens went to the seat of civil war as reporter for a morning paper, and was present at the siege of Bilbao—participated in many of the moving accidents of flood and field—lost his umbrella and shoes, and came out of the battle without his shield or spear. Nevertheless he has given an account useful to those who understand the military science and are acquainted with the seat of warfare ; though, we confess, that to us it is rather too minute and professional in its details. Still he has shown so much courage, considering that he was a sort of civil engineer, and though a reporter had probably never heard a report in his life except in the gallery of the House of Commons, that the least the editor and proprietors of the paper can do would be to give him a dinner at the London Tavern, and then keep him in reserve as the reporter of the next insurrection at

the Cape, or for a guerilla warfare on the Rio de la Plata, which places would afford him abundance of those interesting young dark-eyed females whom he so much admires in the valleys of Guipiscoa, and who bobbed their bewitching heads so charmingly, when Mr. Stephens, *pour l'amour*, pelted them with snow-balls of the softest quality ; or those whom, at Durango, on the arrival of Don Carlos, he saw hanging out their chemises on the balconies to welcome the enraptured monarch. To those who, emulating the gallantry of Mr. Belle, or rather Mr. Beau, Stephens, whether sub-editors, reporters, or composers, and warming at the account which he gave at the tavern dinner of his own valour, should set off for a fortnight's campaign on the Basque mountains, he imparts the following advice :—" I was talking about your dinner and your bed. Fight your way at once into the midst of the oil and garlic ; devour them in token of victory over your



the author's object will be at once apparent. The book is a collection of anecdotes and stories, many of which are very amusing and interesting. The author's style is simple and direct, and his language is clear and concise. The book is a good read for anyone who enjoys a good story. The author's choice of material is excellent, and his treatment of it is masterly. The book is a valuable addition to any library, and it is one that will be read with pleasure and interest by all who come in contact with it. The author's object will be at once apparent. The book is a collection of anecdotes and stories, many of which are very amusing and interesting. The author's style is simple and direct, and his language is clear and concise. The book is a good read for anyone who enjoys a good story. The author's choice of material is excellent, and his treatment of it is masterly. The book is a valuable addition to any library, and it is one that will be read with pleasure and interest by all who come in contact with it.

doctrine of Scripture. We confess we should have gone still further, and exhorted them to turn from such mysterious and doubtful points to the practical theology of St. John and St. Paul. The whole account of the Millenium is, to our minds, so enclosed in figurative language, and so obscure, that we see but little advantage in making it a prominent object of our thoughts or discourses. Mr. Piggott's work is, however, dictated by the best motives, and contains many excellent exhortations and sound Scriptural advice. This we most cheerfully allow, though we do not coincide in his explanations or deductions. To us the whole subject of the Millenium is not deducible from Scripture, according to sound and logical rules of interpretation.

*The Vale of Probation: a Dream.* By Samuel Hobson, LL.D.—We hope this little book will be popular; for it is written with the purest and best intention, and in a simple and unaffected manner. The poet says,

"A tale may reach him who a sermon flies;"

and thus a dream, or allegory, like old Bunyan's, may find its way to the minds and hearts of those who would not be attracted by advice delivered in the form of a sermon or moral exhortation. The whole fable is consistently carried through, its doctrine sound, and its poetry pure.

*The History of the State of New York.* By W. F. Swanwick, F.R.S.—The best of all histories, and the most useful, is that which is written by a man who has lived in the country, and who has seen the people, and who has heard the language, and who has felt the pulse of the nation. Mr. Swanwick's history is such a work. It is a history of the people, and not of the government. It is a history of the life, and not of the events. It is a history of the spirit, and not of the facts. It is a history of the soul, and not of the body. It is a history of the mind, and not of the matter. It is a history of the heart, and not of the head. It is a history of the love, and not of the hate. It is a history of the hope, and not of the despair. It is a history of the faith, and not of the unbelief. It is a history of the charity, and not of the envy. It is a history of the peace, and not of the war. It is a history of the joy, and not of the sorrow. It is a history of the life, and not of the death. It is a history of the resurrection, and not of the burial. It is a history of the glory, and not of the shame. It is a history of the triumph, and not of the defeat. It is a history of the victory, and not of the defeat. It is a history of the conquest, and not of the loss. It is a history of the gain, and not of the loss. It is a history of the increase, and not of the decrease. It is a history of the growth, and not of the decay. It is a history of the progress, and not of the regression. It is a history of the advance, and not of the retreat. It is a history of the ascent, and not of the descent. It is a history of the elevation, and not of the depression. It is a history of the exaltation, and not of the humiliation. It is a history of the glorification, and not of the dishonour. It is a history of the glorification, and not of the dishonour. It is a history of the glorification, and not of the dishonour.

The author's object will be at once apparent. The book is a collection of anecdotes and stories, many of which are very amusing and interesting. The author's style is simple and direct, and his language is clear and concise. The book is a good read for anyone who enjoys a good story. The author's choice of material is excellent, and his treatment of it is masterly. The book is a valuable addition to any library, and it is one that will be read with pleasure and interest by all who come in contact with it.

spring of a *hand-fast* marriage or not. This is the character of every Scotchman. "Where there is occasion for activity and exertion, he is not often to be paralleled. He is modest and unassuming. His courtesy and good-breeding are unstudied and becoming, and no feeling of inferiority betrays him into abstraction or awkwardness of manner. Shrewd, intelligent, and inquisitive, he has his faculties collected and at his command. He is sensible of kindness, and deeply susceptible of gratitude; but, withal, he is superstitious, haughty, passionate, and vindictive." (p. 241.) Our acquaintance has been confined to *Scotch clergymen and book-sellers*, both of whom we have found to possess all the virtues here described, but to be free from the defects.

*Cicero de Naturâ Deorum.* Al. H. Alan.—The merit of Mr. Alan's *Sallust* we have recognised; and we also give the same meed of praise to this work. Mr. Alan has pointed out the negligence and errors of some editors, as Ernesti, Heindorf, and others, and he has added the collation of six MSS. from the British Museum; and his grammatical and critical notes are of high value. On the whole, Mr. Alan's we believe to be the most correct edition of this treatise extant.

*Sermons.* By Henry Melville, A.M. 2nd ed.—We do not wonder that the author was requested to print these Discourses; for the soundness of their reasoning, and the eloquence and animation of their style, must at once instruct and delight. The Termination of the Mediatorial Kingdom is a very fine discourse.

*A Compendium of Principles in Philosophy and Divinity.* By John Vizard.—This, our author informs us, is formed from the writings of eminent authors of the two last centuries, and it is illustrated by the relation of the discoveries made by modern science; and thus much curious and valuable information and reasoning is brought together on subjects of great curiosity and difficulty.

*Questions on the History of Europe, a Sequel to Miss Mangnall's Historical Questions,* by Julia Corner.—The value of Miss Mangnall's work has been so long acknowledged by those engaged in the education of youth of her own sex, that we do not wonder that others are incited to emulate her labours. The work before us, on a similar plan, appears carefully compiled, and will form, we have no doubt, a valuable addition to the school library.

*The Art of reading Greek according to Accent, as well as Quantity.* By the Rev. R. Cole.—There is much ingenuity and truth in this treatise; but we doubt whether our transalpine organs are *flexible* enough to distinguish, with nicety, the accentual tones from those of quantity.

*Young Scholar's Latin-English Dictionary;* by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A.—This is an abridgment of the Complete Latin-English Dictionary of the same author, which has met with a favourable reception: the present work is intended for beginners. It gives the quantity of words, and the explanations properly divided, according to the primitive and etymological meaning, and to the figurative and acquired. We have looked it over, and pronounce it to be executed in a correct and scholar-like manner.

*A Guide to the Pronunciation of the French Language,* by C. B. Bugnet.—A little work, useful and, as far as we can see, very correct, and well adapted to the purpose of improving our John Bull pronunciation of the language of elegance and fashion.

*Life of Ali Pasha,* by R. A. Davenport.—Ali Pasha must be considered as one of the foremost of those men of courage, skill, and enterprise, whom the declining power of the Porte has encouraged to assert their independence, and form an empire for themselves. That this could not be effected but through much intrigue, much deception and knavery, much audacity and vigilance, much wise council and much brave adventure, is evident; and the struggles of such qualities through their numerous trials, till success was effected, calling out most of the painful energies of our nature, cannot but be of interest. Such scenes will the Life of Ali Pasha afford; and the narrative is very well drawn up by the present writer.

*Bethlehem, a poem.* By William Bennett, Esq. Second edition. 1837.—There is no very poetical vein in this little volume—no kindling of genius—no mystic waving of Apollo's hair—no awful sound from haunted cavern—no prophetic voice from mountain or from shore—yet the Muses have not altogether turned their countenances away from Mr. Bennett, nor despised his modest, unassuming strains. If, as we say, the poetry is not very exalted, the feeling is just and good, and the spirit of devotion very pleasing; nor is there in any particular passage, or in the general tone and ten-



guage, anything repulsive to a good taste : indeed, the versification is melodious and the poetical phraseology well selected. Let Mr. Bennett extend his pinions for a bolder flight : recollecting that Horace tells him, that a poet, as well as a lover, must be *brave*.

*Sequel to the Policy of England towards Spain.* 1837.—Though we were much pleased with the feeling, the spirit, and the intelligence of Lord Carnarvon's interesting and able work, we felt that the view which his Lordship took of the Spanish question, and of the policy of England, was one which would admit of much difference of opinion and fair argumentative discussion ; and that his own personal observation and intelligence were not sufficient of themselves to enable him to pronounce at once, with decision, on many points that required a more familiar knowledge and a wider inquiry. The present author has certainly succeeded in placing the question in a different light : and many of his observations are most reasonable and worthy of attention. Should the unfortunate civil war, which has so long disturbed the peace, attacked the prosperity, and defied the laws of the country, continue much longer, we think that it will imperatively demand the consideration of the great European powers, and authorize their intervention. The author is more favourable to the *Spanish legion* than we are ; for our information on the subject does not enable us to share his opinions on that subject ; but we fully agree with his ardent wishes for the peace and prosperity of that interesting country in whose fortunes it has been engaged.

*Lectures on Entomology.* By John B. Barton. 1837.—Clear, full of information, and well written.

*Colonial Policy of the British Empire, &c.* 1837.—We hope that Mr. Martin will complete his design, of which this is only a part, and will awaken the public attention at once to the great importance of our Colonies, and the neglect and mismanagement under which they have suffered. Mr. Martin possesses an extensive knowledge of his subject, at once philosophical and practical : his constitutional opinions are, to our mind, just, and rightly formed, friendly to freedom, and the advancement of the human race ; but as decidedly opposed to those rash and dangerous theories, and those factious demands, which would destroy the prosperity, and injure the fabric of the Constitution. The work is one of value, and to be strongly recommended not only to

the statesman, but to all interested in the prosperity of their country.

*Marcus Manlius ; a Tragedy.* By D. E. Colombine.—This Tragedy is dedicated to Victoria, our now gracious Queen ; but as she has had a good education, she doubtless will not approve of such lines as these :

" We pause in the bright career of conquest."

or,

" Some boy with all the phantasy of early love."

or,

" Marks you as a villain—the stain remains."

and *multa alia*. Still we will not wrong Mr. Colombine by suppressing our conviction that he has a poetical feeling and expression, which may, by proper study and thought, ripen into excellence. The present play fails, we think, not so much from any great defects, or aberrations from good taste, as from the absence of any striking poetical beauties.

*Wallace ; an Historical Tragedy.* 1837.—The language of this play is too declamatory for our taste : we do not like, " Affirming Death sat plumed upon his helm,  
And gave his arm extermination's sweep!"

This is in the *Hercles' vein*, and would sound well in the mouth of ancient Pistol ; but there are better passages, and images more chaste and correct. The play, we think, is heavy.

*De l'Existence Générale, de celle de l'Homme en Société, et de ses Fins ; ou Aperçus géologiques, ontologiques, théologiques, et politiques, par M. P(iault).* 8vo. 1837. (Paris, Treuttel and Wurtz. London, Kernef).—The second part of the title of this work is more accurately descriptive of its contents than the first, for it is a thick volume of about a thousand pages of facts and observations, accompanied by reflections, often judicious and accurate (though sometimes otherwise), relating to every species of physical and moral phenomenon. We can best describe it, as an immense collection of facts and aphorisms, more connected than such collections generally are, and arranged with a certain system, and as such, although we must condemn much of the theory upheld in it, and many of the observations are extremely fanciful, we can recommend it to our readers. We may add, that to us the singular dedication of the book "*à Dieu*," seems in very bad taste. We cannot say that it is absolutely profane, but we do think that the author does not estimate as he should the distance in position between himself and the Being to whom, as it seems to us, he so presumptuously approaches.

## FINE ARTS.

## ALTAR WINDOW AT HAMPTON LUCY.

The most magnificent window in stained glass, that has been produced in modern times, in imitation of the ancient style, has recently been erected in the Church of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, at the expense of the present Rector, the Rev. John Lucy, M.A., designed and executed by Mr. Thomas Willement, of London, F.S.A.

In the compartments of the tracery within the arched head of the window are introduced the A.Ω., I. H. S., and the Dove, as indicative of the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity; and also the Angel, Lion, Calf, and Eagle, as the emblems of the Holy Evangelists. The remaining divisions are occupied by foliage ornaments.

In the centre opening of the lower part of the window, under a rich gothic canopy, stands the whole length figure of St. Peter, to whom the Church is dedicated, the pedestal being inscribed with his name.

Immediately beneath this figure are placed the impaled arms of King Philip and Queen Mary, by whom the advowson of the rectory was given to Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, esq. afterwards knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Below these, beneath a mitre, are the arms of the diocese of Worcester.

The three openings on the right and the three on the left are occupied by eighteen compartments, each beneath a gothic arch, the upper six having pedimental canopies, containing the principal events in the history of the patron Saint.

- i. The first calling of the Apostle Peter by Christ.

*Faciam vos fieri pisces hominum.* Matt. iv. 19.

- ii. The miraculous draught of fishes.

*Concluserunt piscium multitudinem captivam.* Luke v. 6.

- iii. Christ preaching from St. Peter's ship.

*Docuit de navicula turbas.*

Luke v. 3.

- iv. St. Peter attempting to walk on the sea.

*Dominus pedum me fac.*

Matt. xiv. 29.

- v. St. Peter receiving the keys from Christ.

*Et tibi dabo claves regni celorum.*

Matt. xvi. 19.

- vi. St. Peter present at the transfiguration.

*Transfiguratus est ante eos.*

Matt. xvii. 2.

- vii. St. Peter wounds the High Priest's servant.

*Eremit gladium suum.* Matt. xxvi. 51.

- viii. St. Peter denies Christ.

*Respicio quid dicas.* Matt. xxvi. 70.

- ix. St. Peter's repentance.

*Egressus foras, sebit amare.*

Matt. xvi. 74.

- x. St. Peter present at the descent of the Holy Ghost.

*Repleti omnes spiritu sancto.*

Acts ii. 4.

- xi. St. Peter cures the cripple.

*In nomine Jesu surge et ambula.*

Acts iii. 6.

- xii. St. Peter punishes Ananias.

*Non es mentitus hominibus sed deo.* Acts v. 6.

- xiii. St. Peter cures Eneas of palsy.

*Sanct te dominus, surge, et sterne tibi.* Acts ix. 34.

- xiv. St. Peter raises Dorcas from the dead.

*Tabitha surge, et illa aperuit oculos.* Acts ix. 40.

- xv. St. Peter's trance.

*Surge, Petre, occide et manduca.*

Acts x. 13.

- xvi. St. Peter released from prison.

*Ecce derunt catenae de manibus ejus.* Acts xii. 7.

- xvii. St. Peter's victory over Simon Magus.

*Simonem Magum Romae divinitus expugnat.* St. Jerome.

- xviii. St. Peter's crucifixion.

*Cruci affigitur, capite in terram verso.* St. Jerome.

In a lower range below these subjects are six compartments, each containing the figure of an angel holding a shield of Arms.

1. Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three Pellets, each charged with a martlet of the Field, three escallops Or, all within a bordure engrailed Gules, *Hammond*; impaling, Gules, semée of cross-crosslets fitchée, three lucies haurient Argent, *Lucy*.—The Rev. John Hammond, and Alicia Lucy his wife.

2. *Hammond*, as before; impaling Argent, a chevron Sable between three trefoils slipped Vert. *Underhill*.—The Rev. George Hammond, formerly Rector, and Alice Underhill his wife.

3. *Lucy*, as before, impaling Per fess Or and Azure, a chevron Gules between three mullets Counterchanged, on a canton Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or, *Lane*.—The Rev. John Lucy, former Patron and Rector, and Maria Lane his wife.

4. *Lucy*, as before, a crescent for ditto.

AL



ference.—The Rev. John Lucy, \*present Rector and donor of the Window.  
 5. *Lucy*, as before; impaling, Argent, two foxes salient in saltire Gules, a crescent for difference, *Williams*.—George Lucy of Charlecote, esq. present Patron, and Mary Elizabeth Williams his wife.

MDCCCIII: HANC: VITRUM: FIENI: FECTE: IOHANNES  
 WYON: A: M: WYON: ECCLE: RECTOR.

On a small shield suspended from the lower part of the centre compartment is the monogram of the artist.

We are happy to find that an engraving of this window is now in progress under the able hands of Mr. Swaine.

The present Church of Hampton Lucy, begun in 1822 from the designs of Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, Architects, Birmingham, was built under their superintendence, and opened for divine service in the autumn of 1826. The funds applied to the purpose arose from a bequest of Mrs. Alice Hammond, widow of the Rev. George Hammond, Rector of the Parish, considerably augmented by the present incumbent.

It is one of the most beautiful works erected since the revival of Pointed Architecture, the most elegant and florid style having been adopted, without the ordinary limitation of expense; and it was appropriately chosen as the place of burial of the younger architect, on his premature decease in 1831. On a tablet in the Baptistery, within a very elegant Gothic frame of white marble, is this interesting inscription:

"On the north side of this Church are deposited the remains of HENRY HUTCHINSON, late of Birmingham, Architect, who was born at Ticknall in the county of Derby, October XXVI, MDCCC. and died at Leamington Priors November XXII, MDCCCXXXI.

"His character exemplified the strictest integrity of mind, the most amiable qualities of social and domestic life, sustained, improved, and hallowed by the deep and habitual influence of Christian piety.

"His professional career, too brief to realise his own ardent aspirations, was distinguished by a rare union of practical knowledge with a vivid perception of the sublime and beautiful in ancient art. In conjunction with his partner Mr. THOMAS RICKMAN, he was engaged in the design and execution of various important edifices, among which may be mentioned the New Court of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rose Castle in Cumberland, the residence of the bishop of Carlisle; the Academy of the Society of Arts in Birmingham; the Churches of St. David in Glasgow, of St. Philip and St. Jacob in Bristol, three churches in Blackburn, Lancashire, three

6. *Ermine*, on a fess Sable a castle triple towered Argent, a bordure Azure, *Hill*.—The Rev. Richard Hill, late Rector, and Founder of the Endowed Grammar School, of Hampton Lucy.

At the bottom of the whole window runs the following inscription:—

in Birmingham, and also this church of Hampton Lucy, which has been chosen as an appropriate sanctuary for his remains.

"This Tablet is erected by a few of his more intimate friends, in testimony of their affectionate regard for his memory."

ARMS (painted only): Per pale Or and Az. a lion rampant Or, within an orle of crosslets Or. (See a brief biographical notice of Mr. Hutchinson in *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1831, p. 568).

The design for the new Great Seal, which has been approved by her Majesty in council, has on the obverse an equestrian statue of the Queen, attended by a page, and has the following inscription round the border:—"Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Reginn, Fidei Defensor." On the reverse the Queen is seated on the throne in her royal robes, and wearing the crown; in her right hand is the sceptre, and in her left the orb. Her Majesty is supported by two female figures, Religion on one side and Justice on the other; above is a gothic canopy, and at the bottom is a shield of the royal arms, surmounted by the imperial crown. An embossed border of oak leaves and roses encircles the whole.

Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has been eminently successful in preparing a head of her gracious Majesty the Queen for the coin of the realm, which will be generally circulated in the course of a few months. Mr. Wyon had previously invented another medallion of equal beauty, but unfortunately the die cracked in the operation.

We are sorry we cannot speak in terms of entire praise of Messrs. Griffin and Hyam's large medal struck in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to the City. The profile portrait of the Queen on one side is creditable to the artist, Mr. J. Barber; but his group on the reverse is a very poor composition. The figures are ungraceful, and the architecture as bad as possible. We have heard that it has been the practice of some of our best sculptors to avail themselves of assistance in designing; and even a Chantry has called in the aid of a Stotlard; certainly we have many thousand artists that might have been of assistance to Mr. Barber.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for publication.*

Rural Life in England, by WILLIAM HOWITT.

Seven Weeks in Belgium, Switzerland, Lombardy, Piedmont, Savoy, &c. by JOHN ROBY, esq. author of "Traditions of Lancashire," &c. &c.

Trelawny of Trelawne; or the Prophecy: a Legend of Cornwall, by Mrs. BRAY.

Life of Edward first Earl of Clarendon, by T. LISTER, esq. with Original Correspondence.

A History of Prices, with reference to the Causes of their principal Variations from 1792 to the present time, by THOMAS TOOKE, esq.

Electricity; its Nature, Operation, and Importance in the Phenomena of the Universe, by Wm. LATHHEAD, esq. Secretary of the Electrical Society of London.

Letters from an Absent Godfather; or, a Compendium of Religious Instruction for Young Persons, by the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M. A. Curate of Harrow.

History of English Literature, critical, philosophical, and biographical, by I. D'ISRAELI, esq.

Vol. II. Of the New Botanist's Guide, by H. WATSON, comprehending Scotland, and the adjacent Isles.

Athens and Sparta; their Private Manners and Public Institutions, by JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN.

A Popular Law Dictionary, by T. E. TOMLINS, Barrister-at-Law.

Essays on Natural History, by CHARLES WATERTON, esq.

The Wonders of Geology, with numerous engravings, by GIBBON MANTELL, esq. LL.D. F.R.S.

The Rev. Mr. FORSTER has nearly ready a new Edition of *The Life of John Jebb, D.D. F.R.S.* late Bishop of Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoo, with a Selection from his Letters. The Two Volumes compressed into One Volume.

*Foreign Literary Intelligence.*

The Michaelmas catalogue of the Leipzig fair has just appeared, and comprises 3,483 new works and 58 maps, &c. The number of publishers who have ushered this mass of letter-press to the world is 531. There are published in Germany 500 literary, scientific, and religious periodicals, and 170 political journals, including 36 in the German cantons of Switzerland. Within the Austrian dominions 70 journals are published—viz., 22 at Vienna, 25 Milan, 10 in the other cities of Lombardy, 7 in the Venetian states, 5 at Verona, and 7 in other towns.

At Vienna, 12 English journals are taken in, 7 French, 2 Dutch, 7 Belgian, 22 German, 2 Greek, 2 Turkish, 2 Polish, and 5 Russian. To these must be added, the English reviews and periodicals, 38 French ditto, and about 138 similar publications from the various states of Germany. The Augsburg Gazette is the most read; but the Austrian Observer is the avowed, if not the official, organ of the Government.

Dr. Neander has just published a *Life of our Saviour*, in reply to the infidel work of the notorious Strauss.

An edition of Luther's *Select Works*, in one vol. 8vo. uniform with the well-known edition of Schiller, is in course of publication, at Frankfort.

A single leaf of a very ancient Greek and Latin Glossary, supposed to be of the 3rd, 4th, or 5th centuries, has been discovered in Germany. When entire, the whole MS. is supposed to have consisted of 200 leaves, and to have contained about 16,000 words. A detailed description, with a fac-simile and an analysis of the form of the letters and of the words in the leaf, is given in one of the last numbers of the *Rheinisches Museum*.

Gesenius's *Hebrew Thesaurus*, of which two Nos. have appeared, is to be completed in three more, two of which will be occupied with the remaining Letters of the Alphabet, while the last will contain the Prolegomena, Indexes, and large additions to the first Number. The publication of the whole, it is said, will not be delayed beyond the present year.

An *Etymological Dictionary of the Latin*, with constant reference to the Sanscrit and other languages of the East for the derivation, and also to the Western languages for the composition, of words, is now in course of publication by F. Nork, of Leipzig.

A *System of Logic*, by Dr. Bolzano, has just appeared at Sulzbach, in 4 vols. 8vo. and is said to have been perused and highly approved of, in MS. by many eminent men. The author has subjected the inquiries of his predecessors to a rigorous examination.

The *Turkish Penny Magazine*, is a reprint of our own *Penny Magazine*, of which the printing and press-work are executed at the expense of the Grand Seignior. It is expected soon to equal in circulation the Turkish newspaper, which has been established for some time. This now amounts to nearly five thousand, and is expected to be quadrupled as soon as the new Post-office arrangements are completed throughout the empire.



## ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 10. The meetings of the Royal Society commenced for the session,—F. Baily, esq. V. P. in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled "Description of a new Barometer, recently fixed up in the Apartments of the Royal Society; with Remarks on the methods hitherto pursued at various periods, and an account of that which is now adopted, for correcting the observed height of the mercury in the Society's barometer," by Francis Baily, esq.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 13. The first meeting took place for the season, Sir Woodbine Parish, V.P. in the Chair. It was numerously attended, and among those present were Sir E. Parry and Dr. Richardson, and several Arctic navigators, to greet the return of Capt. Back from his late remarkable voyage.

Extracts from various papers were read,—1st, from Captain Alexander, dated August 18, at Comagras, a missionary station between the Kousie and Zwartlinjes rivers, announcing his safe return to that place, after having travelled to the northward up the Fish river, thence crossed the tropic, reached the parallel of 22° 35' south, and made the sea coast at Wulvisch Bay. Six months had elapsed without any intelligence of the party, and during this time they had been almost constantly without bread to eat; rhinoceros, lions, cameloopards, &c. had in turns furnished them with food; they had also incurred much risk from wild beasts, their fires, which surrounded the camp by night, not being sufficient at times to prevent their inroads. After a short halt to repose his men and cattle, Captain Alexander was to start for Cape Town. Letters have subsequently been received, announcing the safe arrival of Captain Alexander at the Cape.

2ndly, From Mr. Schomburgk, at Demerara, stating that he had returned from his ascent of the river Berbice, which he had explored as far as 3° 50' north latitude, where he had crossed by land to the river Essequibo, a distance of only ten miles in that parallel.

The ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on the 26th of Sept.; the LINNEAN on the 7th of Nov.; the SOCIETY OF ARTS on the 14th; and the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY on the 6th.

## LONDON INSTITUTION.

The Committee of Management have arranged for the delivery of the following

Courses of Lectures during the ensuing season:—

1. On Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, by Robert Addams, esq. on Monday evenings Nov. 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18.
2. On Tin and Copper, by Henry S. Bonse, esq. M.D. Thursday evenings, Nov. 16, 23.
3. On Comparative Physiology, by M. Truman, esq. M.D. Thursday evenings, Nov. 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28; and Jan. 4.
4. On the Poetry of the Hebrews, by Henry Innes, esq. Monday afternoons, Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29.
5. On Mechanics, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. Thursday evenings, Jan. 11, 18, 25; Feb. 1, 8, 15.
6. On Painting and Perspective, by Wm. Ryder, esq. Monday afternoons, Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.
7. On the English Opera, by Edward Taylor, esq. Gresham Professor of Music. Tuesday evenings, Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13.
8. On the Early British Poets, by Charles Cowden Clarke, esq. Monday afternoons, March 5, 12, 19, 26.
9. On Electro-Chemistry, by Professor J. F. Daniel, F.R.S. Wednesday evenings, March 14, 28; April 11, 25; May 2, 9.
10. On Geology, by Professor S. Phillips, F.R.S. Monday evenings, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; May 7.

## ISLINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The building now nearly completed for the use of this society was partially opened on Thursday the 16th Nov. with an inaugural address, delivered by John Sudlow, esq. one of the Vice Presidents. The theatre, which was filled with a respectable audience, of which two-thirds were of the fair sex, is calculated to afford comfortable accommodation for 525 persons; it is in shape a semicircle, on a parallelogram; contains an orchestra which adds considerably to the elegance of the theatre, by breaking the generally plain appearance of the cord of the arch; and is tastefully ornamented in the Grecian style of architecture. The portion of the building not yet completed contains a reading room 36 feet by 24, and a rather small library on the same floor, which, as the books are circulated among the members, is not of such paramount importance, provided it can hold them with management. The corresponding rooms on the first floor are to be devoted to the Society's Museum, and are approached by a double staircase, which forms a pro-

minent feature in the interior arrangement. The class rooms, laboratory, and apparatus rooms, are in the basement, affording every accommodation to the students, and at the same time not interfering with the quiet and order of the reading room and library. The theatre has two entrances distinct from the main building, which will be used, should the Society let it for public meetings unconnected with the Society. Mr. Sudlow's mention of the late Mr. Nichols as a distinguished inhabitant of Islington, coupled with the names of others, the pride of English literature, was very gratifying to us. We know with what pleasure Mr. Nichols would have watched the dawn and progress (so well described by Mr. Sudlow) of this Institution.

#### ROYAL KENSINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

A new society under this title has been recently established at Kensington; of which her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent have become Patronesses; the Marchioness of Hastings and Lady Mary Fox, Vice-Patronesses; the Duke of Sussex, Patron; Sir James M'Grigor, M.D. and F.R.S. President; Sir John Conroy, Bart. the Dean of Chester, Gen. Sir John Fraser, Colonel Fox, N. W. Senior, esq. James Stephen, esq. and H. W. Vincent, esq. Vice-Presidents. Harrison Gordon Codd, esq. is appointed Treasurer; Richard Clarke, esq. M.R.A.S. the Rev. J. H. Howlett, M.A. and John Shephard, esq. Trustees.

The plan of this Institution is formed with the most comprehensive views, in order to meet the wants and means of all literary persons. The parties admitted to share in its advantages are of six different classes, Shareholders, Ordinary Members, Lady Subscribers, Relatives of Members, Pupils of Schools, and Honorary Members.

It is intended to form a library by purchase as well as presents, and rules are laid down for the circulation of the books at the houses of the members. Between 800 and 900 volumes have been already collected, of which the Duke of Sussex has presented 215; and W. H. Pepsy, esq. F.R.S. 151.

An introductory address on the state and prospects of Science was delivered by W. F. Brande, esq. F.R.S. on the 17th October; and the following is the arrangement of the Lectures now in the course of delivery: On the connexion between Literature and the state of society in ancient and modern times, by Rev. Professor Vaughan, D.D. Oct. 24; On the intellectual advantages resulting

from Modern Science, by W. Smith, esq. of the Middle Temple, Oct. 31; On the Physiology of the Senses, by F. Badgley, M.D. Nov. 7 and 14; On Chemistry, by R. Addams, esq. Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12; On the Monuments of Thebes, by the Rev. Professor Vaughan, D.D. Jan. 30, 1837; On the Steam Engine, by Dr. Lardner, Feb. 6; On Geology, by T. Webster, esq. Feb. 13; On Elocution, by B. H. Smart, esq. Feb. 20 and 27; On English Music, ancient and modern, by W. Horsley, esq. Mus. B. Oxon., March 9 and 23; On Natural History, by Rymer Jones, esq. Prof. Nat. Hist. King's Coll. London, March 13; On the Printing Machine, by E. Cowper, esq. March 27; On the Warlike Machinery of the Ancients, by H. Wilkinson, esq. M.R.A.S. April 3; On the Literary Character and Writings of Burke, by A. A. Fry, esq. April 10 and 24; and a second Course on Chemistry, by Mr. Addams, May 1, 8, 15, and 22. The Lectures are at present delivered in the Assembly Rooms, behind the King's Arms, Palace Gate.

#### ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Penzance, on Monday Oct. 16; and it was never more fully attended. The President, Davies Gilbert, Esq., opened the business of the meeting by a brief and eloquent address, and presented to the Society his edition of Huls' and Tonkin's Parochial History of Cornwall; from which he read many extracts relating to the rocks, minerals, and other products of the County. The labours of the Society during the past year have principally had reference to the organic remains which have been found in different parts of this county; for, although their existence in one or two insulated spots was well known, no suspicion was entertained of their occurrence in so many localities, and in such abundance. This year has also witnessed the completion of an object, which was one of the chief desiderata at the institution of this Society. The valuable researches of many of its members, and of Dr. Boase in particular, have given us a good general outline of the Geology of Cornwall, and accurate details of many parts of it; but the labours of Mr. De la Beche, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, have at length brought to perfection a Geological Map of the County, executed with the accuracy for which that eminent geologist is so distinguished. This, and a book of reference, are now in a forward state, and they are to appear early in the ensuing Spring. Mr. Menwood's Survey of the Mines is also completed, and the various



particulars of it, which have been from time to time brought before the Society, with Dr. Boase's Memoir on the Diluvium of Cornwall, and other communications, will appear in a fifth volume of Transactions, now about to be put to press, and which will be published in the course of the next year.

It being thought that the annual publication of papers read, or abstracts of them, would induce more extensive communications to the Society, the Council have desired the Secretary to take the requisite steps; and this will be done for all such as may be presented in the ensuing year.

The following papers have been read since the last Report:—On the Utility of a School of Mines in Cornwall; on the probable sources of its revenue; and on the plan of management and of instruction in such an establishment: by Henry S. Boase, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Hon. Member of the Society. On the Change of Level of the Land and of the Sea, in Cornwall; by Joseph Carne, esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., Treasurer of the Society. Note on the Scivalits or N. W. Sub-Himalayan Belt of Hills; by Capt. P. T. Cautley, Bengal Artillery, F.G.S., &c., Corresponding Member of the Society. On the Fossils which occur in some of the Slates near Gorrán, and Fowey; by C. W. Peach, esq. Associate of the Society. On the Relations which exist between Elvan Courses and the Central Granite; by Joseph Carne, esq. F.R.S. &c. Treasurer. On the effect of the Trapp-dyke on the contiguous Strata in a colliery in Durham, and on the temperature of Cornish Mines; by Robert Were Fox, esq. Vice-President of the Society. An account of the quantity of Tin produced in Cornwall and Devon, in the year ending with Midsummer quarter, 1837; by Joseph Carne, esq. F.R.S. &c. Treasurer. An account of the quantity of Copper produced in Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending the 30th June, 1837, by Alfred Jenkin, esq.

Officers of Council for the ensuing year:—President, Davies Gilbert, esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.—Vice-Presidents, Wm. Bolitho, esq.; Mich. Williams, esq.; Right-Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., &c., and W. Tyttingham Praed, Esq.—Secretary (*pro tempore*), and Curator, W. J. Henwood, F.G.S.—Treasurer, Joseph Carne, esq. F.R.S., F.G.S. &c.—Librarian, Richard Hocking, esq.—Council, B. P. Baker, esq.; D. B. Bedford, esq.; Richard Davey, esq., F.G.S.; J. S. Ems, esq.; M. W. Fox, esq.; W. G.

Perry le Grice, esq.; Richard Harvey, esq.; John B. Pentreath, esq.; C. W. Popham, esq., Rev. Jobu Punnell; E. Hearle Rodd, esq., and Rev. Canon Rogers.

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Right Hon. Mary-Anne Viscountess Sidmouth having been pleased to establish a Foundation in University College, in honour of the late Lord Stowell, entitled the "Stowell Civil Law Fellowship," the Master and Fellows have given notice, that it is their intention to hold the first election on the 29th Nov. This Fellowship is open to all members of the University of Oxford, who have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Fellow is required to proceed in Civil Law, and to take his Bachelor's Degree in that faculty, as soon as he is enabled by the statutes of the University. He is also required to enter at one of the inns of court within twelve calendar months after his election: and to be called to the bar within four years after his election; unless prevented, in any of these cases, by some cause to be approved of by the Master and Fellows. The Fellowship is tenable for seven years.

#### CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Committee of the Christian Influence Society are desirous to obtain an essay upon each of the following subjects:—No. I. "Upon the duties and responsibilities of Christians, in the middle and higher classes of society in this country, in regard to the employment of their time, substance, influence, mental attainments, &c."—No. II. "Upon the character, qualifications, and conduct requisite in the ministers of religion, as pointed out in the Holy Scriptures (whether by express precept or necessary implication), with reference especially to the offices of bishop, priest, and deacon, in the Established Church of England and Ireland."

Two premiums, of two hundred guineas each, will be appropriated to these essays. The Rev. Dr. Dealtry and the Rev. Professor Scholefield have kindly consented to be the arbiters as to the essays on the former of these subjects; and the Venerable Archdeacon Haddon and the Rev. Henry Raikes, as to those on the latter. They propose to make their respective awards on or before the 1st of May, 1838.—The essays are to be directed to the referees, and sent, on or before the 1st of February next, to A. Gordon, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Christian Influence Society.

The Rev. Dr. Warnford, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, has presented £1,000 to the Birmingham School

of Medicine and Surgery, the interest of which he desires shall be annually given for the best Essay on "The Attributes of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and manifested in the Structure of Man, as demonstrated in Surgical and Medical Science; and on Religion being the best foundation of Surgical and Medical practice, and affording the best prospects of professional success."

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

A grace of the Senate has effected a considerable change in the system of the University. The academical oath of admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts has been altered into a declaration. It will still, however, be necessary as heretofore, that a candidate for that degree should previously declare under his own hand that he is *bona fide* a member of the Church of England. He will also have, as now, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which every person is required to do before he is admitted to any degree whatsoever in either University. The real alteration introduced, and the only one, is the substitution of a declaration in place of the oath of matriculation, which will have the effect of allowing persons of any religious persuasion to receive their education and to be matriculated, though not to take a degree at the University, providing they can find a college willing to receive them. The oaths and the declarations which are required from candidates previous to their admission to the degree of M.A. and all other degrees, in Divinity, Law, or Physic, remain unaltered.

James Macartney, M.D. Professor of Anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin, having resigned his office in consequence of ill health, his splendid museum of comparative anatomy and morbid preparations made during a long experience, has been purchased by the University of Cambridge. Inspectors appointed by the Senate have made their report.

"That, in accordance with the instructions of the Grace passed Nov. 16, 1836, they have examined the Museum, and find the preparations in a good state of preservation. The specimens are for the most part already arranged; but it will yet require a considerable time before the catalogue can be completed, so as to allow their number and condition to be compared with it. The Inspectors cannot refrain from adding, although it is not within the strict line of their office, that the Macartney Collection has been brought from Dublin with the utmost care and without sustaining any injury."

Nov. 2.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Fitzwilliam Museum

(the plan of which was briefly described in our last Number, p. 525.) was performed with great formality by the Vice-Chancellor, in presence of a large concourse of the members of the University. The Vice-Chancellor delivered a very impressive and appropriate address; after which the Public Orator spoke one in Latin. The inscription on the plate deposited under the stone was as follows:—*Hæc ædes Ricardus Vicecomes Fitzwilliam admirabili munificentia et in Almam Matrem pietate, pecuniis testamento legatis extrui jussit; in quas Libri, Pictæ Tabulæ, aliæque elegantiarum artium monumenta ipsius dona recipiuntur. Lapidem auspiciem statuit Gilbertus Ainslie, S.T.P., Collegii Pembrochiani Custos, Academiæ iterum Procancelarius, quarto Non. Novem. Anno Domini MDCCCXXXVII. Regine Victoriæ I.; Joanne Jeffreys Marchione Camden Academiæ Cancellario, Georgio Basevi Architecto.*

## WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

Oct. 18. The first day of the Eisteddfod, or Welsh National Festival, was held at Abergavenny,—Benjamin Hall, esq. M.P. in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended. Among those present were the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and his Lady, Lord and Lady Hereford, J. J. Guest, esq. M.P., and Lady Charlotte Guest, the Bishop of Gloucester, &c.

The following prizes were awarded:—

1. "For the best Essay on the origin and progress of the Iron Works in South Wales, together with the effects which they have had on the habits and general condition of the inhabitants." Three compositions received. Mr. Thomas Watkins, Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire.

2. For the best Ode—subject, "The view from the Sugar-loaf Mountain, near Abergavenny." Three candidates. Rev. Walter Davies, Rector of Manavon, Montgomeryshire.

3. "For the best History of the Lords Marchers." Rev. Mr. Evans, Cwynyoy, Monmouthshire.

4. "For the best History of Merthyr Tydvil." Mr. John Thomas, of that place.

5. "For the best History of Jestyn ap Gurgant." Four candidates. Mr. Henry Evans, Cardiff.

6. "For the best poetical composition—Welsh hospitality." Four candidates. Mr. Edw. Williams, Cowbridge.

7. "For the best collection of unpublished Welsh music." Two candidates. Miss Jane Williams, of Aberpergwm.

8. "For the best English to be inscribed on a fountain." Fifty-two can-



didates. Rev. John Jones, (Tegid) Christ Church, Oxford.

9. "For the best specimen of real Welsh flannel, or woollen, in colours, and woven in any of the national check or stripes." Ten candidates. Mrs. Ann Harris, Llanover.

10. "For the best Essay on the use of the letter H in Welsh orthography." Four candidates. Rev. Walter Davies, of Manavon.

11. "For the best Poem, of not less than fifty lines, and not exceeding 100, as an exhortation to our countrymen to send their children to Welsh schools." Ten candidates. Mr. John Howells.

12. "For the best new Air, in a minor key, in the style of ancient Welsh music, and adapted to the harp." Seven candidates. Mr. Peter, organist, Abergavenny.

13. "For the best twelve Englynion to Carnhuddw." Twelve candidates. Mr. William J. Williams, New York, America.

14. "For the best account of the Ancient Sepulchral Monuments in the church of Abergavenny, and the churches in the adjoining parishes." Three candidates. Jenau ap Griffith, Gofaelon, Monmouthshire.

15. "For the best Essay on the origin, genius, and objects of Bardism, and the influence the Institution has had upon the character of the Cambro Britons." Two candidates. Mr. Thos. Watkins, Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire.

Among the literary works late printed at the Oxford University Press, is a *Welsh* publication, being the first part of the poetical compositions of *Lewis Glyn Cothi*, a native of Caermarthenshire, who lived in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. The poetry is chiefly historical, addressed to the Welsh warriors of those times, shewing what part they took in the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The sum and substance of each poem, as well as the notes, is in English. This work, when completed, will throw light on that dark period in the history of England; for the Editor, the Rev. J. Jones, of Christ Church, has engaged that the work shall be accompanied with an historical preface, gleaned from the entire poems. The work is highly creditable to Mr. Jones's patriotism and research, and we trust will meet with suitable encouragement.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 16. The Society held its first meeting, Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of Castle-street, Oxford-street; and Mr. Charles John Smith, of Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square, engraver, and author of *Fac-similes of Literary Curiosities*, &c. were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Samuel Woodward communicated drawings of two ancient swords found near Norwich: the one at Lackenham, together with a human skeleton; it is 36 inches long, weighs 2lb. 5oz., and is assigned to the age of Richard II.: The other was found in the river, and is of a scymitar form, like the faulchion of Sockburn in the Bishopric of Durham (engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1823, p. 617). It is of about the age of Edward I.; is 39 inches in length, and weighs 2lb.

George Frederik Rolt, esq. Laureate Herald, communicated a detailed account of King Henry the Eighth's triumphant entrance into Tourney, after its capture, from the Red Book in the archives of the City; also, from the same source, a letter of Queen Katherine of Aragon to the Provost and his brethren,

announcing the birth of her daughter, afterwards Queen Mary. It is dated 18th Feb. 1515-16.

The Rev. J. F. Gorton, Minister of Box-lane chapel, Hemel Hempstead, communicated an account of the discovery of various Roman remains in the burial ground adjoining his chapel (already briefly noticed in p. 409). The relics consist of a wide-mouthed vase of thick green glass, of a globular form, about 30 inches in circumference and 10 in height, and capable of holding from 1 to 2 gallons; a square wide-mouthed green glass vessel, about 14 inches high, with a pitted handle, springing from the shoulder to the neck; a small earthen narrow-mouthed vessel; a bronze stand, elegantly worked; and a quantity of large nails. The two glass vessels, which are both fortunately preserved entire, were each three parts filled with calcined human bones, intermixed with which have been discovered minute portions of gold tissue. The whole of these interesting remains were probably, as the nails seem to indicate, enclosed in a wooden box or case, and from their great rarity and value, denote the funeral deposit of the ashes of a person or persons of distinction.

The Rev. Henry Cowen exhibited two

ancient semi-circles of copper, enamelled; now joined together so as to form a dish. They are engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1813; when they were the property of the late T. Fisher, esq. F.S.A.; at whose sale they were recently purchased. They are supposed to commemorate some offerings to a church, made by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother to King Stephen.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL ESSAYS.

The premium for the best Essay on the Life and Times of Robert Baron Fitzwalter\* has been awarded to George William Johnson, esq. The subject announced for next year is the Life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond.

#### MR. URBAN,

On the 2d Oct., and within a few days after, a discovery of Coins was made on the line of the great Western Railway. The spot is in the parish of Hitcham, within a stone's-throw of its abutment on the parish of Taplow, one mile east of Maidenhead Bridge, about sixty yards north of the London Road, and exactly half way between that road and the large engine depôt now constructing on the rail-way. I have been thus particular in my description of the spot, because other traces of its locality have since been effaced; the coins having been deposited on the brow of the gentle declivity of a gravel hill, sloping to the Great Western Road, which has been entirely removed for the construction of the rail-way bank over the vale of the Thames. It was in the course of digging away this hill, that the workmen came upon two urns of unbaked pottery, of the rudest kind, containing the coins, about two feet under the surface. The urn which I have seen was 34 inches high, and as many in the largest diameter; the other was of greater dimensions. Some bones were found in the immediate neighbourhood, but none in the jars. The coins were all of the small Roman silver, weighing on an average 2dwts. 2grs. each. The number must have been considerable, but cannot now be exactly ascertained, as the coins were dispersed, for the most part, a month before I heard of the discovery, being at that time in another part of the country. About 80 have passed under my eye, and I have good reason for concluding that not fewer than 400 or 500 were found. A great many were disposed of by the labourers, on the day of the discovery, at Burnham fair; a considerable number

was transmitted to Mr. Brunel; and not a few have passed into the hands of private collectors, and of others in this neighbourhood. I subjoin a list of the emperors whose coins have been found, with a few specimens of inscriptions, chiefly from those which are in my own possession.

1. *Otho*. Very rarely, and much defaced. — Obverse. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVGVS-TVS.
2. *Vespasian*. Not infrequent; greatly defaced. — Obverse. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. — Reverse. Legend defaced. An eagle. Exergue; COS VI.
3. *Titus*. Not common; much defaced. — Obverse. T CAESAR VESPASIAN . . . Reverse. PONTIF . . . TR P COS III; the Emperor seated.
4. *Domitian*. Common, and in tolerable preservation. — Obverse. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM TR P XV. — Reverse. IMP XXII COS XVII CENS PFP; a standing figure (Minerva?).
5. *Nerva*. Infrequent; in tolerable preservation. — Obverse. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR POT. — Reverse. COS III PATERPATRIAE; a jar (between other emblems defaced).
6. *Trajan*. Abundant; most of them well preserved. — Obverse. IMP NERVA TRAIANVS AVG GER DACICVS. — Reverse. P M TR P COS V PP; a winged victory, placing a laurel wreath on the Emperor's head, who is standing with the hasta pura in his right hand. Many with the dedication, SPQR OPTIMO PRINC.
7. *Marciana*, sister of Trajan. Only one; in good preservation. — Obverse. DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA. — Reverse. CON-SECRATIO; an eagle.
8. *Hadrian*. Tolerably frequent, and well preserved. — Obverse. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. — Reverse. COS III; the Emperor with the hasta pura, his left foot raised (about to mount his car?). — Obverse. HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP. — Reverse. AFRICA; a female seated; in her right hand a scorpion, in her left a cornucopia, at her feet a basket of corn, on her head an elephant's proboscis.
9. *Sabina*, wife of Hadrian. Not common, worn. — Obverse. SABINA AVGVSTA. — Reverse. CONCORDIA AVG; a female figure, a wreath in her right hand, a Cornucopia in her left. — Obverse. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG . . . — Reverse. FVDCITIA; a female figure.
10. *Antoninus Pius*. Very abundant; in excellent preservation; many of them exquisitely sharp. — Obverse. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII. — Reverse. SALVTI AVG COS III; a female

\* See *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1835, p. 640. *Gent. Mag.* Vol. VIII.



figure (pouring incense upon a smoking altar?)

11. *Faustina*, consort of Antoninus Pius. Abundant; in good preservation.—Obverse, DIVA FAVSTINA.—Reverse, AVGVSTA; a female figure, before an altar.

12. *Antoninus Pius*, and *Marcus Aurelius*, associated. Rare; well preserved.—Obverse, ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; the Emperor's head.—Reverse, AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG FIL P COS; the Emperor's head.

13. *Aurelius* alone. Rare; well preserved.—Obverse, AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG FIL P COS.—Reverse, PIETAS AVG; an ewer.

14. *Lucilla*, daughter of Aurelius. Rare; in beautiful preservation.—Obverse, LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F.—Reverse, VENVS; Venus, with the apple of discord in her right hand.

It may be concluded, with probability, from the coins contained in these deposits, that they were buried either toward the close of the reign of Aurelius, or early in that of Commodus; and we cannot greatly err in fixing the period at about A. D. 180. I have only to add, that the small elevation on which they were found, continues in a gentle sweep through the village of Taplow, to the more abrupt ground called Bury Hill, on the crown of which is the seat of the Earl of Orkney. At this latter spot, the escarpment of the chalk hills, which dips into the Thames, is (as is well known) exceedingly bold, and forms the lively wooded steeps which accompany the river to Cliefden and Hedsor; the whole line being admirably adapted for a Roman defence.

G. C. G.

P. S. Should this paper meet the eye of any person who possesses coins of a later date found on this spot, I should feel obliged by his communicating such information.

*Maidenhead, 14th Nov. 1837.*

#### CHURCH OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

SOME account of the proposed repairs of the chancel of the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon, the mausoleum which contains the ashes and the monument of William Shakespeare, was inserted in our Magazine for July 1835, p. 76; and a report of the progress made was given in that for June 1836, p. 636. The repairs are now brought to a close, the most material defects in the structure having been substantially and tastefully amended, by Mr. Hamilton, under the superintending care of Hervey Eginton, esq. Architect, of Worcester, who gave the design for the new roof. That gentleman was recom-

mended to the Royal Shakespeare Club, by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. who has rendered very essential services in the renovation and adornment of this interesting building, as well by his excellent advice, as by the collection of large subscriptions in London and elsewhere.

At the time of Shakespeare's death, in 1616, (it has been remarked by Mr. Britton) "we may reasonably conclude that both the exterior and interior of the chancel presented a very different appearance to that which it had latterly acquired. It had not then been finished much more than 100 years; and it may be inferred that all the walls, buttresses, parapets, and pinnacles of the exterior, with the floor, stalls, windows, doors, carved screen, and timber roof of the interior, were nearly as sound and good as when left by their makers. That it had a timber roof is not only traditionally reported, but Mr. Wheeler, the able historian of Stratford, has a worm-eaten corbel angel, which belonged to, and supported one end of a principal beam. The mural bracket capitals, still remaining, are evidences that the architect designed such a roof; and we know that the nave of Stratford Church, and many churches of nearly coeval date, were thus finished. Hence, after much study and consultation, it was thought advisable to design the new inner roof in a style corresponding, as nearly as possible, with such examples; and it was afterwards deemed judicious and proper to recommend that roof to be adorned with armorial insignia; for such was a common practice with our ancestors in the Church architecture of the 14th and 16th centuries."

On the exterior, the works have been judiciously confined to essentials; that is, the replacing of faulty stones by new ones, and the renewal of the embattled parapet, with the addition of a handsome cross at the point of the eastern gable. The stone-work of the two windows of the north wall next the east, has also been renewed, their lower portions being filled up with stone (Shakespeare's monument is erected in one of them); but the mullions are made complete and uniform with the other windows.

In the interior, the repairs consist of a thorough cleansing; a new pavement in black and white lozenges so far as the ancient stalls extend; a range of new altar-rails of a pointed pattern; and, what is the most important work of all, a new oak roof. The ancient roof had been removed, probably during the last century, and a flat ceiling substituted. The new roof is supported by six arched ribs, which rest upon the ancient brackets, each of which is carved with three human

heads. The design of the timber-work has been carefully selected from buildings of a correspondent age, and their trusses are adorned with figures of angels holding armorial shields.\* These, as well as other shields in the spandrils, &c. have been painted with the arms of contributors to the works, by means of a separate subscription, and under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A. of London.

The arms held by the angels are as follow. On the North side :

1. Ar. a fess betw. six crosslets fitchée Gu. Earl Craven.
2. Or, on a chevron Argent three bars gemelles Ar. in chief the hand of Ulster. Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart.
3. Gu. semée of crosslets and three lucies hauriant Ar. George Lucy, Esq.
4. Quarterly: 1 & 4. Gu. three cross bows Or, in centre point a Bezant. 2 & 3. Sa. a dolphin bowed Ar. J. S. S. Smith, Esq.
5. Or, a chevron Az. between three leopard's faces Gu. The Corporation of Stratford.
6. Sa. on a bend cottised Ar. a rose Gu. betw. two annulets of the First, Conway; quartering, counter-quarterly 1 & 4. Or, on a pile Gu. between six fleurs de lis in pale Az. three lions passant guardant of the Field; 2 and 3. Gu. two wings conjoined in lure Or, Seymour, ancient and modern. The Marquess of Hertford.

On the South side :

1. Sa. on a cross engrailed Or five Ogresses, a bordure engrailed of the Second. Greville, Earl Brooke and Warwick.
2. Ar. a dancette Sa. Earl Delawarr.
3. Ar. three lions couchant Sa. J. G. Lloyd, Esq.
4. Ermine, a lion rampant Sa. collared and chained Or, between two crosslets in chief and an escallop in base Gu. John Phillips, Esq.
5. Ar. a chevron engrailed between three estoiles Sa. on an escutcheon the red hand of Ulster. Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.
6. Gu. a chevron engr. betw. three owls Ar. Viscount Lifford.

In the spandrils of the timber arches :

Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets Sable. Rev. J. Davenport, D.D. Vicar.

Per chief embattled Azure and Gules, in chief the letters *Tobes* Or, in base a ton of the Last, thereon the letters *Brit*, Sable. John Britton, Esq. F.S.A.

Argent, two chevrons and bordure engrailed Sable. William Staunton, Esq. Or, on a saltire Gules six pallets Ermine. Thomas Battersbee, Esq.

Quarterly Sable and Gules, a cross engrailed Argent. Edward Rudge, Esq. F.R.S.

Per fess indented Or and Gules, three unicorns' heads erased Counterchanged. Sir Francis Freeling, Bart.

Argent, a fess dancettée Sa. a martlet for difference. J. R. West, Esq.

Sa. a chevron betw. three dolphins embowed Argent. J. B. Freer, Esq.

Azure, a bend betw. two lions rampant Or, a crescent for difference. Atty, Esq. Quarterly Sable and Argent, four tigers' heads erased Counterchanged. J. P. Ledsam, Esq.

On the Wall-plates between the principals :

Vaire Argent and Sable, a fess Gules. C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.

Argent, two bendlets Gules, each charged with another bendlet dancettée Or. W. Landor, Esq.

Or, two chevronels Sable. Archibald McLellan, Esq.

There are several shields in this range which are at present blank.

The line of gravestones covering Shakespeare's family, and those within the altar-rails, have not been disturbed; but the maledictory verses on the Poet's grave,† have been sufficient only to protect the "stones" in their immediate neighbourhood, and not those which were in the western part of the Chancel. The latter have been displaced as so much rubbish, to make room for a pavement of black and white lozenges.

Very near Shakespeare's monument is the arch of a door-way which led to an ancient Charnel house contiguous to the north side of the Chancel. The large corbels of this arch have been cleaned, and prove to be sculptures representing

\* Mr. Eginton has lately published a large print (15 inches by 11) of an interior view of the building, in which the construction and ornaments of this fine roof are well displayed. It is published in three states, in outline, with finished effect, and in colours.

† It has been before remarked that this sentiment was probably suggested by the contiguity of the neighbouring Charnel house; in which it was formerly customary to deposit the bones which occurred in forming new graves.



St. Christopher,\* and the Resurrection. The figure of Christ has been broken away from St. Christopher's shoulder; but the waves below, and the fishes in them, (or rather, on them,) are perfect. In the other sculpture, the rising Saviour is much mutilated; behind are angels holding the instruments of the Passion, and in front of the tomb are three sleeping soldiers.† These carvings were probably deemed especially appropriate at the entrance of the bone-house—that drawing-room of Death—as reminding the Christian spectator of his triumph over the waves of this world, and his final resurrection from the ruins of mortality. This entrance is now entirely obliterated on the outside, the wall being refaced with ashlar stone. Another, nearly opposite, in the south wall, has still a door opening to the churchyard.

To the south of the altar are a piscina and three sedilia, resting on a cornice of angels, and crowned with fine florid canopies with crochets of finials.

On each side of the east window is a handsome niche (now empty) resting on a singular grotesque bat-like monster.

These several sculptures, having been perfectly cleaned, now exhibit themselves to much advantage.

The grotesque carvings beneath the folding seats of the stalls are also remarkably perfect. They are chiefly ludicrous figures of men and animals fighting and gamboling; on one is St. George and the dragon, with the kneeling Princess; on another two bears, collared and chained, supporting a ragged staff (the heraldic beasts of the Earls of Warwick); and on

a third, a lady in a mitre head-dress, with a unicorn in her lap (the emblem of chastity), the huntsman just arriving to spear it, and these arms (probably only fanciful), on a fess in chief a crescent, three crosses patée in base. In one piece a woman, holding her husband by the beard, is literally *bauling* him with that appropriate instrument, a ladle; another appears to be a scuffle between a scold and a cuckold, for the female is armed with her distaff, and the man with a stag's antler; and probably the figure of a naked woman riding a stag, had a covert allusion of a similar kind.

The sculptures round the tomb of Thomas Balshall, Dean of the College, who died in 1491, and in whose time the Chancel was built, are too much mutilated (purposely, as superstitious images) to be intelligible. This must be regretted, as they are not single figures, but, what are more unusual, combined groups. It appears, however, that the five groups in front were intended to represent these subjects in the closing scenes of our Saviour's life: 1. the Flagellation; 2. Bearing the Cross; 3. the Crucifixion; 4. the Entombment; and 5. the Resurrection.

The coats of white paint, inflicted by Mr. Malone,‡ are still allowed to remain on the bust of Shakspeare and on the effigy of John a Combe; but it is on record that the colours of the former were originally, the eyes a light hazle, the hair and beard auburn, the doublet scarlet, the gown black; the upper cushion scarlet, and the lower green, with gilt tassels. Why then should the restoration of its

\* It is remarkable that the same sculptures are repeated on the spandrils of a doorway in the Chapel of the Trinity in the centre of the Town, which was erected by the incorporated gild of the Holy Cross of Stratford, at nearly the same time as this Chancel. The only difference is, that the carvings are placed on the contrary spandrils, and thus the Resurrection (whether accidentally or designedly) is still the carving nearest to the east. The present opportunity may be taken to mention that a description of several plates by the late Mr. Fisher, illustrative of this Chapel, its paintings, and its records, is now in the press, from the pen of Mr. John Gough Nichols.

† It was discovered by the late Mr. Hamper in the Dugdale manuscripts that both these figures were the work of Gerard Johnson, a Dutch sculptor settled in London.

‡ This well-merited reproof was shortly after written in the Church album:

"Stranger, to whom this monument is shown,  
Invoke the Poet's curse upon Malone;  
Whose meddling zeal his barbarous taste displays,  
And smears his Portrait as he marr'd his Plays."

To which another wit has made a reply, scarcely more complimentary:

"Ye who visit this Shrine  
Of the Poet Divine,  
With the patient Malone don't be vex;  
On his face he's thrown light  
By painting it white,  
Which you know he ne'er did on his text."

original appearance be delayed? particularly as all the colours might doubtless be verified on removing the present incrustation.

#### ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

P. G. Secchi, the learned Jesuit and Professor of Greek Literature in the Roman College, has recently published an interesting work entitled:—*Campione di Antica bilibra Romana in piombo, conservato nel Museo Kircheriana, con Greca iscrizione; illustr. dal P. G. Secchi, Roma 1835*; in which he describes an ancient leaden weight, with a scarcely legible Greek inscription on both sides. Professor S. shews clearly, from the inscription, that this weight was examined and marked in the 14th year of the Consulate of Julius Clatius Severus, when Menestheus Krestor was Agaronom. We have thus a clear proof that the rectification of weights and measures in Rome, 225 years after Christ, was under the special inspection of officers appointed for that purpose.

#### ROMAN COINS FOUND IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the 8th of August last, while some workmen were quarrying stone for the Directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, on the top of Boreum, a high hill in the township of Thorsgaton and parish of Haltwhistle in Northumberland, one of them found a copper vessel, containing 63 coins, 3 of gold and 60 of copper. The gold coins were, one of Claudius Caesar, reverse Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus; one of Nero, and one of Vespasian. Of the silver coins 3 were of Galba, 1 of Otho, 1 of Nero, 15 of Vespasian, 8 of Domitian, 1 of Nerva, 17 of Trajan, 4 of Hadrian, and 10 of Empresses, Consular, or uncertain. Those of Trajan and Hadrian, are as fresh as if new from the die. The rest, especially the 10 last, more or less worn. Each of the gold coins was wrapped up in a separate piece of greenish leather or vellum, which was still quite tough and strong. The vessel in which they were contained was in the form of a basket, about 6 inches long, boat-shaped, narrow at both ends, covered with a copper lid, and having a slender bow or handle, also of copper. The lid at one end, had a hinge; and at the other, fastened with a spring slot. The hill on which this interesting discovery was made overlooks, the beautiful green site of the Roman Station of Vinidolana\*: and to the north, the venerable

ruins of the Roman wall skirt the horizon and the gates of the celebrated stations of Bercivicus and Æsica are seen, and the track of the old Roman military way nearly to the walls of Magna, a station about the time of Hadrian, garrisoned by a cohort of Hamian archery, a people from the antient town of Hamah on the Orontes, about 62 miles from Aleppo. All these four stations are within the precincts of the parish of Haltwhistle. Mr. Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, from whose minute book these notices were taken, is of opinion that this batch of coins was deposited in, or soon after, the year 120, in which Hadrian made his memorable expedition to Britain, as one of them bears *cos. II.* and the three other *cos. III.*

A consular coin of the Julian family, of silver, obverse, an elephant, in exergue CAESAR; reverse, the pontifical instruments, was lately found with others in an urn on Percilly mountain, co. Carmarthen. The Roman road to St. David's (Menevia) passes over these heights.

#### GOLD COIN OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

A gold coin is now in the possession of Thomas Henry Spurrier, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, which was found in 1824, on pulling down the old church of St. Clement's, Worcester. It is in high preservation, and weighs 54½ grains. On one side is a profile head of the king, with a sceptre, and this inscription, EDPERD REX; and on the reverse, a cross, and this legend LYFING ON PÆRINC (supposed to be Warwick). Some doubts having been thrown on its authenticity, Mr. Spurrier has been at the trouble to obtain depositions from the person who originally bought it of one of the workmen for five shillings, and, having kept it for nine years, sold it to a third party, by whom it was sold as gold in Birmingham for 13s. 2d. to a watchmaker, who obtained 10l. for it from Mr. Spurrier. From that gentleman we have received the following remarks:—

"Mr. Akerman in his *Numismatic Journal* for July last, relating to this coin, says, 'it has been most carefully inspected by two or three gentlemen of the best practical knowledge in numismatics, who agree in pronouncing it a struck coin. Of this however there can be no doubt, and the only question is, whether it is one of the ingenious forgeries of Bekker, who executed several false coins of the middle ages, or in reality a Saxon coin.' Bekker executed false coins of the Byzantine, and Visigoth series, and Mr. Akerman says, also of the Merovingian pieces, but I have never heard of his imitating

\* See *Gent. Mag.* for 1834, i. 506, for an account of the scenery about this station and its neighbourhood.



the coins of our Saxon monarchs. In the Numismatic Journal for October, Mr. Akerman says, "We do not pronounce Mr. Spurrier's coin a forgery. But we are not to be made to believe that the rude money of that period might not be successfully imitated in *so ductile a metal as gold*." Mr. Akerman first says, there can be no doubt but that the coin is a *struck coin*, consequently a die must have been made for it; and when made, it was surely capable of striking silver as well as gold."

#### BUTTINGTON, CO. MONTGOMERY.

At Buttington, near Pool, Montgomeryshire, in digging the foundation for a school-house, near the church, the workmen's labours were lately interrupted by the discovery of immense quantities of human skulls huddled together in holes, with other bones of the human frame scattered around, to the amount of several cartloads. Ninety skulls were taken from one hole, and upwards of 300 are ranged in grisly show in the church. In many the teeth are perfect, and most of them exhibit symptoms of having belonged to men in the prime of life. Nearly a thousand years ago, namely, in 894, the English obtained a decisive victory over the Danes at this spot, and the remains of the vanquished army shut themselves up in some fastnesses in the neighbourhood, where the horrors of famine overtook them, and in an attempt to cut their way through the army of the victors, they were all destroyed. More recently, nearly the last of the sanguinary struggles of the Welch for national independence was made on this spot.

#### RELIC OF CHARLES I.

A silversmith of Bath has in his possession a well-authenticated curiosity of a very interesting kind, being the pocket-handkerchief used by Charles I. at the time of his execution. It was purchased at the sale of effects of the late Mr. W. Morton Pitt, of Dorchester; is of white cambric of very fine texture, and is neatly marked with the imperial crown and the initials "C.R." It is accompanied by the following certificates:—"This was King Charles the First Handkerchief, that he had on the Scaffold when he was Beheaded, January ye 30th, 1648. From my cousin, Anne Foyle, 1733."—"Certificate by me, July 24, 1828—W. M. Pitt.—As to the authenticity of the fact, I can only state that I was informed by my father, that Mrs. Anne Foyle was a cousin of his mother, (whose father was much attached to the cause of the King,

was present at his death, and obtained by some means or other this handkerchief; from her father she obtained it, and she gave it to my grandmother, Lora Pitt, as is stated on the cover herein enclosed: the endorsement was written 90 years after the event took place, and by my grandmother, who was born in the reign of Charles II. I myself know that that endorsement is in the handwriting of my grandmother, and who evidently believed the above to be true; and this I certify 90 years also after the writing of that endorsement by my grandmother."

#### CASKET OF DIANA OF POITIERS.

An immense oak at Latremouille, in the Vienne, said to have once afforded an asylum under its branches to the beautiful Diana of Poitiers, was lately cut down, when a hollow was found in the trunk, in which had been deposited a box of antique shape, carefully locked. The Mayor of Latremouille was called in to witness the fact; the casket was opened, and within it were found 126 coins and medals, bearing the effigies of Francis I. and Henry II., and a letter from Diana to Henry de Valois. The owner of the tree, on returning next day to the spot, found it split into pieces, and large holes dug in the ground by the people of the country, in the hope of discovering further treasure.

#### EGYPTIAN MODE OF MOVING COLOSSI.

In the King's library at Berlin, is an interesting papyrus representing the Egyptian mode of moving colossi. The Sphinx being upon a sledge, the first line of labourers are placed very close to it, and the rope is ramified, after passing under each man's arm, so that every rank in advance doubles the number in the former line, just in the way that foreign heralds exemplify quarters of descent. A drummer appears to be giving time for a simultaneous pull, a process facilitated by several attendants pouring oil where the tire of the sledge is about to pass. The latter circumstance would lead to the supposition that Egypt in prosperity was not deep in sand, as at present, or else that the ingenious inhabitants used a temporary rail-road for conveying their prodigious monuments, the oil alluded to being poured upon the flange or groove that received it. The former may, perhaps, solve the means by which the huge stones at Stonehenge, and other ancient monuments in this country, were placed in their situations.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

*Oct. 15.* This day, the new Parliament assembled; and the usual formalities of swearing Members, &c. were proceeded with, which occupied the remainder of the week. In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. James Abercromby was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

*Oct. 20.* Her Majesty opened in person the business of the Session. In her progress to and from the House, she was received by the populace with the strongest demonstrations of enthusiasm and loyalty. The new Parliament was opened with the following gracious Speech, which Her Majesty delivered with a clear and audible voice.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relations of amity; and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace. I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain. I continue to execute with fidelity the engagements of my Crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance. I have directed a Treaty of Commerce, which I have concluded with the confederation of Peru and Bolivia, to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other powers. I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the province of Lower Canada.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil List. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate predecessor; and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be prepared and laid before you. Desirous that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the government, should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will

gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of my Crown. The estimates for the service of the next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

The external peace and domestic tranquillity which at present happily prevail are very favourable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the last Parliament.

The result of the inquiries which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well-regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country. The Municipal Government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulation. The laws which govern the collection of the Tithe Composition in Ireland require revision and amendment.

Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a Sovereign, I request your attention to those measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the Law.

You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of these questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination.

In meeting this Parliament, the first that has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the sovereignty of this kingdom, renders it a more imperative duty that, under Divine Providence, I should place my reliance upon your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of all my people."

In the House of Lords the Duke of Sussex moved the Address in answer to her Majesty's most gracious Speech. He



observed that the sentiments contained in the Speech were such as to preclude the possibility of objection. They were perfectly in accordance with his own; and were the genuine emanations of a generous heart. He trusted he might be allowed to express his conviction that when the chroniclers at a future period should have to record the annals of her reign, which had so auspiciously commenced, and which, with the blessing of God, he trusted would be continued for many years, they would not be written in letters of blood, but would commemorate a glorious period of prosperity, the triumphs of peace, the spreading of general knowledge, the advancement of the arts and manufactures, the diffusion of commerce, the content of all classes of society, and the general welfare of the country. After adverting to the various topics of the Speech, his Royal Highness concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.—Lord PORTMAN seconded the Address;

which, after some remarks in approbation, was carried unanimously.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Address was moved by Lord *Leveson*, who congratulated the House on the various topics, and on the prospects which opened before the country.—Mr. *G. Craig* seconded the Address.—Mr. *Wakley* moved an amendment to the Address. He maintained that the defects of the Reform Act ought to be corrected, and proposed to pledge the House to the consideration of measures for the extension of the elective franchise, the security of its free exercise by the adoption of vote by ballot, and by the shortening the duration of Parliament itself. Sir Wm. *Molesworth* seconded the amendment, and denounced the Reform Act as an entire and complete failure.—Lord *J. Russell* opposed the amendment, which he described as tantamount to a repeal of the Reform Act.—After some discussion the House divided; when there appeared, for the amendment 20; against it, 509.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### SPAIN.

The affairs of Don Carlos appear to be on the wane. Not only has he been compelled to retreat from the neighbourhood of Madrid, but he has been driven to his old quarters in the north; and there we find, that the spirit of enthusiasm in his favour, has in some measure subsided.

The Madrid Gazette of the 30th Oct. published a dispatch from General *Espartaco*, dated Briviesca, 26th, announcing that Don Carlos, with the remainder of his troops, had been compelled to enter Biscay through the valley of Mena. He then states, that he has adopted the necessary measures to guard the extended line of the north, and promises himself the most happy results from the next winter campaign. *Espartaco's* army is in occupation of Logrono, Haro, Miranda, and Vittoria. Don Carlos, however, has left behind him, in the mountains of Castile, a corps of 1000 infantry, under the orders of a chief named *Vinuesa*, and 200 cavalry, commanded by *Blanco*, with a view of keeping up the war, in the province during the winter.

The news from Madrid to the 4th of Nov. announce the dissolution of the Cortes. The capital was tranquil, and a more patriotic and cheerful spirit was manifesting itself amongst the Deputies and the population.

### PORTUGAL.

According to accounts of the 8th and 9th of November, the Ministry, which had been dissolved a few days previously, had not been reconstructed. The Cortes were proceeding steadily with the discussions regarding the various articles contained in the new charter or constitution: they are forming a government on principles too decidedly democratic for a nation which has lately emerged from bigotry and superstition. In the districts of Guardo and Castello Bianco, the *Miguelites* have recently committed so many outrages, that the Cortes have been applied to, for authorizing the proclamation of martial law in all the towns where the rebels are supposed to have partizans.

### GERMANY.

We learn, through the medium of the French papers, that the Jesuits are completely re-established in Bohemia and Galicia. They already have invaded every walk of public instruction. Besides the direction of the religious seminaries, as well as that of all the schools of inferior order, they have seized upon the professors' chairs of the University of Lemberg, where they have been solemnly installed in the cathedral, and the ~~clerk~~ which belong to it, by the bishop. — announcement that this restoration

be considered as a blessing from Providence.

The operations on the Leipsic and Dresden railroads have been carried on with great vigour. The line is open from Leipsic to Althen, and during September, the number of passengers conveyed on 22 travelling days, and in 198 journies, amounted to 16,577 persons from Leipsic to Althen, and 32,174 persons from Althen to Leipsic. Up to the 30th Sept. there had been 94 travelling days and 802 journies, and 130,655 passengers, conveyed both ways.

#### HANOVER.

The King of Hanover has by royal proclamation put an end to the constitution of 1833, granted by his brother King William. His Majesty, at the same time, informs them that he has resolved to make an annual reduction of about £5000 in personal taxes, and those levied on trades and professions.

#### POLAND.

A negotiation is now pending between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna for the cession of the republic of Cracow, Austria wishing to make that city the capital of Galicia, and Russia consenting to such an arrangement if the Emperor Ferdinand would abandon his pretensions to Wallachia and Moldavia, and to the navigation of the Danube. The negotiation is said to be carried on through the medium of Prince Metternich and the Baillie Tatischeff.

According to a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 28th of Oct. there has lately been discovered in the cellars of a house, at Jampol, in Podolia, on the Dniester, formerly inhabited by Ladislaus Zagorowski, a numerous collection of manuscripts in the Latin, French, Polish, Russian, and Turkish languages, relating to the first dismemberment of Poland. Among them are said to be autograph letters by the Empress Catherine II., Frederick II. of Prussia, the Duke de Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., the Sultan Mustapha, the Khan of the Tartars, and other great personages of that epoch. They have been ordered to be immediately transferred to the Imperial archives at St. Petersburg.

#### SICILY.

In Catania, out of a population of 60,000, not less than 40,000 persons had been carried off by the cholera. This is the greatest degree of mortality which has yet been experienced in any city in Europe.

#### AFRICA.

The Paris papers have supplied us with the official report of the taking of GENI. MAG. VOL. VIII.

Constantine, as briefly mentioned in our last number. The loss of the assailants is estimated at 97 killed and 494 wounded. It appears, the resistance of the garrison of the bey's army was most obstinate, but the French state, that they did all in their power to arrest the carnage which followed upon the successful assault. The French soldiers have not been permitted to enter the mosques, and tranquillity had been so much restored, that the people had ventured to the public prayers at the usual hours. Much corn had been found in the place, but no cattle. The despatches say, that the bey, in retiring, had lost many of his men by desertion. It was deemed necessary, however, to repair the breach in the walls, and to provide them with cannon, in order to guard against a surprise. Private letters describe the streets as being for several days so much encumbered with dead bodies, as to present a horrible spectacle, while the rapid decomposition, inseparable from their exposure in such a climate, spread a pestilential atmosphere of the most deadly kind over the entire city.

The Bey of Tunis (Sidi Mustapha) died on the 10th Nov. when his son, Sidi Achmet, was proclaimed his successor without opposition. Tunis was undisturbed when the event took place.

#### AMERICA.

The proceedings of Congress have been rather of an important nature.—New York papers of the 17th of Oct. state, that the House of Representatives, after long debating, had resolved, by a majority of 120 to 107, to postpone the further consideration of the Sub-treasury Bill, the object of which was to separate the government from the banks, until the next session of Congress. As this was the "great measure" of the government, its postponement was regarded as a defeat. The house had previously passed the Treasury Note Bill by a majority of 127 to 98.

A revolution has taken place in New Mexico: the governor, Don Alvaro Peres, having been killed, together with his principal officers, at Santa Fe, and the rebel chieftain, Jose Gonzales, appointed in his room.

The report which has been going the round of the papers, stating that the island of Juan Fernandez, rendered celebrated by being generally believed to have been the spot on which Defoe placed Robinson Crusoe, had disappeared, is not true. A gentleman, well acquainted with the west coast of South America, states that the island had been seen as usual, by sea-faring men, recently arrived from the Pacific.



By returns from the Custom-house it appears that the number of persons who emigrated to the British North American colonies during the last year was 34,226, and to the United States of America during the same period, 37,747. In the year 1834 the numbers were respectively 40,060 and 33,074, and in 1832, at which time emigration seems to have reached its maximum, 66,339 and 32,580. The proportion of emigrants from the different parts of the empire has not remained the same during the last ten years. In 1836 the number of persons who landed at Quebec and Montreal was, from England, 12,188; from Ireland, 12,500; and from Scotland, 2224; while in 1829 the numbers were 3565, 9614, and 2613; in 1831, 10,343, 34,155, and 5354; and in 1834, 6790, 49,206, and 4591. Of those who landed at Quebec and Montreal last year, 23,088 went out at their own expense, and 1610 were sent out by parochial aid.

A new ship channel has been found, leading over the bar into the bay of New York. It lies to the east of the channel hitherto known and used, and not far distant from the Long Island shore. It is of commodious width, averaging about a quarter of a mile, and saves three or four miles of the distance. But the great advantage which it presents is, that it allows entrance and departure from the port during the prevalence of winds which now forbid either.

#### CANADA.

The Canadian House of Assembly having refused to proceed in their deliberations until their demands for a total alteration of the legislative powers were complied with, or to make any provision for the service of the province, Lord Gosford has declared that he will, under the authority of the British Act of last Session, take the necessary supplies from the colonial chest. He has also prorogued the session from the 26th of Aug. when the representative body tendered its formal refusal, to the 5th Oct. Lord Gosford, in his address, states, that while he laments the obstinacy which, in spite of the determination of the authorities at home not to listen to their unreasonable and factious dictation, induces them, virtually to deprive the colony of the advantages of the constitution, assures the inhabitants that he shall in the mean time exercise the powers vested in him by his Sovereign to the best of his judgment.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The whole revenue received at New South Wales for the year 1836, was £87,840, and notwithstanding a most

wasteful expenditure, an available balance of 66,836*l.* remained in hand: the amount of land sold during the year, was 120,828*l.*; the expenditure for the government establishments, such as governor and secretaries, public works and judges, police and jails, clergy and schools, and miscellaneous, is about 150,000*l.*; and public buildings, and roads, and bridges, pensions, (some payable in England), churches, church-yards, schools, &c. 113,000*l.*; the sum of 50,000*l.* had been drawn on the Treasury in England, but money had been remitted home to pay the drafts.

The following are the results of the last census (1836). In the year 1820, the number of souls within the territory of New South Wales was 21,200; in 1827, it was 29,783; in 1828, it was 36,506; in 1833, it was 60,794; and in 1836, it was 77,096. The increase of the entire population in the first eight years was 15,308; in the second eight years, it was 40,498, being an increase considerably more than double that of the previous period. The gross increase, in the whole sixteen years 55,986.

The population of Sydney is 19,720—of Parramatta 3600. The proportion of the sexes throughout the colony is—males, 55,539; females, 21,557. The proportion of freemen to convicts is—free, 49,265; convicts, 27,831; of these there are 54,621 Protestants; 21,888 Roman Catholics; 477 Jews; and 100 Pagans.

#### EAST INDIES.

One of the severest typhoons that has occurred for the last forty-eight years, commenced at Bombay on the evening of the 14th June. On the morning of the 15th, the scene of destruction was truly awful; large palmira trees, six feet in diameter, and seventy feet in height, were torn up by the roots, and hurled down with a tremendous crash—many of the houses were completely unroofed, and the tiles blown about like chaff of the summer thrashing-floor. But the most destructive scene was the harbour. Large vessels, of 600 to 1000 tons, were forced from their moorings, and driven high and dry upon the rocks, close under the walls of the fort. There were fourteen vessels altogether on shore; eight of them Liverpool vessels, and out of that eight, six were condemned; the *Richard Walker*, the *Ranger*, the *Northumberland*, the *Mary Douglas*, the *Great Harwood*, and the *Briton*, all of which (ready for sailing) went on shore, and became total wrecks. The loss of European lives was but small, but hundreds of native boats went to the bottom with all hands.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Royal Stud.*—This extensive stud, after occasioning many columns of newspaper controversy during several weeks, came to the hammer Oct. 25, in the Hampton Court paddocks, having excited extraordinary interest both at home and abroad. The company present included many noblemen and gentlemen influentially connected with the turf, a vast number of foreign breeders and "commissioners," and a very large proportion of trainers, breeders, &c. The catalogue contained 81 lots,—viz. 43 brood mares, 31 foals, five stallions, and two half-bred two-year olds. Of the mares, the best priced lots were Nanine, Fleur-de-Lis, Scandal, Wings, Young Mouse, the Oscar mare, La Danseuse, Gulnare (winner of the Oaks when the property of the Duke of Richmond), Lady Emmeline, &c. Most of them were purchased to go to France, Spain, and Germany. The stallions excited a great interest. The first put up was The Colonel, who was bought of the Hon. E. Petre, after winning the St. Leger, for 4,000 guineas; he broke down at Ascot in 1831, after running a dead heat with Mouche; and it is a proof of the excellence of George the Fourth's judgment, that when he first saw him after his purchase, he pointed out the leg in which he would fail; he now goes to labour in his vocation at Mr. Tattersall's, Dawley, near Uxbridge; he is the sire of many winners. Acton, bought of Lord Kelburne for 1,000 guineas, remains in England for the present, but is expected to go to Russia. The black Arabian goes to Germany, and his bay companion to France; they brought excellent prices. The two last colt foals and the filly out of Young Espagnolle go abroad. The general produce of the sale, which surpassed the most sanguine expectations, was as follows:—Brood mares, 9,568 guineas; colt foals, 1,471 guineas; filly foals, 1,112 guineas; the stallions and two half-bred colts, 3,541 guineas; total, 15,692 guineas. The stud was not the property of the Queen of England, but the private property of his late Majesty William IV., who derived it from his predecessor either by bequest or purchase, and left it to his children the Fitz-Clarences. It was established in the reign of George IV., and such stock as was proper to be placed in a racing stud, were by his command brought thither from Windsor Forest. Several of the mares now in the stud were the property of the late Duke of York, of which George IV., on the death of his brother,

became the owner; and the late very intelligent and respectable stud-groom, Mr. Worley, was at the head of the Duke of York's stud for many years. No stock (with the exception of stallions and brood mares) was kept in the establishment as Royal property after a twelvemonth old, a sale of the produce taking place annually at Tattersall's, on the Monday preceding the running for the Derby at Epsom. At these sales the stock always maintained a high character, and fetched good prices.

*Oct. 21.* Only four days before, the sale of the unrivalled racing and breeding stud of the late Sir Mark Wood took place at Hare-park, near Newmarket. The most interesting lots were the brood mares Camarine and Lucetta. Camarine was purchased of Lord Berners, at three years old, for 1400 guineas, and proved herself to be the best mare seen on the turf since Violante. She was now sold for 1550. Lucetta was bought of Mr. Batson, at the same age for a large sum (2000 guineas we believe), was beaten in two or three of her early races, but trained on, and proved a valuable purchase; she sold for 1000 guineas. The six brood mares fetched 3525 guineas, the seven horses in training 1198 guineas, the three two-yr.-olds 766 guineas, the five yearlings 2235 guineas, and the four foals 1181 guineas; total 8905 guineas.

*New Churches.*—On the 1st of Oct. the consecration of the new church of St. Thomas, at Milnthorpe in Westmoreland, took place.—On the 18th, the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at Tintwistle, co. Chester.—On the 22nd, the church of St. Saviour, at Bamber-bridge, co. Lancaster, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.—On the 25th, the church of St. Botolph, at Colchester, was consecrated by the Bp. of London; and on the 6th of Nov. the new church of St. Anne's at Augburth, co. Lancaster.—On the 8th of Nov. the church recently built at Southport, in the same county, called Trinity Church, was consecrated. It was built by subscription, and is a neat brick building, cemented in imitation of stone, in the early English style, with a tower. It is calculated to accommodate 500 persons.—The church at Goring, Sussex, has been rebuilt, and was lately opened, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester. The erection of this beautiful church, on the site of the old one, has cost, including its six bells, very nearly, or rather upwards of 6000*l.*, and has been solely defrayed by David Lyon, esq., who has a seat near.—Three large churches to



the Gothic style are now building in the large parish of St. Dunstan, *Stepney*, under the direction of the Metropolis Churches Fund; one near Arbour Square, Commercial road, one at Mile End, and one at Ratcliffe. A new church is in the course of erection in the Kent-road; another in the parish of Rotherhithe, nearly two miles from the old church, and two others are to be erected; and one in Holloway. Additional churches will be shortly built in the parishes of St. George, Southwark, and St. George in the East, where there is a great want of accommodation.

On the 17th of Oct. a meeting of the friends of the Society for Building Chapels in the Agricultural Districts of Cheshire was held at Knutsford, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington presiding. The object of the society is to effect for the agricultural parts of the county what the Diocesan Church Building Society is endeavouring to do for the manufacturing—the building of chapels in remote townships, by contributing to the stipends of officiating ministers, to extend the benefit of religious instruction, and of pastoral superintendence. The secretary, the Rev. J. Statham, Rector of Tarporley, read the report, from which it appeared, that out of 1200*l.* with which the society had been entrusted, the outlay had not exceeded 900*l.*, in grants for chapels at—Belchton, Muthall, Witton, Gallantry Bank, in the parish of Malpas, Biston in Pickforton, one in the neighbourhoods of Davenham, Middlewich, Lower Peovor, Styal, Wittenbury, Doddington, where Sir John Broughton had expended 500*l.*, and another in Calveley.

The following is a list of some of the principal manufacturing places, and the number of church-sittings they possess, compared with their population:—

| Population. Sittings.  |              |        |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Bolton-le-Moors . . .  | 63,034 . . . | 8,600  |
| Heaton Norris . . .    | 11,283 . . . | 304    |
| Holcombe, in Bury . .  | 4,686 . . .  | 420    |
| Hollingwood . . . .    | 5,800 . . .  | 560    |
| Holland, in Wigan . .  | 7,052 . . .  | 1,000  |
| Littleborough . . . .  | 7,000 . . .  | 1,000  |
| Middleton . . . . .    | 14,379 . . . | 2,600  |
| Mottram . . . . .      | 16,000 . . . | 1,000  |
| Oldham . . . . .       | 32,380 . . . | 5,037  |
| Rochdale . . . . .     | 60,000 . . . | 6,000  |
| Runcorn . . . . .      | 7,000 . . .  | 500    |
| Salfordworth . . . . . | 15,968 . . . | 1,104  |
| Whalley Parish . . .   | 97,785 . . . | 15,860 |

The Roman Catholics are not less active in providing new places of worship.

On the 17th Oct. a church built by Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq. in his park, called *Grace Dieu*, Leicestershire, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh,

the Roman Catholic Bishop of the district, with the utmost pomp. On the following day the church of Mount St. Bernard, in Charnwood forest, which belongs to a convent of Benedictine monks, was similarly consecrated, when the Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer, brother to Earl Spencer, assisted the Bishop, and preached the consecration sermon; and on the 19th, a third church for Roman Catholic worship at Whitwick was consecrated. It is a great consolation to the friends of the Church of England to reflect, that the erection of three new churches in her communion within the boundaries of Charnwood Forest, has preceded these efforts of the Romanists (see our number for December last, p. 648). That at Copt Oak was consecrated on the 3d Sept; and that at Woodhouse Eaves on the 5th; and another in the town of Loughborough on the intervening day.

On the 25th, the foundation stone of a Convent of the Dominican order, dedicated to our Lady of the Rosary, was laid at *Atherstone*, by Mr. Phillips and his Lady. The officiating Priest was the very Rev. Samuel Procter, of Hinckley, Provincial of the order of St. Dominic, in England. Mr. Hanson is the architect of the building, which is to be built in the Gothic style, and is expected to be completed in two years.

On the 31st the chapel belonging to *Princethorpe* Nunnery, near Leamington, was opened with a solemn "Te Deum" and Pontifical Mass. The expenses of beautifying this splendid edifice have been defrayed by Miss Arthur, a young lady of fortune and accomplishments, who has taken the veil, and has brought the immense sum of 20,000*l.* into the establishment. She is a native of Limerick.

Oct. 27. Early in the morning, *January* was visited by a thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rain and hail. Between five and six o'clock, A. M. a peal was heard of tremendous loudness, which was instantly followed by a noise like the falling of rocks or heavy stones. When the day dawned, the church spire and the Highland and Lowland churches, which are situated on either side of the spire, presented a scene of fearful devastation. The portion of the spire over the dome, being a tapering solid building of about 30 feet in height, was entirely demolished; the greatest part of it being precipitated through the roofs into the area below, shivering into fragments a great portion of the seating of both churches; several other masses of stone were jected in all directions to distance from 20 to 100 yards, and some

their way through the roofs of the neighbouring houses. The injury done in the interior of the churches is very considerable; the English church had been recently resealed, and neatly fitted up.

*The Queen's Visit to the City.*

Nov. 9. According to established custom, which has been usually followed by the Sovereigns of England, on their accession, the Queen this day paid a visit to the citizens of London, and dined with the Corporation at the Guildhall; and never, on any previous occasion, was Monarch received with more unequivocal testimonies of enthusiastic and devoted loyalty than were now manifested by the countless multitudes assembled to witness the procession, and do honour to their youthful Queen. The most active preparations on a magnificent scale, had been making by the Corporation for many weeks previous, to receive her Majesty, in a manner worthy of the wealthiest city in the world; and they certainly exceeded anything ever before attempted in the City of London. The Guildhall was fitted up in the most splendid manner, in the execution of which, neither pains nor expense had been spared. Independently of the hall, the Common Council Chamber was fitted up as her Majesty's drawing-room; it was hung with crimson cloth, festooned with red and white roses, and splendidly carpeted. The Court of Aldermen was selected on the occasion as her Majesty's private room.

At two o'clock the royal procession started from Buckingham Palace. Preceding the Queen were the Duchess of Kent; the Duchess of Gloucester; the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge; and the Duke of Sussex, with their attendants and body guards. Then followed the principal officers of her Majesty's Household in six carriages; and then the Queen herself, in her state carriage, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, as Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Albemarle, as Master of the Horse. Then followed the carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and the chief of the Nobility. The whole procession, which comprised nearly 200 carriages, extended from St. James's Palace to near Temple-bar, a distance of a mile and a half. The route taken by the cavalcade, was along the centre Mall, through the iron gates by the German Chapel, into Pall-mall, along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, and King-street, to the Guildhall.

On her Majesty arriving at Temple

Bar, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with a deputation of six of the Common Council were ready waiting on horseback to receive her. The Lord Mayor then approached the royal carriage, accompanied by his sword-bearer, and after addressing her Majesty, presented her with the City sword, which she was graciously pleased immediately to return. The Lord Mayor then mounted his steed, and bore the sword immediately before the Queen.

At three, the procession reached St. Paul's; where, on the arrival of the Queen, the Senior Scholar of the Blue Coat School, Frederick Giffard Nash, accompanied by the Treasurer, Richard Hotham Pigeon, Esq., and the Head Master, the Rev. Edward Rice, advanced to the door of the carriage, on a platform erected for the purpose, and delivered a complimentary address—in answer to which her Majesty bowed, and the carriage went on amidst loud cheers. The moment the speech was over, 600 of the Blue Coat School-boys struck up the National Anthem, in which many of the multitude joined.—At half after three o'clock the procession arrived at Guildhall. The Lady Mayoress was stationed in the porch to await the arrival of the Queen. On her entrance, her Majesty, preceded by the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Committee immediately proceeded to her retiring-room, where she remained with the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester, about twenty minutes. She afterwards entered the drawing-room, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation were in attendance to receive her. The Recorder, being admitted into the royal presence, proceeded to read an address suited to the occasion; to which her Majesty returned the following gracious answer:—"I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address, and I have much pleasure in receiving it here and upon this occasion. I entirely concur in the sentiments which it expresses. It has been the custom of the Kings and Queens, my predecessors, to visit upon their accession the City of London; and my regard for this great commercial community, the metropolis of my empire, renders it to me a great satisfaction to follow their example."—Her Majesty was then graciously pleased to order letters-patent to be made out, conferring the honour of a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor, and to knight the two Sheriffs, Sir John Carroll and Sir Moses Montefiore. The Lord Mayor then introduced the Aldermen and their ladies, who kissed hands: after which her Majesty returned to the retiring-chamber.



At twenty minutes after five, the Queen descended to the hall, preceded by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Royal Family; and, amidst the acclamations of the company, took her seat on the magnificent throne prepared for her. Her Majesty then commanded the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to take their seats. At the Queen's table were seated on her right in the following order:—The Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince George of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Sutherland. On her Majesty's left sat the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and the Countess of Mulgrave. The common crier, about an hour after her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne, advanced into the middle of the hall, and said, "The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor gives the health of our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria." The company rose, and, amidst loud applauses, and the swell of music in the orchestra, drank the toast, "God save the Queen" was then sung by the principal vocal performers. After which her Majesty rose and bowed to the company several times, with the greatest affability. The common crier then said—Her Majesty gives "The Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the City of London." This toast was received with acclamations. The common crier announced the last toast in the following manner:—The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor gives "The Royal Family." The remaining time was occupied by the performance of many very beautiful glees and choruses, to which due effect was given by a very able and powerful orchestra.

At twenty minutes past eight o'clock, the Queen retired from the hall to the drawing-room, where she was served with tea in a splendid gold service. At half-past eight o'clock her Majesty's carriage was announced, and she took leave of her faithful and delighted citizens of London, after having warmly expressed the gratification she felt at their most sumptuous entertainment.

The illuminations in the evening were truly magnificent. The Guildhall, Mansion House, Bank, East India House, Temple Bar, and Northumberland House, were particularly conspicuous. The streets of the metropolis presented one unbroken blaze of light, interspersed with gay flags and banners, the whole being arranged with a taste and splendour worthy of the occasion.

Sept. 15. — The cottage in Kilburn priory, Middlesex, celebrated as being the residence of Oliver Goldsmith, and in

which he is supposed to have written the "Vicar of Wakefield," and "Deserted Village," was pulled down to make way for the contemplated improvements in that neighbourhood.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 28. A melo-drama, in two acts, entitled *The Indian Girl*, was produced. The plot is laid in North America, and Mademoiselle Celestè was the heroine of the piece. It was received with rather equivocal marks of approbation; and in all probability the piece would have been at once condemned, had it not been for the fine pantomimic acting of Mad. Celestè.

Nov. 6. An historical tragic drama, called *Caractacus*, was brought forward; but from the protracted tediousness of some of the opening scenes, it was very coldly received. On the following night, however, it was shorn of its exuberances by the pruning knife of the manager, and then received with enthusiastic applause.

Nov. 21. A ballet, named *The Daughter of the Danube*, was brought out with great splendour; the scenery was of the most magnificent description, and the acting and dancing met with universal applause. The piece, throughout, was well received.

COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 6. A little dramatic piece, in two acts, entitled, *The Parole of Honour*, was brought forward, and well received.

Nov. 11. A new opera, called *The Barbers of Bassora* was played with complete success.

Nov. 13. An amusing farce, called *The Original*, was produced. The incidents, though occasionally absurd, were sometimes extremely laughable. It was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

[The two Royal Theatres have been honoured with visits from her Majesty. They were both crowded to suffocation; and the receipts beyond all former precedent.]

HAYMARKET.

Nov. 18. A nautical drama was played, entitled *Wapping Old Stairs*. It is founded on the favourite old ballad of that name, though the incidents were somewhat dissimilar. Although Mr. T. P. Cooke was the hero of the piece, it was very equivocally received.

ST. JAMES'S.

Oct. 26. A new comic piece, called *Natural Magic* was introduced; but it met with indifferent success.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 13. Lieut. Lionel Charles Henry Wm. Fitz-Gerald, to accept the cross of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword.

Sept. 19. William Bellairs, esq. to be Esq. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Oct. 19. G. W. F. Villiers, esq. to be G.C.B. Oct. 27. 2d Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. B. Harding to be Lieut.-Col.; Major C. Kearney to be Lieut.-Col.; and Capt. F. C. Griffiths to be Major.

Oct. 30. James Clark, esq. M.D. of George-street, Hanover-square, first physician in ordinary to her Majesty, created a Baronet.

Nov. 3. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, to be Colonel in the Army by Brevet.

63d Foot, Capt. D. Wentworth to be Major.

Nov. 9. The Right Hon. John Cavan, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet; George Carroll, esq. and Moses Montefiore, esq. Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, knighted by her Majesty at Guildhall.

Nov. 10. Scots fusilier guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. F. C. Gillies to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—4th foot, Major Wm. Beetham to be Major.—17th foot, Major C. J. Deshon to be Major.—20th foot, Major J. G. Le Marchant to be Major.—21st foot, brevet Col. G. W. Walker to be Lieut.-Col.—66th foot, Major Wm. Mackie to be Major.—Rifle brigade, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hope to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Majors R. O'Hara and J. H. Phelps to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Fred. Watson, Kat. to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Military order of St. Bento d' Avis, of Portugal.

Nov. 11. Matthew Wood, of Hatherley house, co. Glouc. esq. Alderman of London, created a Baronet.

Nov. 16. Lord Vernon, in compliance with the will of Elizabeth-Harriet Viscountess Bulkeley, to take the name and arms of Warren only, instead of Venables-Vernon.

Nov. 17. 39th foot, Capt. Horatio Walpole to be Major.—Staff. Major Edw. Charleton to be Deputy Adjutant-gen. in Ceylon, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the army.

James Bartlet, M.D. to be Physician to the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Evans, C.B. 50th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Military Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Port St. George, Madras.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Argles, Frinton R. Kent.

Rev. A. Baldwin, Tonge V. Kent.

Rev. W. L. Barnes, Knapton R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Bermingham, Ballysax R. Kildare.

Rev. F. Briscoe, Turk Dean V. Gloucester.

Rev. T. M. Browne, Great Witcomb R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. W. H. C. Chester, Treyford with Didling R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Crawford, Athleague and Kilbegnet R. co. Roscommon.

Rev. W. W. Gurney, Roberough R. Devon.

Rev. J. Hailstone, Bottisham V. co. Camb.

Rev. R. Jackson, Wonastan V. co. Monmouth.

Rev. C. Lacy, Althorpe and Amcotts R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. W. Langshaw, Bepton R. Sussex.

Rev. E. Ludlow, Winterbourn St. Martin V. Dorset.

Rev. T. Lyons, Dunmore R. co. Galway.

Rev. R. Mandell, Ridgewells V. Essex.

Rev. J. J. Matthews, Melbury Bubbs V. co. Dorset.

Rev. O. B. Moore, Tunstall R. Kent.

Rev. H. Murray, St. Peter's P.C. Athlone.

Rev. J. Murray, to the Ch. of Dunbeg, co. Fife.

Rev. C. Nairne, St. Botolph and St. Peter at Gowts, P.C. co. Lincoln.

Rev. H. J. Parker, High Hadden R. Kent.

Rev. C. W. Pitt, Daglingworth R. co. Glouc.

Rev. J. Richey, Slapton P.C. Devon.

Rev. W. Ricketts, Dunstow V. co. Oxford.

Rev. W. Ritchie, to the Church and Parishes of St. Martin's and Cambus Michael, Perth.

Rev. C. Roakes, Nymes Rowland R. Devon.

Rev. F. W. Trevanion, Wadsworth V. co. York.

Rev. E. J. Todd, Coombehyne R. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Waite, Great Chart R. Kent.

Rev. R. Waterfield, Thorncroft R. co. Leic.

Rev. S. W. Waud, Madingley V. co. Camb.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. R. Dicken, to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Rev. C. H. Maturin, to be Classical Master in the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.

Thomas Harrison, esq. M.D. Professor of Anatomy to Trinity College, Dublin.

James Manning, esq. to be Recorder of Oxford and of Banbury; R. Wildman, esq. of Nottingham; and E. Dwaris, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

South Australia.—The following appointments have been made:—Sir J. W. Jodcott, Kat. judge of the Province; Robt. Gouger, esq. secretary; Charles Mann, esq. advocate-general and crown solicitor; J. H. Fisher, esq. registrar; Geo. Stevenson, esq. clerk of the council; Rev. C. B. Howard, colonial chaplain; Thos. Lipsan, Comm. R.N., naval officer and harbour-master; John Brown, esq. emigration agent; Thos. Gilbert, esq. colonial storekeeper; Oswald Gilles, esq. colonial treasurer and collector of revenue.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 16. At Blatherwyke Park, Mrs. Noel Moore, a son.—23. In Portugal-st. Grosvenor-sq. the lady of Sir M. H. Hicks Beach, Bart. a son and heir.—26. At Maple Hayes, Staffordshire, the Countess of Uxbridge, a dau.—At Ketmarsh, Lady Bateman, a dau.—28. At Barking, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. R. Liddell, a son.—31. At Ham-hall, Staff. the wife of D. W. Russell, esq. a dau.

Lately. At Ashfield Lodge, Suffolk, Lady Thurlow, a son and heir.—At Loton Park, the lady of Sir B. Leighton, Bart. a son.—At Edinburgh, Lady Hamilton, a son.—At Moor Place, Herts, the lady of Sir Seymour Blane, a son.

Nov. 1. The wife of Joshua King, esq. President of Queen's College, Camb. a son.

—4. At Grove Park, co. Warw. Lady Dormer, a son.—7. In Belgrave-st. the Countess of Pomfret, (wife of the Rev. Dr. Thorne) a son.

—8. At Keston-house, Devon, the wife of the Hon. Arthur Lysaght, a son and heir.—11.

At Allon Park, Scotland, the lady of Sir John Hay, Bart. a son and heir.—In Cannon

House-terrace, Lady H. Chetwodeley, a dau.





## OBITUARY.

## LORD GLENLYON.

Oct. 12. At his apartments in St. James's-street, the Right Hon. Lord James Murray, Lord Glenlyon, of Glenlyon, co. Perth, a Major-General in the army, K.C.H. and F.R.S.; next and only surviving brother to the Duke of Atholl, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Northumberland.

His Lordship was born, May 29, 1782, the second son of John fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T. by the Hon. Jane Cathcart, eldest daughter of John 9th Lord Cathcart. He was appointed a Cornet in the 10th dragoons in March 1798; a Lieutenant in the same Aug. 5, 1799; and a Captain July 31, 1801; soon after which time he was placed on half-pay. On the 25th March 1805, he was promoted to be Major in the 79th foot; on the 20th Feb. 1806 Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Manx Fencibles; and a Colonel in the army June 4, 1813. He was afterwards an Aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, until his promotion to the rank of Major-General, Aug. 12, 1819. He was in the state carriage with his Royal Highness when, in 1817, he was shot at, on his way to the House of Peers. His Lordship was afterwards a Lord of the Bedchamber to King George the Fourth, at whose coronation he was created Lord Glenlyon, by patent dated July 9, 1821.

Lord James Murray had been once returned to Parliament for Perthshire, at the general election of 1807, but he soon resigned his seat to his brother-in-law, James Drummond, esq. the present Viscount Strathallan.

His Lordship married, May 19, 1810, Lady Emily-Frances Percy, second daughter of Hugh second Duke of Northumberland, K.G., and sister to the present Duke; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue: 1. John-James, who died an infant in 1811; 2. the Right Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick-John now Lord Glenlyon, a Cornet in the Scots Greys; he was born in 1814, and is a grandson of King George the Fourth; 3. the Hon. Charlotte-Angusta-Leopoldina; 4. James-Charles-Plantagenet; and 5. Frances-Julia, born in 1821. The Duke of Atholl being unmarried, the young Lord Glenlyon is heir presumptive to the dukedom.

## SIR ROGER GREISLEY, BART.

Oct. 12. At Drakelow-hall, Derbyshire, in his 85th year, Sir Roger Greisley, the eighth Baronet of that place (1611), a Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, a Captain in GENT. MAG. VOL. VIII.

the Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry, and F.S.A.

Sir Roger was born on the 27th Dec. 1801, the elder son of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley the seventh Baronet, by his second wife Eliza, daughter and heiress of Caleb Garway, of Worcester, esq. He succeeded to the title on the 26th of March 1808. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, which he entered as a Gentleman Commoner Oct. 17, 1817; he quitted the university in 1819, without having taken a degree.

Sir Roger Greisley made various attempts to obtain a seat in Parliament. He contested Lichfield in 1826, and was defeated by a small majority in favour of G. G. Harcourt, esq. In 1830 he was returned for Durham. In 1831 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Newark; but was elected for New Romney. In 1832 he stood a contest for the Southern Division of Derbyshire, which terminated as follows:

Hon. George J. V. Vernon. 3036

Lord Waterpark. . . . . 2839

Sir Roger Greisley. . . . . 1952

In Jan. 1835 he renewed the contest with better success, the numbers being

Sir George Crewe. . . . . 2511

Sir Roger Greisley. . . . . 2491

Hon. George J. V. Vernon. 1948

Lord Waterpark. . . . . 1909

In his manifesto on this occasion, he thus declared his political principles:

"In Parliament I shall pursue, with all due energy, the accomplishment of two measures which I hold to be indispensable and immediately requisite. The measures are—First, The restoration upon the firm and solid basis of landed property, or of capital invested in the funds, of a Paper Currency, or at any rate of an enlarged circulation of silver coin; Secondly, The repeal of that most oppressive and mischief-working impost, the Malt Tax.

"For the rest, I disclaim utterly the appellation of an ultra-Tory, or the character of a bigoted party-man; I am no enemy to Reform founded on sound and constitutional principles."

Sir Roger Greisley was not re-elected at the recent election.

Sir Roger had considerable literary ambition. He was the author of

"Sir Philip Gasteneys, a Minor," a tale in one volume. 12mo. 1829.

"The Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh." 8vo. 1832. He had, during his travels in Italy, imbibed a thorough abhorrence of the abominations and usurpations of the Roman See; and this was the offspring of it.



We believe Sir Roger Greisley was also a contributor to the *Annals*; but we are not aware of any other separate publication. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries; and testified his regard for olden times by adopting a more antiquated orthography of his name than had been used by his immediate ancestors. This, being a mere whim, we suppose will be dropped by his successors.

He married, June 2, 1821, Lady Sophia Coventry, youngest daughter of George-William, seventh and late Earl of Coventry, and sister to the present Earl; and had issue one child only, Sophia-Editha, who died an infant in 1823.

He is succeeded in the title by the Rev. Nigel Gresley, who we believe is descended from Sir Thomas the second Baronet, and the son of the Rev. William Gresley, Rector of Seale, Leicestershire, who died in 1829, by Louisa, daughter of Sir Nigel the sixth Baronet, and aunt to the late Sir Roger.

Sir Roger has appointed the Earl of Chesterfield and Lord Castlereagh his executors. He has left his estates to Lady Sophia for life, and after her decease to the present Baronet.

On the 28th October, his body was deposited in the family vault at Church Gresley, Derbyshire. The Rev. Sir Nigel Gresley, the Rev. Mr. Levett, the Earl of Coventry, the three Hon. Mr. Coventrys, and Col. Craufurd, attended as mourners. In the procession were the Earls of Chesterfield and Uxbridge, the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon, the Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, Sir Oswald Mosley, Sir W. Boothby, Sir H. Fitzherbert, H. Meynell, esq. Godfrey Meynell, esq. General Dyott, W. E. Mauseley, esq. &c.

#### SIR PERCY GETHIN, BART.

Oct. 10. In Dublin, Sir Percy Gethin, of Percy Mount, co. Sligo, the sixth Baronet (of Gethinsgrott, co. Cork, 1665).

He was the only son of Sir Richard the fifth Baronet, by the Hon. Mary St. Lawrence, eldest daughter of William twenty-sixth Lord Howth, and great-aunt to the present Earl of Howth. He succeeded his father in the title.

He married in June 1786, Anne, daughter of Thomas Nagle, esq. of Mount Nagle, co. Cork, aunt to the present Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. by whom he had issue the late Capt Richard Gethin, and other children.

Capt. Gethin died on the 4th Jan. 1835, leaving issue by Jane, third daughter of Lt. Col. South, of Heavitree, near Exeter, the present Sir Richard Gethin, who has succeeded his grandfather in the title, and three other children.

#### MAJOR-GEN. DILLON.

July 7. At Brussels, aged 78, the Hon. Henry Dillon, Major-General in the army; great-uncle to Viscount Dillon.

He was born on the 28th June, 1759, the third and youngest son of Henry (by right) 11th Viscount Dillon, Colonel of Dillon's regiment in the service of France, by Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter of George-Henry second Earl of Lichfield of that name, and at length sole heiress of that family. The claim of his brother Charles the 12th Viscount and K.P. to the Viscounty, was admitted by the House of Peers of Ireland in 1788. His second brother, Major-General Arthur Dillon, also Colonel of Dillon's regiment and Governor of Tobago, was guillotined at Paris in 1794.

The Hon. Henry Dillon was admitted into the British army as an officer in the first regiment of the Irish brigade. He was appointed to the rank of Colonel in 1794, and promoted to that of Major-General in 1837.

He married April 27, 1794, Frances, eldest daughter of Dominick Henry Trant, of Easingwold, co. York, esq. by whom he had issue two daughters and two sons: 1. Maria, married to Auguste-Philippe Duc de Croy-Dulmen, and died his widow in 1827; 2. Charlotte; 3. Frederick, a godson of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; he died in 1826; and 4. Charles-Henry. The Hon. Mrs. Dillon died at Paris in 1828, and General Dillon married secondly, in the following year, Miss Lucinda Mathews.

#### ADMIRAL J. G. MANLEY.

Oct. 14. At his seat, Braziers, Oxfordshire, aged 81, Isaac George Manley, esq. Admiral of the Red, D.C.L.

He was the last survivor of the crew who sailed with Captain Cook, during his first voyage round the world. In 1782 he was a Lieutenant on board the *Prince George*, and took part in the glorious victory gained by Lord Rodney on the 12th of April in that year.

He obtained post rank, Nov. 22, 1790. In 1796 he commanded the *Apollo*, a new frigate of 38 guns, stationed on the Irish coast, where, in company with the *Doris*, he captured la *Legere*, a French corvette of 22 guns. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Oct. 25, 1809. In the following year the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1814, and to that of Admiral in 1830.

Mrs. Manley died on 29th July last.

His eldest son, John Shaw Manley, esq. married at Florence, July 16, 1831, Cath.

arine-Amelin, daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Harleyford, co. Berks, Bart.

As a country gentleman Adm. Manley was highly esteemed, and is generally and deeply regretted by all classes of society.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL BROUGHTON.

Oct. ... At the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. F. A. Glover, Charlton rectory, near Dover, in his 70th year, John Broughton, esq. of Blackwater, Hampshire, Rear-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral Broughton was uncle to William Grant Broughton, D.D. Bishop of Australia. He went to sea in 1780, and was one of the few survivors of Lord Rodney's action of the 12th of April, 1782, in which he served as a midshipman on board the *Valiant*, 74, Capt. Samuel Goodall; and his ship, being despatched to look after stragglers, fell in with, and took, single handed, two French line of battle ships, the *Canton*, 64, and *Jason*, 64, which they carried into Jamaica. He was made Lieutenant in 1789, and Commander on occasion of the capture, single-handed, of a French frigate carrying 30 guns, by the *Orpheus*, 32, Capt. Newcombe, of which frigate he was then first Lieutenant. During the latter part of the revolutionary war he commanded the *Stromboli* bomb, in the Mediterranean, and his Post commission, which was dated Aug. 3, 1801, he owed to the autograph recommendation of Nelson, for his share in the pursuit and capture of the *Guillaume Tell* and *Généreux*.

In 1807 he was employed in the *Meleager* frigate, together with Capt. Brooke in the *Shannon*, to protect the Greenland fishery in the North seas. He afterwards served on the Jamaica station, where he captured a Spanish letter of marque.

His subsequent appointments were to the *Indefatigable* of 46 guns, and the *Cornwall* of 80, which latter he quitted at the peace. He received his flag on the accession of King William, and was advanced to the *White* on the accession of the present Queen.

#### CAPT. W. P. CUMBY, C.B.

Sept. 27. At Pembroke Dockyard, William Pryce Cumby, esq. Post-Captain R.N. superintendent of that establishment, and C.B.

Capt. Cumby entered the naval service of his country at the age of thirteen, about the year 1754, and served two years in the *Kite* cutter. On that vessel's being paid off in 1786, he engaged in the merchant service with a view to obtain a thorough practical knowledge of his profession, until the year 1789; when, on the prospect of hostilities, he joined the Royal Navy, and, after serving in several

ships, he was placed by his patron, the late Lord Mulgrave, under the care of Capt. H. Savage, in the *Pomona* frigate; and with this experienced and intelligent officer he continued in active duty until the termination of the Russian armament in 1791. He afterwards served in the *Hebe* frigate, under the late Capt. A. Wood, until March 1802; when he passed his examination for Lieutenant, and was fortunate in obtaining his promotion the following year, when he was appointed third Lieutenant of the *Assistance*, and subsequently served as first Lieutenant of the *Astrea* and *Thalia* (frigates noted for their high discipline) until the peace, when he retired on half-pay.

On the renewal of hostilities in May, 1803, Lieut. Cumby was appointed to command a cutter on the North Sea station, and in Nov. 1804, Capt. John Loring, then commanding the *Bellerophon*, 74, applied for him as first Lieutenant, in which post he was continued when Capt. John Cooke succeeded to the command. In this famed ship, he was present and took an active part in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805, and his gallant captain having fallen early in the action, he succeeded to the command of the ship, and so well supplied his place, that he was promoted to Post-Captain in Jan. 1806, passing over the intermediate step of Commander.

Capt. Cumby, after performing the melancholy duty of following the remains of Nelson to the tomb, was appointed to command the *Dryad* frigate (*pro tempore*) in 1806; he afterwards became Flag-Captain to Vice-Admiral B. S. Rowley, in the West Indies, and as the Admiral principally resided on shore, Capt. Cumby had frequent opportunities of performing good service with the squadron. He afterwards commanded the *Hyperion*, on the North American and Channel stations, and was very active in protecting the fisheries and the trade, capturing and destroying several French and American privateers.

Capt. Cumby paid off the *Hyperion* in 1813, since which time he has not been employed, until at the late promotion in January of the present year, when he became the senior Captain on the Navy List, and was appointed superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, in which situation his kindness of manner, and correctness of conduct, appear to have given universal satisfaction.

Captain Cumby married, first in 1801, Miss Metcalfe, of Richmond, Yorkshire, who died in 1813; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. T. W. Mosley, of Eastly House. He had children by each lady, some of whom survive.



## SIR DAVID ERSKINE.

Oct. 22. Aged 65, Sir David Erskine, of Dryburgh Abbey, co. Berwick, Knt. F.S.A. late Captain of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

Sir David was the natural son of David-Stewart the late eccentric Earl of Buchan, who, on his death in 1829, bequeathed to him for life the whole of his unentailed estates, the principal being Dryburgh, which became his permanent residence after the death of the Earl.

In early life Sir David bore a military commission, and after the corps to which he belonged was reduced, he was appointed a Professor in the college of Sandhurst. The Earl of Munster was there placed under his tuition, as were others of his late Majesty's sons. At that time a friendship was formed between the parties which years did not lessen, and, at the request of his distinguished pupils, the honour of knighthood was bestowed upon him. In politics Sir David was a constant supporter of Liberal opinions, and in private life no man realized better the character of a British gentleman.

He was Director of the Royal Academy of Edinburgh, and was one of the founders of the Scots Military and Naval Academy in that city.

On the 17th Nov. 1798 Sir David Erskine (then Captain in the 31st foot) married his cousin, the Hon. Elizabeth Erskine, second daughter of Thomas Lord Erskine, Lord High Chancellor and K.T. That lady died Aug. 2, 1800; and Sir David married secondly Miss Ellis.

The Earl of Buchan has succeeded to an income of 1,800*l.* per annum, and the romantic domain of Dryburgh Abbey, by the demise of his cousin Sir David. The fruit-garden at Dryburgh is one of the most extensive in Scotland, and its produce has been sent to Edinburgh.

## MATHEW CASSAN, ESQ.

Nov. 1. At his seat, Sheffield, near Maryborough, Queen's County, in his 84th year, Mathew Cassan, esq. for upwards of 40 years an acting Magistrate for that county.

He was the eldest son and heir of Stephen Cassan of Sheffield, esq. by Alicia, daughter of William Mercer of Fair Hill, near Dundalk, co. Louth, and of Newtown Ardes, co. Down, esq. M.P. He was baptized in the parish of St. Peter's Dublin, Nov. 19, 1754; and entered a gentleman-commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, Nov. 1, 1773, et. 19. He served the office of High Sheriff of the Queen's county in 1783, and was for many years Major of the Militia of that county.

Mr. Cassan was twice married; first,

May 1, 1776, to Sarah, third and youngest daughter of Francis Forde, esq.\* a Colonel in the army, who was conspicuous in Lord Clive's wars in India, where he realized a large fortune, and on his return purchased the estate of Johnstown, co. Meath. By this lady, who died in 1818, he had an only child, Stephen Sheffield Cassan, the present possessor of the family estate of Sheffield, born Oct. 18, 1777; M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; entered a student of Gray's Inn, April 20, 1799, and called to the Irish Bar, June 18, 1802; in the commission of the peace for Queen's county and co. Kilkenny; married in 1804, Eliza-Ann, only daughter and sole heir of Edward Laurenson of Capponellan, co. Kilkenny, esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of George Stoney of Grayfort, co. Tipperary, esq. sister of the late Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, esq. who married the Countess of Strathmore. By this lady, who was niece of Judge Moore, Mr. Stephen Sheffield Cassan has three sons and five daughters.

Major Cassan married 2ndly, Sept. 15, 1819, Catharine, daughter of John Head of Ashley Park, co. Tipperary, esq. (and sister of General Head) by Phoebe his wife, 6th and youngest sister of John Toller, the late celebrated Earl of Norbury, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. By this lady he had no issue.

The deceased was in enjoyment of his family estate for the long period of 60 years and upwards, having succeeded to it in 1773, on the death of his father Stephen Cassan, who was born in 1725, admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, April 2, 1745, called to the Irish Bar May 2, 1750, and served the office of High She-

\* Second son of Mathew Forde of Seaforde, co. Down, esq. M.P. for Downpatrick from 1703 to 1713, by Ann, daughter of William Brownlow of Lurgan, esq. Col. Forde's elder brother was Mathew, of Seaforde, co. Down, M.P. for Bangorin, 1751, father of Mathew, of Seaforde, M.P. for Downpatrick, who, by Elizabeth Knox, sister of the 1st Viscount Northland, was father of Mathew, of Seaforde, who married, in 1782, Catharine, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Brownlow of Lurgan, M.P. and sister of Elizabeth, wife of the 4th Earl of Darnley, of Isabella, wife of the 4th Viscount Powerscourt, and of Frances, wife of the present Viscount De Vesci. This Mathew was father of the present Mathew Forde of Seaforde, co. Down, and Coolgreany, co. Wexford, who married Lady Catharine, 3d daughter of the 2nd Earl of Carrick.

riff for Queen's County in 1763. His second son, Stephen, was the father of the present Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, F.S.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, and Incumbent of Bruton and Wyke Champflower, Somerset.

#### GENERAL DAMREMONT.

Oct. ... Slain at the siege of Constantine, aged 64, Lieut.-General the Comte de Damremont, Governor of the French possessions in Africa.

General de Damremont served through his inferior grades in the campaigns of the empire, and distinguished himself in all. As Aid-de-camp to the Duke of Ragusa, in 1814, together with General Fabvier, he was one of those who signed the Treaty of Chevilly. The restoration found him Colonel, and gave him, in 1830, the command of a brigade of the expeditionary army of Africa, under the orders of M. de Bourmont. He obtained from the present government the command of the eighth territorial division; and the firmness and moderation, the calmness of temper, and presence of mind, which were the characteristic traits of his character, maintained order, and re-established tranquillity every time that anarchy or counter-revolution attempted revolts in the south of France.

When appointed, in 1836, to the government of the French possessions in the north of Africa, his conduct was such as to make his administration generally esteemed, and his character appreciated. As general *en chef* he fully developed those qualities which distinguished him as administrator, in the prudence of his measures, and his immovable firmness. To bold, calm, and austere manners, he united a modest reserve and a completely disinterested character. The moderation of his feelings and opinions rendered the execution of his military duties easy to him, and among all, of whatever political opinion, or rank, he had sincere and grateful friends.

His lady was the daughter of Gen. Barraguay-d'Hilliers, whose son is now second in command at St. Cyr. His son is now 15 years of age.

The King has ordered that his remains shall be brought to France, and deposited in the vault of the chapel of the Hôtel des Invalides, and that his statue be executed and placed amongst those of his brothers in arms in the grand national gallery of Versailles.

#### J. N. HUMMEL.

Oct. 17. At Weimar, in his 60th year. John Nepomuk Hummel, the founder of the modern school of pianoforte music.

He was born at Presburg, on the 14th

of Nov. 1778. When a child he was remarkable for the precocity of his genius; and his father was induced, by the extraordinary progress he had made on the pianoforte, to place him, when he was seven years old, under the care of Mozart, in whose house he lived for two years. He then, along with his father, travelled through various parts of Europe, and came to England, where he passed the years 1791 and 1792, and his public performances were heard with admiration and delight. His "Variations to la Belle Catharine, the Ploughboy, and a German air," were engraved on copper, and dedicated to the Queen; and one of Haydn's finest pianoforte sonatas, written at this period, is dedicated "to Master Hummel." He soon acquired great celebrity as a composer, as well as a performer on the pianoforte. In 1820 he became chapel-master to the Duke of Weimar, where he has resided ever since, making, from time to time, brilliant and profitable tours in Germany, Russia, and England. His last visit to this country was in 1832. His reception here was always such as was due to his distinguished merit; and he was a general favourite in society from his frank and obliging temper, and the unpretending simplicity of his manners.

The love of fugue, and of all other kinds of musical imitation strict and free, which was a powerful element in his nature, made Hummel excel greatly in the church style. He knew all the styles, ancient and modern, and in the "Agnus Dei" of his mass in D minor, carries us into the age of Gothic church music. His choral fugues, especially those of the mass in E flat, by the uncommon clearness of their parts, and the fluency with which they sing, are formed to produce the most powerful and beautiful effects. No composer of our own day has brought so striking and brilliant an instrumentation into the service of the Catholic church. It was this power, appreciated by the amateur societies of Vienna, that led to the engagement of Hummel in choral writing.

Hummel composed some operas, the most celebrated of which is his *Mathilde von Guise*. But his fame will rest upon his compositions for the pianoforte. They bear strong marks of the style of Mozart's pianoforte music; though, of course, they are much more brilliant and difficult, in consequence of the progress which that instrument has made since Mozart's time. His works are not remarkable, like those of Beethoven, for novelty of thought and a departure from all previous models; but they are so clear and symmetrical, so full of beautiful and expressive airs, so rich in



harmony and ingenious in construction, that they are listened to with unceasing delight. Hummel possessed a rich flow of thoughts, which he put together in a manner so complete and masterly, that never was the labour of composition more entirely concealed.

Hummel has been a greater benefactor to the amateur than any other modern composer; and his charming trios in particular are a never-failing source of pleasure in private musical circles. As a professor he resembled John Cramer more than any other great pianist whom we have heard; possessing the same delicate, smooth, and finished execution, and the same power of sustaining the tones of the instrument, and producing the effect of vocal music. As an extemporaneous player his learning was profound and his fancy inexhaustible. His book of studies for the pianoforte is the greatest, and (in many respects) the best work of the kind that has ever appeared. But its bulk and immense mass of contents are sufficient, we fear, to deter most students in this country from grappling with it.

Hummel's situation at Weimar, we believe, was more honourable than lucrative; but his professional exertions, joined to great prudence and propriety of conduct, enabled him to accumulate a considerable fortune. He has left two sons, one of whom accompanied him in the last visit which he made to this country.

His disorder, *brust wassersucht*, dropsy on the chest, was equally fatal to Beethoven, at whose obsequies Hummel, long an estranged friend of the composer, but reconciled to him before death, assisted. The lapse of little more than ten years has thus seen us deprived of these two distinguished pens.

#### MONS. E. H. LANGLOIS.

*Lately.* At Rouen, in his 60th year, M. Eustache Hyacinthe Langlois, Director of the Academy of Painting at Rouen, well known for his valuable publications on the antiquities of Normandy.

This gentleman is thus mentioned by Mr. Dawson Turner, in his *Tour in Normandy*, 1820: "Normandy does not contain a more ardent admirer of her antiquities, or one to whom she is more indebted for investigating, drawing, and publishing them. But, to the disgrace of Rouen, his labours are not rewarded. All the obstacles, however, opposed by the 'dum pauperis opprobrium' have not been able to check his independent mind: he holds on his course in the illustration of Norman remains; and to any antiquary who visits the country, I can promise a great pleasure in the examination of his

portfolio." To this notice is attached an etching of a spirited portrait of M. Langlois, from a sketch by himself.

The titles of M. Langlois' latter works were as follow:—

"Notice sur l'incendie de la Cathédrale de Rouen." 1823. 8vo.

"Notice sur le tombeau des évêques de Jumièges, et sur quelques décorations singulières des églises de cette Abbaye." 1825. 8vo.

"Essai sur l'Abbaye de Fontenelle ou de Saint-Wandrille, et sur plusieurs autres monumens des environs." 1827. 8vo.

"Essai historique et descriptif sur la peinture sur verre ancienne et moderne, et sur les vitraux les plus remarquables de quelques monumens français et étrangers, suivi de la Biographie des plus célèbres peintres-verriers." 1832. 8vo.

"Rouen au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, et la Danse des morts du cimetière Saint-Maclou." 8vo.

All these are illustrated with lithographic plates.

#### MR. JAMES RUSHER.

*May 22.* At Reading, after a few hours illness, aged 66, Mr. James Rusher.

He had been in business as a bookseller in that town for upwards of forty years, and was much and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Rusher was exceedingly charitable, and had for many years devoted a large portion of his income to alleviating the necessities of the poor. He left the following legacies:—To the Minister of the Chapel where he usually attended, to each of the clerks and shopmen in his employment at the time of his death, to his domestic servants, as well as most of those who had formerly lived with him, he left small legacies, varying from 5*l.* to 30*l.* each; to every poor man and every poor woman of the religious congregation to which he belonged (about 130 in number), 1*l.* each, and to the Serampore Missionary Society 100*l.*; and as it appeared by an unsigned memorandum in his hand-writing, found among his papers, and written a short time before his decease, that he intended leaving the following sums to the undermentioned charities, the residuary legatees, consisting of the widow and children of the deceased, have given the different charities the full benefit of his presumed intentions, although the paper when presented for probate was rejected by the court.

British and Foreign Bible Society, 100*l.*

Baptist Missionary Society, 50*l.*

Baptist Home Missionary Society, 50*l.*

Baptist Irish Society, 50*l.*

Hebrew Society, 50*l.*

British and Foreign School Society, 30*l.*

Moravian Missionary Society, 50l.

Bristol Education Society, 50l.

Stepney Education Society, 50l.

He left a widow, a son (Mr. Joseph Rusher, of Kingsdown, Bristol,) and two daughters.

#### J. L. BOND, Esq.

Nov. 6. In Newman-street, after many months of bodily weakness, John Linnell Bond, esq.

As an architect, he was, in knowledge, judgment, and taste, inferior to none of his contemporaries. For examples, we may refer to his design for Waterloo Bridge, justly considered one of the finest ornaments of the metropolis, which, with all the necessary estimates, was made by him for the projector, the late Mr. George Dodd, engineer; the principal inn at Stamford, executed for Sir Gerard Noel; and many other designs prepared for the same hon. baronet, which were never carried into effect; and others, of a high character, now in possession of his brother, Mr. William Bond. Mr. Bond was well versed in classical literature; so much so indeed, that Mr. Gifford, the late editor of the *Quarterly Review*, presented him with an interleaved copy of his translation of Juvenal, in order to have the benefit of his critical remarks and annotations. In the year 1818, Mr. Bond visited Italy and Greece, and returned in 1821, amply stored with studies made in those interesting countries; of which, had he availed himself of his learning and acquirements, he might have given the modern world not only one of the earliest, but one of the best descriptions. But his retired habits, and the modesty of his disposition, rendered him averse to appear before the public, and induced him to confine his labours, to the gratification and service of the few friends who had discernment enough to appreciate his merits. On subjects connected with his profession, he made many communications to the *Literary Gazette*. He has left behind him a translation of Vitruvius, the work of some twenty years.

Mr. Bond was one of the most peaceful and amiable of mankind.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. N. Cole Bowen, Vicar of Ballyfeard, co. Cork.

Of apoplexy, in the prime of life, the Rev. Herbert Digby, only son of Richard Digby, esq. and nephew to Mr. Digby, of Landinstown.

In Dublin, the Rev. John Orr, for more than forty years Rector of Dunmore, co. Galway; cousin to the Marquis of Ely.

Aug. 16. Aged 36, the Rev. B. T.

Williams, Assistant Minister of St. Matthew's, Demerara; late Curate of Banpton Abbat's, Herefordshire, and formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Aug. 29. At Demerara, aged 27, the Rev. Thomas Dryer, Rector of Christchurch, in that island; son of Mrs. Weare, of the Fountain inn, Southampton. He was a scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Sept. 7. At Crediton, aged 82, the Rev. John Rudall, formerly for forty-two years Vicar of that Parish. He resigned in 1832.

The Rev. W. Nelson, Perpetual Curate of Gressingham, Lancashire, to which chapelry he was presented in 1820, by the Vicar of Lancaster.

Sept. 12. At Halesworth, aged 65, the Rev. Joseph Budeley. He was formerly Vicar of Blewbury, Berks, to which he was collated in 1824, by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, but which he vacated in 1831 on being presented by R. Plumer Ward, esq. of Gilston Park, Herts, to the Rectory of Halesworth cum Chediston, Suffolk, on the promotion of Dr. Whateley to the Archbishopric of Dublin. This latter preferment he resigned in 1835 to the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Fred. Phipps. He was very zealous in the discharge of his parochial duties, and an active and useful member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, having for many years conducted the business of one of the District Societies.

Sept. 22. The Rev. Thomas Carr, Vicar of Thorner, Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1805 by the Lord Chancellor.

Sept. 23. At Feckingham, Worcestershire, aged 41, the Rev. John Crump Baylis, for many years Curate of Stock and Bradley, and Dormston, in that county.

At Yelverton, Norfolk, the Rev. Jeremiah Ives Day, Rector of that parish with Alington, and Perpetual Curate of Seething and Mundham. He was the son of Benj. Day, esq. of Norwich; was matriculated of Trinity college, Oxford, 1786, took the degree of B.A. in 1790, and proceeded M.A. as a member of Magdalen college in 1793; was promoted to Seething and Mundham in 1797, by the Corporation of Norwich, and to Yelverton in 1800, by the Lord Chancellor.

At North Crawley, Bucks, aged 67, the Rev. Robert Lowndes, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Astwood, in the same county. He was the son of William Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, Bucks; was matriculated of St. Mary hall, Oxford, in 1787; took the degree of B.C.L. in 1794; and was instituted to both his livings in 1798.



## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 20. At King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane, aged 53, Drinkall Pritt, esq.

Oct. 21. At Highbury Park, aged 73, Mury, relict of W. Hughes, esq.

At Gloucester-place, New-road, aged 63, J. Parlett, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 74, the wife of J. Pensam, esq. of Gower-street.

Oct. 23. At Union-dock, Limehouse, aged 70, W. Fearnall, esq.

Aged 62, Mr. R. Collier, for twenty-eight years Superintendent of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's-Fields.

Oct. 24. At Gray's-inn, aged 80, Major Wilson.

On his 29th birth-day, Mr. J. Wrench, youngest son of the late Rev. T. R. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

Oct. 25. In his 65th year, John Mason, esq. of the firm of Fortum and Mason of Piccadilly.

At Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 27, John Upton Stevens, esq.

Oct. 26. At North Brixton, in his 18th year, F. J. Butterfield, third son of the late T. Butterfield, esq. of Royston.

Oct. 29. Aged 74, Thomas Hartley, esq. of Brixton-road.

Oct. 30. In Lower Grosvenor-st., aged 59, Peter Rainier, esq. M.D. of Oriel College, Oxford, the son of Daniel Rainier, esq. of Sandwich, in the county of Kent, and eldest nephew of the late Admiral Peter Rainier, M.P. and the only brother of the late Rear-Admiral J. S. Rainier, M.P. He was matriculated March 28, 1795, at Oxford; took the degree of B. A. 1798; of M. A. 1801; B. M. 1802; and D. M. grand compounder, 1805. He was buried in the family vault at St. Mary's church, Sandwich.

At Tottenham-wood, Mary Ann, wife of T. Rhodes, esq.

Nov. 1. Aged 27, C. C. Lloyd, esq. of the Middle Temple, and the Poor-law-office, Somerset-house.

At York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 40, Capt. P. Ripley, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house.

At Hackney, aged 80, the Rev. Isiah Birt, an eminent Baptist Minister: a native of Coleford, co. Gloucester.

Nov. 3. At Kennington, Ann, wife of S. S. Robinson, esq., youngest daughter of the late John Lambert, esq. of Cottingham, Yorkshire.

In Upper Brook-st., Emma Harriett, daughter of M. Bruce, esq. and Lady Parker.

Nov. 4. At New Peckham, aged 39,

Elizabeth, relict of J. B. W. Heather, esq. of Woodford Wells, Essex.

At Christ's Hospital, aged 8, L. T. Ventouillac, only son of the late L. T. Ventouillac, esq. Professor of French Literature, King's College.

In Hanover-st. J. P. Cranmer, esq. of Quendon-hall, Essex, for many years a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

Nov. 5. Aged 74, George Bramwell, esq. of Paper-buildings, Temple, and Balham, Surrey. He was for many years Secretary to the trustees of the Radcliffe Library, &c. Oxford.

Aged 62, M. A. Robinson, esq. Camberland-terrace, Regent's-park.

Aged 54, Mr. G. Shuter, comedian, of the Drury-lane establishment.

Nov. 6. In St. Helen's-place, in his 67th year, S. Winter, esq. of Southwood-house, Isle of Thanet.

Nov. 7. In Maddox-st. J. Forbes, M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

Nov. 8. In his 75th year, Thomas Maltby, esq. formerly of Norwich, eldest son of the late Geo. Maltby, esq. and brother of the Bishop of Durham.

Nov. 11. In Millbank-st. Westminster, aged 82, Martha, widow of Mr. Joseph Blanchard.

Nov. 12. In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Crutchley.

Nov. 13. At Broom-house, Fulham, aged 47, the Hon. Elizabeth, wife of Law. Sullivan, esq. Deputy Secretary of War, and younger sister of Viscount Palmerston. She was the youngest child of Henry the 2d Viscount, by his second wife Mary, dau. of Benj. Mee, esq. Her eldest son, Mr. Stephen Henry Sullivan, has been lately appointed Secretary of Legation at Turin.

Nov. 14. At Windsor-terrace, City-road, aged 72, Charles Jefferson, esq.

At South-bank, Regent's-park, aged 88, the Dowager Lady Cockburn, relict of the late Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, co. Berwick, Bart., and daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Ayscough, Dean of Bristol, by Anne his wife, sister of George first Lord Lyttelton.

At Howland-st. aged 86, William Bird, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the West Middlesex Militia, and a Magistrate for the county.

Nov. 15. In Southampton-st. Fittroy-square, Frederick Freshfield, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Kensington, aged 62, E. Dent, esq. son of the late C. B. Dent, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Nov. 16. In Devonshire-pl. Louisa Matilda, eldest dau. of William Amory, esq. Aged 71, Margaret, relict of Thomas

Canham, esq. of Berners-st. and Heath-lane lodge, Twickenham.

In Mason-st. Old Kent-road, the well-known London character, Miss Whitehead. The circumstances that gave rise to the extraordinary perseverance of this unfortunate lady in frequenting the neighbourhood of the Bank and Royal Exchange, are well-known to have resulted from the ill-fated end of her brother, who held a responsible situation in the Bank of England, and who, having committed an act of forgery, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The effect of his untimely end produced an alienation of her mental faculties; for forty years she paid a daily visit to the City, spending the whole day in the vicinity of the Bank, always attired in black, while her cheeks had constantly the appearance of being rouged. At a Coroner's inquest, Mrs. Butler, landlady of the Eagle Coffee-house, stated that she had known the deceased for the last fourteen years. She took her meals daily, read the newspapers, and paid regularly. The day she died she observed that she was going to the civic feast at the Mansion-house, and that the Queen had sent by one of her servants 100*l.* to her for the purpose of providing herself with a suitable dress. She was seized with sudden illness, and died on her way home. She had subsisted upon the charity of many benevolent individuals. There are several portraits of her.

Nov. 17. At Union-place, Blackheath-road, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Norman, R. N.

In Billiter square, aged 23, Frederick Thomas, seventh son of the Rev. E. Tanquerly, Rector of Tinguith, and of Tempsford.

Nov. 19. Mrs. Newman Knowlys, widow of Newman Knowlys, esq. late Recorder of London.

BEDS.—Nov. 1. At Bedford, aged 54, Robert Charles Orlebar, esq. of Crawley house.

BERKS.—Nov. 11. At Gey's House, near Maidenhead, aged 77, Jane Lady Lindores, widow of John, Baron Lindores, of the kingdom of Scotland, (better known formerly as General Leshe), at whose death, many years ago, without issue, the title became extinct. She was the youngest daughter, and coheir of Sir Thomas Reeves, of Hendens, Berks. Her ladyship's estates have descended to a baronet, resident in the eastern part of the county of Devon, the representative of an ancient family, who is a maternal cousin, and the nearest relative of the deceased.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 1. George, eldest son of Samuel Newton, esq. of Croxton-park.

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Oct. 9. At Milton-house, aged 86, Philippa, relict of George Nicholls, esq. of Connington-house.

CHESHIRE.—March 6. At Chester, aged 35, Robert Maddock, esq. solicitor, and one of the proctors in the Consistory Court; fifth son of the late Rev. Thomas Maddock, Prebendary of Chester. He had been brought up to the practice of the common law, but became, by diligence and attention, a skilful and acute practitioner in the ecclesiastical branch of his profession; in which his liberality and integrity gained him general respect. He took an active part in drawing up representations and a memorial against the recommended abolition of the provincial ecclesiastical jurisdictions; and had accumulated a large stock of heraldic and genealogical information.

Lately. At Woodside, aged 78, William Owen, esq. of Glansevern, Montgomeryshire. He was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1762 as 5th Wrangler, M.A. 1785, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1787. He was a distinguished member of the Chancery Bar, and quitted his profession about twenty years ago, soon after being appointed King's Council, and retired to his mansion of Glansevern, where he devoted his time and his talents for the benefit of the public, acting for many years as chairman of the Quarter Sessions, as well as a local magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant. Mr. Owen took an active part in the abolition of the Welch Judicature Act, and in placing Wales, as to its jurisprudence, upon an equality with England.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 7. At Melmerby-hall, Mrs. Pattenson, formerly of Bellevue, and Frederick-place, Clifton, relict of the late John Pattenson, esq. of the E. I. C. Civil Service, Dacca, Bengal.

DEVON.—Oct. 29. At Teignmouth, aged 81, the Rt. Hon. Susan, dowager Viscountess Exmouth, widow of the distinguished Admiral, Edward Viscount Exmouth, G. C. B. She was the second daughter of James Frowd, esq. was married in 1783, and was left his widow in 1833, having had issue the late Viscount, three other sons, and two daughters. She was a woman of deep piety and exemplary conduct.

Nov. 5. At Cockwood-house, near Dawlish, aged 85, Louisa, widow of Joseph Drury, D.D. and last surviving child of Ben. Heath, esq. D.C.L.

Nov. 12. At Exeter, Thomas Hutchinson, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1818.

DORSET.—Oct. 11. Aged 24, Sarah Anna, wife of the Rev. I. U. Cooke, Vicar of East Lulworth.



ESSEX.—*Nov.* 12. At Danbury-park, aged 11, Eliza-Mary, youngest dau. of J. Round, esq. M.P.

*Nor.* 14. At Snarbrook, aged 75, Lewis Dubois, esq.

*Nor.* 16. At Bowls, Chigwell, aged 88, Mrs. Hodgson.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct.* 27. At Cheltenham, Louisa, wife of Major Burrowes.

*Nor.* 2. Aged 67, George Martin, esq. of Stapleton-road, near Bristol.

*Nor.* 5. In Bristol, aged 50, Maria, wife of the Rev. Professor Lee.

*Nor.* 11. At Clifton, Elizabeth, wife of William Purnell, esq.

Aged 66, Wm. Hetling, esq. upwards of 30 years Surgeon of the Infirmary, Bristol.

*Nor.* 16. Aged 65, Edw. Young, esq. of Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Oct.* 11. Aged 25, James Whalley S. Gardiner, esq. eldest son of Sir James Whalley Smyth Gardiner, Bart. of Roche-court, Fareham. He was entered as Commoner of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, in 1831, but left the University in 1834 without proceeding to a degree.

*Lately.* At Yarmouth, I. W. aged 70, John Pope Gibbs, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Gibbs, Rector of Brook.

Lieut. Charles Holmes, of the royal marines, while walking in Bell-street, Romsey, occasioned by an ossification of the heart.

*Nor.* 1. At Southampton, aged 78, Margaret, relict of Charles Chamberlayne, esq. Admiral of the Blue. Her remains were conveyed to Egham, near her late residence at Englefield-green, and interred in the family vault on the 9th of November.

*Nor.* 7. At Alresford, aged 63, John Hunt, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Hunt, brewers, of Southampton.

HERTS.—*Oct.* 8. At Munden-house, near Watford, George Hibbert, esq. F.R.S. of whom a brief memoir in our next.

*Nor.* 7. At Kingsbourn-green, Harpenden, aged 68, J. M. Towson, esq. formerly cashier of the South Sea Company.

*Nor.* 10. At Baldock, aged 82, Mary, relict of I. Hindley, esq.

KENT.—*Oct.* 21. At Milton, aged 35, Euphemia, wife of E. Porter, esq. late of Madrim.

*Oct.* 25. At Sittingbourne, Emma, wife of Capt. W. L. Castle, R.N. and second daughter of Sir J. Hill, R.N. Captain Superintendent at Deptford-yard.

*Oct.* 27. At East Sutton-place, aged three months, Margaret, fourth daughter of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 61, Lieut. Dewsnap, R.N. elder

brother of Mark Dewsnap, esq. of Hammersmith.

*Oct.* 30. At Walmer, aged 85, Capt. Dower, R.N. late Governor of the Royal Naval Hospital at that place.

*Nov.* 6. At Woolwich, Ann, eldest dau. of the late J. M'Coy, esq. Royal Artillery.

*Nov.* 14. At Walmer, in the 15th year of his age, Robert Edward Gordon, only child of the late Colonel Robert Gordon, many years Adjutant-gen. on the Bombay establishment.

*Nov.* 15. At Crayford, aged 86, Wm. Tagg, esq.

*Nov.* 20. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, Major J. B. Pratt, late of the E. I. Company's Bengal Service.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* In his 83rd year J. Addison, esq. of Preston, Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Aged 66, Jonas Nuttall, esq. late of the firm of Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon, book-publishers of Liverpool.

*Nor.* 8. At Blackley, near Manchester, J. Ley Gibbs, esq. late of Genoa.

LEICESTER.—*Nov.* 2. Susan, wife of the Rev. Halford R. Burdett, of Walton, only child of the late Rev. John Brewin, of Kimcote.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct.* 23. At the Red Lion Inn, Henley, aged 73, Lady Catharine Bathurst, dau. of Henry, the second Earl Bathurst.

*Oct.* 31. At Brentford, William Crighton, esq. many years a magistrate and deputy lieut. for Middlesex.

NORFOLK.—*Nor.* 1. Jane, wife of T. Utton, of Bracondale, Norwich, esq. fifth dau. of the late G. Lee, of Dickleburgh.

*Nor.* 11. At Eaton, near Norwich, in his 80th year, William Unthank, esq. solicitor.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Oct.* 29. At Grafton-lodge, aged 81, J. Roper, esq. for nearly 50 years agent to the Duke of Grafton, in that county.

*Lately.* Lieut. G. Trollope, R.N. nephew of Adm. Sir Henry Trollope.

*Nor.* 6. Aged 51, Samuel Allen, esq. of Higham Ferrers.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Sept.* 18. At Hartburn vicarage, aged 16, William Wilson, youngest son of the Rev. John Hodgson, the county historian.

SALOP.—*Oct.* 24. At Greenfields, aged 62, Plowden Presland, esq. late of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1823.

STAFFORD.—*Sept.* 27. Aged 73, John Twamley, esq. of Dudley.

*Sept.* 28. At Silkmoor House, the wife of Thomas Hartshorne, esq.

*Oct.* 19. Aged 70, R. Gibb, youngest son of the late T. Gibb, M.P. of Cotton Hall.

SURREY.—*Lately*. At Nacton, Lieut. Hugh Montgomery, R.N.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 12*. At Taunton, Mrs. F. Sutton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wyndham Goodwyn, of Pitminster.

*Oct. 26*. At Bath, aged 75, Catherine, widow of Benjamin Roebuck, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

*Nov. 12*. At Bath, Charlotte, widow of Harry Taylor, esq. of the Madras civil service.

*Lately*. At Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Warne.

At Bath, aged 88, Mrs. Jane Gill, widow of the Rev. Dr. Gill, Rector of Midgham, Berks.

*Nov. 14*. At Bath, aged 69, the relict of E. Knipe, esq. of Hookfield-grove, Epsom.

SURREY.—*Nov. 8*. At Woodbridge-house, near Guildford, aged 57, the Lady Harriet Elizabeth Onslow, sister to the Earl of Onslow; and only daughter of Thomas, 2d and late Earl, by his first wife Arabella, 2d dau. and coh. of E. M. Ellerker, esq.

*Nov. 20*. At Farnham, at the advanced age of 92, Miles Poole Penfold, esq. many years father of the Goldsmiths' Company.

SUSSEX.—*Oct. 21*. At Hastings, aged 63, P. Spanjer, esq.

*Oct. 31*. At Brighton, Emily, third daughter of Charles Hebbert, esq. of Clapham-rise.

*Oct. 31*. At Eastbourne, Elizabeth, widow of S. Fenning, esq. of St. James's square and Pall Mall.

*Lately*. At Worthing, in her 80th year, the widow of W. Kingdom, esq. of Somerset-house.

*Nov. 3*. At East Grinstead, aged 27, John Fulcher Hastie, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

*Nov. 7*. At Brighton, Richard Porle, esq. of Gray's Inn, and formerly resident in Bristol.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 15*. James Trough-ton, esq. of Coventry.

*Oct. 31*. Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Bradley, M.A., Incumbent of Baddesley Ensor.

*Lately*. At the house of his brother, in Birmingham, aged 59, Mr. James Dobbs, comedian, late of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Theatres.

*Nov. 2*. At Leamington, the relict of Charles Adams, esq. of Walsall.

*Nov. 3*. At Temple Balsall, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Short.

*Nov. 13*. John Boulbee, esq. of Bax-tedley.

WILTS.—*Nov. 9*. Aged 58, Mr. Joseph Butler Hanks, one of the Capital

Burgesses of the borough of Malmes-bury.

WORCESTER.—*Oct. 21*. At Idlicote House, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. Charles Peach, late of East India Company's Service.

*Lately*. Aged 70, Miss Sheldon, niece of the late T. Sheldon, esq. of Abberton-hall.

*Nov. 11*. Mr. Francis Meredith, of All Saints, Worcester. He has left 200*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 200*l.* to the Church Missionary Society; 200*l.* to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; and 275*l.* to the London Moravian Mission Society.

YORK.—*Oct. 17*. At Scarborough, at an advanced age, Ann, relict of John Maling, esq. of the Grange, near Bishop Wearmouth.

*Oct. 23*. At Tyersall House, near Bradford, Henry Simons, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Simons, Rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

*Oct. 28*. At Great Driffield, aged 46, Thomas Seotebburn, esq. solicitor, leaving a widow and eight children.

*Oct. 30*. Aged 85, W. Todd, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull, and on *Oct. 27*, Anna, his youngest daughter.

*Lately*. At Beverley, in his 52d year, Mr. John Coulson. His death was awfully sudden, and took place while he was in a fit of immoderate laughter, to which he was always so much addicted, that his acquaintance called him "Laughing Jack."

Harriet, wife of J. H. D'Arey Hutton, esq. of Aldburgh Hall, York.

*Nov. 6*. Aged 26, at the house of his grandfather the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Alue, after a long and tedious illness, G. M. A. Maude, late of Leeds, solicitor.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct. 3*. At Drumshengh, Sir Patrick Walker, her Majesty's heritable Chief Usher of the White Rod for Scotland.

*Oct. 22*. At the manse of Kilmadock, the Rev. Patrick Murray, D.D. in the 79th year of his age, and the 47th of his Ministry.

*Lately*. James Stewart, esq. of Clyde-bank, shortly after being unanimously elected Provost of Greenock.

At the Dumfries cattle show, very suddenly, E. Gawne, esq. banker, of the Isle of Man. He has left upwards of 200,000*l.* personal property, the chief of which has devolved on his only son.

EAST INDIES.—*March 9*. At Sabathoe, aged 73, Major-Gen. Sir John Wittington Adams, K.C.B. Colonel of the 16th Bengal N. Inf.

*May 28*. At Madras, when coming ashore from the ship *Chairmont*, in which



he had come passenger from Bombay, Col. Wm. Pasmore, of the Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Wm. Pasmore, esq. of Helston.

*June 2.* At Kamptee, Madras, Captain C. O. Backhouse, 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, seventh son of the Rev. J. B. Backhouse, M.A. Rector of Deal.

*June 20.* At Kamptee, Edward Constable, fifth son of Sir W. Curtis, Bart. Lieut. 1st Madras Cavalry.

**WEST INDIES.**—*May 19.* At Antigua, aged 22, Mr. Richard Edwards, second officer of the ship Victor of London, third surviving son of the late Rich. Edwards, esq. of Weybridge, formerly Registrar of the Vice Admiralty Court, Minorca.

*Aug. 27.* At Demerara, aged 42, Robert Carr Hamond, esq. of the 67th reg.

*Aug. 31.* At Tobago, aged 48, J. L. Kensington, esq. senior Assistant Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

*Sept. 25.* At Up Park Camp, Jamaica, aged 18, William Bond Lewis, Ensign in the 55th reg. son of the Rev. W. Lewis, Vicar of Abbott's Langley, Herts.

**ABROAD.**—*March 14.* At Glenelg, South Australia, Harriet, wife of R. Gouger, esq. Secretary to the Colony; and two days after, Henry-Hindmarsh, their infant son.

*March 21.* At Campbell town, Van Diemen's land, Charles, 3d son of the late Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Wanstead.

*Aug. 2.* In Sierra Leone, Charles Cooksey Yates, esq. barrister at law. He was a native of Worcester, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Charles Yates, and the only lineal descendant of Holland Cooksey, esq. formerly of Brace Leigh, co. Warw. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 30, 1829.

*Sept. 9.* In Cephalonia, Matilda-Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. John Buchanan, Chaplain to the British troops in that island, and late Curate of Holm Lacy, co. Hereford.

*Sept. 11.* Off Madeira, on board the Pearl, aged 37, Lieut. E. Williams, R.N.

*Sept. 12.* Drowned in the river Nile, whilst on an expedition to Upper Egypt, Lieut. Gerard, of the 70th foot.

At Alexandria, Besson Bey, a Frenchman, and Vice-Admiral of the Egyptian fleet.

*Sept. 18.* At Rome, aged 73, Signor Fontana, the celebrated engraver, a pupil of Raphael Mengh.

*Sept. 21.* On his voyage home, aged 23, C. F. Gordon, 19th Madras Inf. third son of the late G. Gordon, esq.

*Sept. 23.* At Paris, aged 71, the

notorious revolutionist, Philip Buonarrotti, commissary-general of the French National Convention.

*Sept. 25.* Aged 43, Dr. Frehmann, Professor of Medicine in the University of Liege.

*Lately.* M. Van der Eyk, Emeritus Professor of Natural History in the University of Leyden.

In the Isle of Mauritius, Wm. Jay, esq. civil architect, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath.

In Spain, in battle, aged 23, Capt. Larkham, of the British auxiliary legion, youngest son of Mrs. Larkham, of Stowmarket.

At Dieppe, aged 54, Anne-Amelia, wife of Sir H. E. Austen.

At Paris, aged 5, the daughter and only surviving child of the late Countess Walewski, formerly Lady Emily Montagu, second dau. of the Countess of Sandwich, and sister of the present Earl. Her remains have been brought for interment to the family vault at Hinchinbrook.

At Hamilton, Upper Canada, aged 41, James Arthur O'Connor, esq. M.D. grand-nephew to the celebrated Abbé Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVI. on the scaffold.

At sea, on his passage from Madras, Capt. J. F. May, 41st foot.

*Oct. 4.* At Malta, Lieut. T. Mackeson, of H. M. ship Portland.

*Oct. 8.* At Versailles, aged 71, Sophia, widow of Anth. Henderson, esq. M. P. for Brackley.

*Oct. 12.* At the Hague, aged 63, Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands. She was a daughter of Frederick-William II. King of Prussia; was married Oct. 1, 1791; and had issue the Prince of Orange, Prince Frederick, and one daughter, the Princess Marianne, who is unmarried.

At Orbe, in Switzerland, aged 31, Wentworth, second son of Sir Alexander and Lady Croke, of Studley Priory, Oxfordshire.

*Oct. 15.* On board H. M. ship Vanguard, on his return from Athens to Malta, aged 42, First Lieut. W. Topham, R. M.

*Oct. 16.* At Paris, aged 84, Count Dumas, Peer of France, a Lieutenant-General in the French army, and an old companion in arms of General Lafayette.

*Oct. 19.* At Paris, aged 67, John Stuart, esq. late of the War-office.

*Oct. 22.* At Utrecht, Ann, *relict* of Admiral May, of the Dutch Navy.

*Oct. 23.* At Paris, in her 10th Sophia Lesley, daughter of Mrs. R. ter, of Camberwell, and only child of

late Col. the Hon. Alexander Percy, of Madras.

Oct. 29. At Bruges, aged 83, Lady Margaret Augusta, widow of Luke Dillon, esq. (uncle of Lord Clonbrock), by whom she has left one son, the Rev. Henry Luke Dillon, Rector of Lytchet Maltravers, in Dorsetshire. Her ladyship was one of the daughters of John Smyth eleventh Earl of Clanricarde, by Hester, daughter of Sir Henry Vincent, Bart. and aunt to the present Marquis of Clanricarde.

Non. 1st. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged more than 90, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Watson, assistant-surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, mother of Capt. Watson, of the Marines, who died at Jamaica, in 1805; of Lieut. Watson, who was drowned at the Nore in 1797; of Mr. Watson, surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Horatio*, who died at Heligoland in 1811; and of a daughter who died suddenly, also the widow of a naval officer.

### ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. IV. p. 99.—The Rev. William Churchill, of Colliton, Dorchester, has erected a chaste and handsome tablet in the church of Sturminster Marshall, in remembrance of *W. Churchill, esq.* who died Dec. 3, 1835. In addition to numerous acts of the most unostentatious charity during his life-time, Mr. Churchill directed in his will that the sum of 1000*l.* should be invested in the names of his Executor, the Rev. W. R. Churchill and the Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, in the 3 per Cent. Cons. Ann. the interest to be given to poor persons of the parishes of Corfe Mullen and Sturminster Marshall.

P. 666.—A handsome monument has been erected in Scend Church, to the memory of the late respected Member for Devizes. The following is the inscription:—"In the family vault in this church, lie the mortal remains of *Wadham Locke, esq.* of Rowdeford House, in this county. He married Anna Maria Selina, only daughter of Francis Powell, of Hurdcott, esq. by whom he had ten children, and whose affectionate conduct greatly contributed to his happiness through life. In the different situations which he filled, as an Officer of the Militia, and of the Yeomanry, as a Magistrate, and as a Deputy Lieutenant, he ever endeavoured to render himself useful to the public; sustaining from early life an uniform and consistent character for uprightness and integrity; and during three successive Parliaments, in which, by the almost unanimous suffrages of the inhabitants of Devizes, he represented that borough, he fulfilled the trust confided to him with strict regard to the principles he had ever professed, advocating the necessity of a safe and reasonable reform in the political, moral, and religious institutions of his country; and promoting at all times the public good in preference to his own private interest. In fulfilling the duties of domestic life, as husband and father, he watched with tender solicitude over the welfare and happiness of his family, to all

of whom he bore the most affectionate regard; and in the firm faith and humble hope of a Christian, departed this life on the 21st of October, 1835, aged 53 years. In the same vault repose the remains of Elizabeth Sarah, his second daughter, who died 14th Nov. 1833, in the 23d year of her age. And of John, his third son, who died in infancy, 17th Jan. 1806."

*Ibid.*—The late Bridget dowager Viscountess Galway dying without issue, her estates have devolved on her cousin, Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. of Frystone Hall, near Pontefract. Her remains were interred in the Unitarian Chapel, at Wakefield, by her Ladyship's desire. Lord Galway's family vault is at Selkirk Church, near Barnsley.

Vol. V. p. 211.—The late *Baron Taveira Campayo*, ex-Portuguese Consul-General, left immense wealth, which he has distributed among his friends and relatives. His fortune in this country is said to amount to upwards of 180,000*l.* and on the Continent it is stated to exceed 400,000*l.* He and his brother, the late Conde de Porva, made their vast fortunes by contracting for the English army in the Peninsula.

Vol. VII. p. 101.—The following is said to be the history of Day and Martin's Blacking, by the manufacture of which *Mr. Day* amassed 450,000*l.* *Mr. Martin* was a native of Doncaster, and served his apprenticeship to a hair-dresser at Gainsborough, which place he quitted for the metropolis, and became a journeyman to the father of *Mr. Charles Day*, his late partner, and who carried on business at that time (nearly forty years ago) as perfumer, &c. in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; he being also of honest Yorkshire. *Mr. Charles Day* was bred a *friseur*, but born in London, and both he and *Martin* cut their way for a few years over the heads of their superiors (till the following circumstance happened)—*Mr. Martin* resolved to visit Doncaster races and his relatives. He accordingly arrived there, and sojourned at the house of his



brother-in-law, Mr. Anthony Moore, who kept the King's Arms, in Sepulchre gate. At the same house a soldier was quartered, named Thomas Florry, who was servant to Captain Wilson, then on the recruiting service in that town; the beautiful polish of Florry's shoes caused the landlord not only to admire them, but eventually to obtain the blacking recipe for a quart of ale, which was readily granted! This valuable document, as it afterwards proved to be, was presented to young Martin on his return to London, and hence the magnificent edifice, No. 97, High Holborn, and its extensive appurtenances. The 'black diamond' recipe was proffered to young Mr. Day, he having more ready money than Martin, and soon after business commenced in a small way. Schemes of course were resorted to, in the absence of 'pulls,' prosaical and poetical, to bring this *shining* liquid into notice, and amongst them the following: Nearly one hundred suits of left-off liveries were purchased in the purlieus of Petticoat-lane, and as many bodies having been engaged as suits, they were dispatched, alternately, to all parts of London to inquire for Day and Martin's Blacking. The trick told; an article so much in request must be valuable, and the perfumers, oilmen, grocers, &c. soon laid in a stock. All went on prosperously for many years, till at length Day, who originally had the cash, made a proffer that himself or Martin should quit the concern on the receipt of 10,000*l.* Martin accordingly withdrew on a handsome income. He built two houses at Doncaster, in one of which he resided some time, and then removed with his family to Sheffield, or its neighbourhood, where he expired within the last three years. The poor soldier has been dead many years, but his only reward was the quart of ale.

P. 222.—*John Wilmer Field, esq.* was descended from an ancient family, and was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. He married first in 1812, Anne, daughter of Robert Wharton Myddleton, esq. of Grinkle Park, in Cleveland, who died in 1815; and, some years ago, he married a daughter of Captain Salter, R.N. who survives him. By his first marriage only he had children—namely, two daughters, who have been recently married, Mary, the elder, to Lord Oxmantown, eldest son of the Earl of Rosse; and Delia, the younger, to the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, Capt. R.N. son of Lord Feversham. The remains of Mr. Field were interred at Shipley, attended by his two sons-in-law, with a great number of the neighbouring gentry.

P. 543.—The will and codicil of the late *Mrs. Fitzherbert* have been proved at

Doctors' Commons by Sir Geo. Francis Seymour, Knt. John Gurwood, and Samuel Foster, esqrs. the executors. The amount of personal property is sworn under 35,000*l.* The testatrix has bequeathed several legacies, among which are two to her nieces, Mrs. Smythe and Lady Bathurst, of 1000*l.* each, and a like sum to Mrs. Craven. By a codicil in her own handwriting, dated April, 1836, are bequests of annuities to her servants, from 50*l.* to 200*l.* The residue of the property is left to her two daughters.

P. 556.—The late *Mr. Villebois* has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, said to amount to between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* to his youngest brother, Mr. Frederick Villebois, the manager of the Craven hounds.

Vol. VIII. p. 209.—The order of St. Stanislaus was conferred on the *Rev. Sir Robert Peat* (then Robert Peat, esq.) by Stanislaus Augustus King of Poland, Nov. 21, 1790; and he received permission to wear it from King George III. Oct. 2, 1804, at which time he was Rector of Ashley cum Silverley, and Vicar of Kirtling, co. Cambridge.

P. 211.—A handsome Gothic monument has been erected in the little village of Laverstock, near Salisbury, to the memory of the late *Sir James Burrough*. It bears the following inscription in old English characters:—"In memory of Sir James Burrough, Knight, late of this parish, and of Bedford-square, in the county of Middlesex. He studied the law with industry, and practised it for many years with such integrity, ability and success, that he was created in 1816 one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1828, he retired from that office to a private life, and enjoyments arising from benevolence, charity, and a cheerful temper, increased by the attention of his family and friends, and died on the 25th of March, 1837, in the 88th year of his age. His remains were deposited in the vault of the Temple Church, London. This tablet was erected by Anne Burrough, his only surviving child."

*Ibid.*—*Henry James Cholmeley, M.D.* Physician to Guy's Hospital, was brother to the present Sir Mountague John Cholmeley, Bart. being the third son of Mountague Cholmeley of Easton co. Lincoln, esq. by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Humphrey Sibthorpe, D.D. He married in 1811 Eliza, third daughter of W. Havard, of London, esq.

*Ibid.*—*M. M. Zachary, esq.* was well known as a liberal patron of the fine arts, and the proprietor of a splendid collection of pictures, several of which were amongst

the ornaments of the late exhibition of the British Institution. He was through life an undeviating friend of reform and a supporter of liberal principles.

P. 325.—Mr. *Chaplin* affords a remarkable example of the extent to which individual persons in England embark their capital in what is termed the coaching line. He was the occupier of the five following "yards," namely, those of the Spread Eagle and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street; the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane; the White Horse, Fetter-lane; and the Angel, behind St. Clement's, and had no less than 1,300 horses at work, in various coaches. Messrs. Horne and Sherman, the two next largest coach pro-

prietors in London, have about 700 each. Mr. *Chaplin* was likewise the proprietor of two London hotels, the Clarendon, and Osborne's in the Adelphi.

P. 547.—The following liberal legacies have been left by the late *Joseph Egerton*, esq. of Barnparks, Teignmouth, formerly of Great Cumberland-street, and Gray's Inn-square, London, to five of the charitable societies in London:—To the National Benevolent Institution, 2,000*l.*; Refuge for the Destitute, 2,000*l.*; London Orphan Asylum, 2,000*l.*; London Female Penitentiary, 2,000*l.*; London Philanthropic Society, 2,000*l.*;—total, 10,000*l.*, three per Cent. Consols; to be paid free of legacy duty.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 24, to November 21, 1837.

| Christened.                              |     | Buried. |     |         |               |
|--|-----|---------|-----|---------|---------------|
| Males                                    | 881 | Males   | 653 | Between | 2 and 5 128   |
| Females                                  | 919 | Females | 663 |         | 5 and 10 58   |
|  |     |         |     |         | 10 and 20 40  |
|  |     |         |     |         | 20 and 30 133 |
|  |     |         |     | Between | 30 and 40 144 |
|  |     |         |     |         | 40 and 50 134 |
| Whereof have died under two years old... |     | 306     |     |         |               |

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 24.

| Wheat.              | Barley.             | Oats.               | Rye.                | Beans.              | Peas.               |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> |
| 54 4                | 30 11               | 21 1                | 31 6                | 36 10               | 35 7                |

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Nov. 24.

|                     |   |                   |  |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| Kent Bags.....      | 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>  | Farnham (seconds) | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> |
| Sussex.....         | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>  | Kent Pockets..... | 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> |
| Essex.....          | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>  | Sussex.....       | 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> |
| Farnham (fine)..... | 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> |                   |  |

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 17*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

#### SMITHFIELD, Nov. 27. To sink the Official—per stone of 8*lbs.*

|             |  |                                    |  |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Beef.....   | 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | Lamb.....                          | 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> |
| Mutton..... | 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> | Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 27. |  |
| Veal.....   | 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> | Beasts.....                        | 3,390 Calves 62                                    |
| Pork.....   | 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> | Sheep & Lambs                      | 21,560 Pigs 387                                    |

#### COAL MARKET, Nov. 27.

Walls Ends, from 21*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 20*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 48*s.* Mottled, 52*s.* Curd, 70*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 220. — Ellesmere and Chester, 78. — Grand Junction, 215. — Kennet and Avon, 25. — Leeds and Liverpool, 505. — Regent's, 154. — Rochdale, 110. — London Dock Stock, 534. — St. Katharine's, 984. — West India, 95. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 196. — Grand Junction Water Works, 54. — West Middlesex, 854. — Globe Insurance, 155. — Guardian, 334. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas Light, 49. — Imperial Gas, 45. — Phoenix Gas, 244. — Independent Gas, 49. — General United, 23. — Canada Land Company, 34. — Reversionary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares, inquire as above.



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, 1837, to November 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.       |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| Oct.          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |                |
| 26            | 00                 | 00    | 00                | 00, 00   |                |
| 27            | 53                 | 52    | 41                | 29, 48   | rain, fair     |
| 28            | 44                 | 52    | 43                | , 47     | cloudy, rain   |
| 29            | 41                 | 40    | 44                | , 43     | do.            |
| 30            | 51                 | 60    | 47                | , 25     | do.            |
| 31            | 48                 | 51    | 43                | , 37     | do. fair       |
| N.1           | 54                 | 57    | 45                | 28, 87   | do. wdy. rain  |
| 2             | 41                 | 48    | 40                | 29, 10   | do. fair       |
| 3             | 40                 | 45    | 36                | , 30     | do. do.        |
| 4             | 38                 | 49    | 36                | , 74     | do. do.        |
| 5             | 42                 | 49    | 40                | 30, 03   | do.            |
| 6             | 40                 | 47    | 36                | , 30     | do. fair       |
| 7             | 34                 | 46    | 32                | , 40     | do. fog        |
| 8             | 29                 | 39    | 29                | , 20     | do. do.        |
| 9             | 29                 | 48    | 48                | , 10     | do. fair, rain |
| 10            | 49                 | 53    | 53                | 29, 95   | rain           |

Fahrenheit's Therm.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom.   | Weather.     |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| Nov.          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |              |
| 11            | 50                 | 55    | 47                | 29, 91   | cloudy       |
| 12            | 42                 | 46    | 36                | 30, 04   | fair, cloudy |
| 13            | 38                 | 46    | 47                | , 04     | do. do.      |
| 14            | 45                 | 49    | 40                | 29, 50   | cloudy, rain |
| 15            | 39                 | 42    | 39                | , 64     | do.          |
| 16            | 34                 | 41    | 32                | , 94     | do.          |
| 17            | 33                 | 43    | 34                | , 08     | fair, cloudy |
| 18            | 32                 | 39    | 45                | 30, 08   | cloudy       |
| 19            | 50                 | 54    | 49                | 29, 90   | do. rain     |
| 20            | 42                 | 50    | 39                | , 80     | fair         |
| 21            | 39                 | 49    | 44                | , 81     | cloudy       |
| 22            | 50                 | 56    | 54                | , 90     | do.          |
| 23            | 51                 | 55    | 50                | , 70     | do. rain     |
| 24            | 45                 | 50    | 46                | , 90     | do. do.      |
| 25            | 38                 | 43    | 33                | 30, 10   | do. fair     |

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 27, 1837, both inclusive.

| Oct. & Nov. | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3½ per Cent. 1818. | 3½ per Cent. Reduced. | New 3½ per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Old S. Sea Annuities. | South Sea Stock. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills, £1000. |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 28          | 211         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  | 263          | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 30          | 211         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  | 263          | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 31          | 211         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  | 264          | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 2           | 211         | 91                   | 92                   |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  | 264          | 53 54 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |
| 3           | 211         | 91                   | 92                   |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             | 90½                   | 104½             |              | 53 55 pm.    | 53 51 pm.         |
| 4           | 211         | 92                   | 92                   |                    | 99½                   | 100              | 14½             |                       |                  | 264          |              | 51 53 pm.         |
| 6           |             | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             | 90½                   |                  | 264          | 53 pm.       | 51 53 pm.         |
| 7           | 211         | 92                   | 93                   | 99½                | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |
| 8           | 211         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             | 90½                   |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |
| 10          | 211         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 99½                   | 100              | 14½             |                       |                  |              | 53 55 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |
| 11          | 211         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  | 264½         | 54 56 pm.    | 52 54 pm.         |
| 13          | 212         | 92                   | 93                   | 100                | 99½                   | 101              |                 |                       | 104½             | 264          | 55 57 pm.    | 52 54 pm.         |
| 14          | 212         | 92                   | 92                   |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  | 264½         | 56 54 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |
| 15          | 211         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             |                       |                  | 264½         | 55 53 pm.    | 51 53 pm.         |
| 16          | 211         | 92½                  | 93½                  |                    | 100½                  | 101½             | 14½             |                       |                  | 266          | 40 32 pm.    | 50 46 pm.         |
| 17          | 212         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 100½                  | 101              |                 | 90½                   | 104½             |              | 33 38 pm.    | 48 45 pm.         |
| 18          | 212         | 92                   | 93                   |                    | 100                   | 101              | 15              |                       |                  | 269          | 36 30 pm.    | 47 44 pm.         |
| 20          | 212         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 100                   | 101              | 15              |                       |                  | 272          | 35 30 pm.    | 46 41 pm.         |
| 21          | 212         | 92                   | 93½                  | 100                | 100½                  | 101              | 15              |                       |                  | 273          | 30 32 pm.    | 43 41 pm.         |
| 22          | 213         | 92                   | 93½                  | 100                | 101                   | 101              | 15              |                       |                  | 273          | 30 pm.       | 43 41 pm.         |
| 23          | 212         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 100                   | 101              | 14½             |                       |                  | 273½         | 30 32 pm.    | 42 45 pm.         |
| 24          | 212         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 99½                   | 101½             |                 | 90½                   |                  | 270½         | 30 31 pm.    | 43 46 pm.         |
| 25          | 212         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 99½                   | 101              | 14½             |                       | 104½             | 270½         | 32 30 pm.    | 44 45 pm.         |
| 27          | 212         | 92                   | 93½                  |                    | 99½                   | 100½             | 14½             | 91                    |                  |              | 31 29 pm.    | 46 43 pm.         |

New South Sea Annuities, November 25, 91½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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